THE BRITISH MERCHANT; OR, Commerce Preserv'd.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

By Mr. CHARLES KING,

Chamber-keeper to the Treasury, and late of London *Merchant.*

LONDON:

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To the Right Honourable

CHARLES,

Earl of SUNDERLAND,

Baron Spencer *of* Wormleighton, *First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

MY LORD,

THE following Sheets, as they have had Your Lordship's Encouragement, humbly claim Your Pro-

tection. You are, by virtue of Your high Truſt, a Guardian of the Publick; and as the Arguments in theſe Papers concern the great and only real Treaſure of *England*, her Publick Commerce, they will invite Your Peruſal: This I venture to ſay with more Authority, as they are the applauded Labours of ſeveral very ingenious Men, who ſtood up in the Defence of our Trade, at a Time when it was attack'd even by National Treaties.

I am perſuaded Your Lordſhip, whoſe Heart and Hands have always continued pure, even in theſe wicked and calamitous Times, and who ardently uſe Your utmoſt Endeavours to

turn

turn the Inclinations and Wealth of the People of *England*, moſt grievouſly perverted by Fraud and Avarice, into her natural Channels again; will accept this Treatiſe, which proves that *Great Britain* can be only truly Great and Powerful by Trade and Induſtry.

While a Manly, a Graceful, and Perſuaſive Eloquence ſhall be of uſe in Publick; while Natural Humanity cultivated and improved by the politer Arts ſhall continue to give Influence or Example to Virtue; while a warm and an active Zeal in the ſervice of our Country ſhall ſupport and animate the Cauſe of Liberty, and preſerve the Dignity of Human Nature; Your

Lordſhip's Name will never want a Herald, nor I an Excuſe for my Ambition in prefixing it to this Epiſtle.

But I fear my Gratitude grows importunate, therefore I dare not detain Your Lordſhip any longer, and have only to beg that you will be pleaſed ſtill to continue your Protection to me, and ſuffer me to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's Moſt Obliged,

Moſt Obedient, and Moſt Devoted

Humble Servant,

Charles King.

PREFACE.

THIS Work may be uſeful to future Ages, as it has already been of the utmoſt Importance to the preſent. It is therefore neceſſary to give the Riſe and Hiſtory of it, that nothing in it may appear obſcure to them who come after us.

When *Great Britain* and her Allies, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, had reduced *France* to the neceſſity of ſuing for Peace, there were two Treaties ſet on foot, the one of Peace, the other of Commerce; which happened ſome time after his Grace had quitted his Employments. Tho *Great Britain* had ſo humbled *France* with the Sword, yet *France*, ac-

cording to the old Maxim, was too hard for her at the Pen, and thro the unskilfulneſs of her Miniſters in Trade brought her to ratify a Treaty of Commerce, that muſt in a very few Years have proved her utter Deſtruction.

But as Fortune (who has ever been her Guardian in Diſtreſs) would have it, this Treaty could not take effect, unleſs the Parliament conſented to reduce the high Duties, and take off the Prohibitions ſo wiſely laid on *French* Commodities. As this would have deſtroyed all the beſt Branches of our Trade, and deprived many hundred thouſand Manufacturers of their Subſiſtence, it began to give an Alarm: the Miniſters apprized of the Difficulties they might meet in procuring the Treaty to be made effectual by Parliament, began it in an artful manner; they had a Majority in the Houſe of Commons implicitly at their Devotion, and as they were fond of their own Child, they determin'd to ſupport it. They knew that *French* Wine

Wine was a reliſhing Liquor to *Engliſh* Palates, and therefore made a Motion to take off the Duties of it for two Months: This Motion was very accidentally tho very wiſely oppoſed, as it was ready to paſs, and dropt.

As this Motion, had it paſs'd into a Law, wou'd have deſtroy'd our *Portugal* Trade, the Alarm increaſing, became general amongſt the Merchants and Traders, who knew the fatal Conſequences of it. Many Pamphlets were publiſhed to open the Eyes of our Legiſlators, and to convince them that the preſerving our Looms, and the Rents of *Great Britain*, was of greater Conſequence to the Nation than gratifying our Palates with *French* Wine.

The Treaty however was to be ſupported at any rate; the Perſons concern'd in making it, either cou'd not or wou'd not, ſee the Miſtakes in it; and the Nation was to be convinced that thro their great Skill in Trade, they had made an excellent Treaty of Commerce.

To these Ends a Hireling Writer was employ'd, the Author of a Weekly Paper writ some Years before, called the *REVIEW*, in which the *French* Trade is very often condemn'd as detrimental to this Kingdom. This Person however undertook the Cause, and publish'd a Paper thrice a Week by the Title of the *MERCATOR*, or *Commerce Retrieved*; in which he was to prove that the Trade to *France*, tho contrary to all Experience, had always been beneficial to this Kingdom, and wou'd be so again upon the Foot of this present Treaty.

As this Author had a Knack of writing very plausibly, and they who employ'd him, and furnish'd him with Materials, had the Command of all Publick Papers in the *Custom-House*; he had it in his power to do a great deal of Mischief, especially amongst such as were unskill'd in Trade, and at the same time very fond of *French* Wines, which it was then a great Crime to be against.

Several

Several ingenious Merchants, of long Experience and well skill'd in Trade, join'd together to contradict the Impoſitions of this Writer: they knew he had many Heads, beſides the Advantages of Publick Papers, to help him; and therefore thought this the moſt feaſible Way to confute him, and ſet the State of our Trade in a clear Light, becauſe they were ſenſible, that it was impoſſible for any one Man to be Maſter of ſo much Experience, as was required to furniſh Materials from ſo many different Branches of our Trade, as wou'd be touch'd upon in this Debate.

The Paper we put out was, in oppoſition to his Title, called the *BRITISH MERCHANT*, or *Commerce Preſerved*, and was publiſh'd twice a Week; it contained many valuable Papers, and ſo much Knowledge in Trade, as wou'd never have appear'd in the World, had it not been thus extorted from theſe worthy Gentlemen. As theſe Materials lay ſcatter'd about in looſe Papers, without any

Form or Order, and considering the Difficulty we found in tracing the State of our Trade from past times down to the present, I thought it necessary to methodize them in this manner, by throwing the Materials on each Head together, as well as the Nature of the several Trades touch'd upon, which are so interwoven one with another, wou'd admit; that Posterity, as well as the present Age, might have the Benefit of them, and both be convinced to whom we owe the Preservation of our Trade, on which depends the chief Support and Power of *Great Britain*.

The Reason these Materials lay so disposed and scattered in these Papers, was, that the *Mercator*, whenever he was close set, always quitted the Point he was upon, and trump'd up something new; we were therefore forced to follow him, to expose his new Forgeries, before they had made too deep an Impression. I have given all his material

Argu-

Arguments in his own Words, that the Reader may the better judge of them, and of the Spirit with which this important Debate was carried on; and I have added to this Work a great many uſeful Materials, in order to make it more compleat.

Theſe Papers, and the convincing Arguments ſome of thoſe Gentlemen gave at the Bar of both Houſes of Parliament, had the good Effect to throw out the pernicious Bill of Commerce. But here I muſt do juſtice to that worthy Gentleman the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who, at a time when the Court, who eſpouſed the Bill, had a greater Influence than ever was known in a Houſe of Commons, join'd his Influence to them who oppoſed it, and rejected it by nine Votes, when we expected to have loſt the Queſtion, notwithſtanding the Importance of the Vote, which was no leſs than the Trade, the Safety, and the Power of *Great Britain*.

The Perſon to whom our Country is chiefly obliged for theſe Papers, and who had the greateſt Hand in them, is *Henry Martin* Eſq; lately deceaſed, who, for his great Merit and Abilities, was made *Inſpector-General* of the *Exports* and *Imports*.

Beſides him the following Perſons were aſſiſting.

Sir *Charles Cooke*, Merchant, lately deceaſed, who made ſo clear a Defence of our Trade at the Bar of each Houſe of Parliament, and was afterwards made Lord Commiſſioner of *Trade* and *Plantations*, and choſe Member of the preſent Parliament.

Sir *Theodore Janſſen* Bar. to whoſe great Abilities in Trade this Work is indebted for many very uſeful Materials.

James Milner Eſq; Merchant, and Member of the preſent Parliament, who plainly made appear before the Parliament the great Importance of our Trade to *Portugal*, and of the Treaty that ſupports it.

Mr.

Mr. *Nathaniel Toriano*, Merchant, who ſhew'd the Conſequence of opening the *French* Trade according to the Treaty in ſo ſtrong and clear a Light, as to convince even them who diſcouraged his ſpeaking of the Deſtruction that muſt inevitably have fallen on our Country, had that Treaty been render'd effectual by Parliament.

Mr. *Joſhua Gee*, Merchant, was a very great Aſſiſtant, and labour'd with much Induſtry in theſe Papers.

Mr. *Chriſtopher Haynes*, Merchant, gave us many uſeful Pieces on our Trade with *Spain*.

Mr. *David Martin*, Merchant, alſo furniſh'd many very uſeful Materials as to our Trade with *France*, and on our Silk-Manufactures, *&c.*

Beſides the above Perſons, there were ſeveral other very able and worthy Merchants concern'd in this Work: and ſince I have mention'd this Account of the Gentlemen who aſſiſted, I muſt not forget my two Noble Patrons, to whom the Trade of

of our Country is ſo much obliged: I muſt therefore beg one Word,

To the Memory *of the Right Honourable* CHARLES *late Earl of* HALIFAX, *and of the Right Honourable* JAMES *late Earl* STANHOPE.

" IF ever Men in any Age " deſerved the Honours they " received from their Coun- " try, if the Publick can be obliged " to private Men, if Liberty is a " valuable Bleſſing, if to ſpend our " whole Lives unwearied in the Ser- " vice and Defence of our moſt Hap- " py Conſtitution either in Arms or " Letters may be deem'd meritorious, " if the Names of MÆCENAS and " CATO are valuable and eternal; " HALIFAX and STANHOPE " will never die. But I am upon a " Subject now that demands a much

" greater

" Greater Hand, and I muſt remem-
" ber I am to confine my ſelf to that
" Part of their Character which re-
" lates to the preſent Work.

" My Lord *Halifax* was the Sup-
" port and very Spirit of the Paper
" called the *Britiſh Merchant*: He en-
" couraged the Gentlemen concerned
" to meet, heard and aſſiſted their De-
" bates; and being zealous above all
" things that the Trade of *Great Bri-*
" *tain* ſhould flouriſh, he not only
" continued his Influence and Advice
" to the laſt, but out of his uſual and
" unbounded Liberality contributed
" very largely to this Work; a conſi-
" derable Sum being rais'd to carry it
" on.

" My Lord *Stanhope*, equally ſenſi-
" ble of the Benefit *Great Britain* re-
" ceived from foreign Commerce,
" neglected no Opportunity of im-
" proving or defending it; and when
" our Trade was juſt expiring in the
" late Reign, General *Stanhope* came
" into the Houſe of Commons, as a
" Vote was ready to paſs for taking

" off the Duties on *French* Wines for
" two Months, by which our Treaty
" with *Portugal* would have been in-
" ſtantly broken, by which we ſhould
" have loſt above a Million Sterling
" *per Ann.* and have reduced ſeveral
" hundred thouſand Families to the
" Pariſh for Subſiſtence. But he op-
" poſed the Vote, began the De-
" bate, and brought them to con-
" ſent that our Merchants ſhould
" firſt be heard before it paſſed.
" Alas! He is gone! —— gone at a
" time when his dear Country wanted
" him more than ever, more than
" even in her foreign Wars, or her
" civil Diſcords, when ſhe called
" aloud to him for help to ſave her,
" to ſave her from her ſelf, from
" her own injurious Children. I
" have but one Word more: May it
" eternally be remembred to the Im-
" mortal Honour of Earl *Stanhope*,
" that he died poorer in the King's
" Service than he came into it. *Wal-*
" *ſingham*, the Great *Walſingham* died
" poor, but the Great *Stanhope* lived
" in

" in the time of *South-Sea* Temptati-
" ons.

" If this little Votive Table which
" I have endeavoured to erect in Me-
" mory of these Great Names, should
" only stand a Monument of my own
" Insufficiency, I hope the benevo-
" lent Reader will forgive me, when
" he shall consider, that this Image,
" mean as it is, may awaken his De-
" votion; and as my Errors can be
" only those of Weakness and Super-
" stition, they are in this place at least
" the Children of Gratitude and
" Piety.

The Trade of this Nation can ne-
ver want innumerable Patrons, did our
Countreymen but consider, like these
two great Men, that she can be only
truly Great and Powerful by Trade
and Industry. All antient Kingdoms
and States knew that Commerce was
the very Axis of their Power; and
we now see the Difference between
those Countries that have Commerce
and those that have none. I must

therefore ſtep back to the earlieſt Accounts of Trade, and ſhew how it has been courted, and the Conſequences of it, in all times down to the preſent Age, and that *Great Britain* is more capable of it, from its Situation, its great Variety of Products, its Harbours, and its Merchants, than any Country in the World.

The *Phænicians* were the firſt People we hear of, who applied themſelves earneſtly to Trade; they frequented all the Ports of the *Mediterranean*; and having gained great experience in Navigation, they ventur'd into the Ocean, and ſent their Ships as far as *Cornwall* to fetch Tin: in proceſs of time they grew very populous and opulent, and *Tyre* their capital City was the grand Magazine of thoſe times.

The *Carthaginians*, a Colony of the *Phænicians*, did not forget the Arts of Trade they had learned amongſt their Progenitors; but ſoon after they had built their City, and ſecur'd themſelves againſt the Invaſions of their Neighbours,

bours, they try'd their Fortune at Sea, and ſucceeded ſo well therein, that having got immenſe Riches by their Traffick, they were able to fit out large Fleets, and maintain numerous Armies; and if the factious Humour of their Senators, and the Envy they bore to their Generals, had not prevail'd amongſt them, and ſtopt their Progreſs, they had bid fair for the Empire of the World. The *Carthaginians* knew ſo well the Advantage of Trade, and were ſuch Lovers of it, that rather than remove Landward, and from the Sea, they choſe to ſee their City deſtroy'd, and to periſh in its Ruins.

The *Athenians* and the *Rhodians* were alſo very famous Traders in thoſe antient Times: The firſt had once accumulated ſo much Wealth and Shipping, that they became the Terror of *Greece*, and rais'd Tribute in all the Iſlands of the *Egean* Sea, and on all the Coaſts of the leſſer *Aſia*.

The *Rhodians*, tho perhaps they got more Money by their Traffick than

the *Athenians*, never aim'd at enlarging their Territories, but contented themſelves with fortifying and adorning their Iſland, and erected the famous *Colossus* of Braſs, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for the Security of their Navigation in the Night, and between whoſe Legs the largeſt Ships with all their Sails cou'd enter the Harbour of *Rhodes*.

The perpetual Victories of the *Romans*, and the Rapidity of their Conqueſts, almoſt drown'd the Memory of their mercantile Affairs; but 'tis certain, that they drove a great Trade to *Sicily*, to *Spain*, to *Egypt*, to *Barbary*, and to the *Euxine* Sea. In the Height of their Glory, they had need of all their Strength, and of the Valour of *Pompey*, to make an end of the Pyratical War, and to ſuppreſs thoſe Sea-Rovers, who cou'd not have grown ſo formidable, and ſubſiſted ſo long, but by the great Number of Merchant-Ships they made themſelves Maſters of.

From

From the Time of the Declenſion of the Empire, when the barbarous *Goths* and *Vandals* over-ſpread the Face of the Earth, and by their perpetual Inroads put all into Diſorder and Confuſion, there appear no Foot-ſteps of any conſiderable Trade in theſe Parts of the World, but it began again to revive about the twelfth Century.

The *Venetians*, by *Alexandria* and the *Red Sea*, open'd a Way into *Europe* for the Spices and other fine Goods of the *Eaſt*, and introduced *European* Commodities into *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the *Indies*. The *Florentines*, *Genoeſe*, *Piſans*, and *Catalans*, ſoon follow'd their Example; and all thoſe States grew formidable in a ſhort time, and having got much Wealth, increas'd and beautify'd their Cities to ſuch a degree, that to this day *Venice* is call'd the *Rich*, *Florence* the *Fair*, *Genoa* the *Proud*, *Piſa* is ſtill full of Noble Palaces, and *Barcelona*, remembring her former Greatneſs, lately ſtood it boldly out

againſt the Efforts of all the reſt of *Spain*.

Two things induced theſe Nations to think of a Correſpondence in the North; they wanted Naval Stores for their numerous Shipping, and they had a mind to enlarge the Vent of their *Arabian* and *Indian* Commodities: this ſettled a great Intercourſe betwixt them and the Places ſituated in Lower *Germany* and on the *Baltick*. The Inhabitants of thoſe cold Climates lik'd the ſtrong Wines, and the warm Spices the *Italians* ſent them; and in return they ſupply'd them with Hemp, Flax, Timber, and other Naval Stores. By this means the *Hans* Towns grew ſo rich and potent, that they became the Arbitrators of Peace and War amongſt all the neighbouring Princes.

But the Diſtance betwixt the *Baltick* and the *Adriatick*, and the Interruption caus'd to Navigation by the Ice, and the long Winters making it often impracticable to perform the Voyage in one Year; put thoſe fortunate

tunate Traders upon an Expedient, which in the end coſt them dear, and prov'd their Ruin.

This Expedient was to have a Place of Entre-Port for the Depoſitory of their Goods in the Mid-way.

Bruges and *Sluys* in *Flanders*, by the Immunities granted them by their Earls, enjoy'd then in a great meaſure the ſame Freedom as thoſe Towns do, which have the Happineſs to be made a Limited Monarchy, or a *Commonwealth*: They had the Staple of *Engliſh* Wool; and the Country round about abounding in Hemp and Flax, the Manufactures of Wool and Linen flouriſh'd to a great degree amongſt them; they were likewiſe very populous and rich, and both the *Italians* and *Germans* thought that beſides the Sale of their own Commodities, they ſhou'd have the Convenience there of ſupplying themſelves with the beſt Coth and Linen; in ſhort, they pitch'd by common Conſent upon thoſe two Towns to be the Center of the Commerce.

Towards

Towards the end of the fifteenth Century the *Spaniards* having discovered the *West-Indies*, and the *Portugueze* by long Sea the *East-Indies*, *Seville* and *Lisbon* became in an instant exceedingly famous; but their Grandure soon vanish'd for want of being supported by Manufactures of their own. The Trade of the *Venetians* and other *Italians* began then to decline, they cou'd not bring the *East-India* Commodities over Land so cheap as the *Portugueze* did by Sea; however they had carefully cultivated the Growth and Fabrick of Silk in their Country: and the Species of Gold and Silver increasing in *Europe* by the vast Quantities which were daily brought over from *Mexico* and *Peru*, and People as they had more Money growing fonder of fine things, they found a greater Vent for their Silks than they had before; and the Center of Commerce still remain'd in *Flanders*, where Ships from all Parts perpetually crowded into the Haven of *Sluys*.

But

But great Troubles happening by reason of Impositions laid upon their Manufactures, which the *Flemings* were not used to bear, the Country being unsafe by the perpetual Commotions occasion'd thereby, and the Dukes of *Brabant* having granted large Priviledges to *Antwerp*; Trade fled from *Bruges*, and took shelter in that City, which, in a short time, became the Admiration of *Europe*, all Nations flocking to that great Mart, where in emulation of one another they erected Noble Structures for their Merchants to dwell in, some of which remain beautiful and entire to this day; and they enjoy'd such Prosperity and Plenty at that time, that each Nation went to the *Exchange* in a distinct Body, with Hautboys and other Musick playing before them.

But *Antwerp* being arrived at this height of Felicity, cou'd not enjoy it long; the *Spaniards* grew jealous of their Greatness, they envy'd their Happiness, and coveted their Money; and Disputes arising on account of

the

the Inquiſition, the famous Duke of *Parma* laid ſiege to that Town, which drawing into a great Length, and the Merchants finding no Safety there, left the Place, and retired for the moſt part with their Effects, Induſtry and Skill, into *England* and *Holland*, where Trade hath flouriſh'd, and been carry'd on ſince beyond whatever it was in any other Place or Country before.

'Tis true, that of late the *Dutch* being on the Decline in ſeveral Branches of their Commerce, the *French*, who ſixty Years ago had never made any tolerable Figure in Traffick, ſeem now, eſpecially ſince their nearer Intimacy with *Spain*, to be next to us the greateſt Trading Nation in *Europe*: and as they know the beſt of any People how to improve their Advantages, 'tis to be fear'd they will outdo even us, if we are not very cautious what Steps we at any time take with them in relation to ſo nice a Point.

'Tis

'Tis certain, all Countries are more or leſs formidable as they ebb or flow in *Trade*. *Holland* and *Flanders* are notable Examples of this. When Tyranny, Loads of Taxes, and other Oppreſſions toſs'd the Commercial Ball from *Flanders*, by the Deſtruction of the Trade of *Bruges*, *Sluys*, and *Antwerp*; *Holland* caught it with open Arms, who by careſſing it ever ſince has made it flouriſh to ſo great a degree, that it has rais'd the *United Netherlands* to a Power, able at times to withſtand alone the Shocks of all the moſt Potent Princes of *Europe*. *France* is another Example as well as *England*; for my Witneſs I bring a *French* Author lately publiſh'd at *Paris*, who ſpeaking of Trade, ſays, 'There are 'few things in Government, that de'ſerve more Attention; to be con'vinced of this, let Men only reflect 'on the State of *Europe*, and obſerve 'the Difference between Countries 'that have Commerce, and thoſe that 'have not. *England* and *Holland*, on 'whom in the preſent Age all depends,

'do

do (or ſhould) govern their Intereſt abroad with reſpect ever to their Traffick. Husbandry and Commerce nouriſh and enricha Nation; 'tis thoſe two Arts that give it Life and Strength: *A Truth that ought to be written in Letters of Gold in all the Cabinets of Princes and Miniſters, to admoniſh them to conſider the Husbandmen and Traders as they deſerve.* By Commerce the Riches of the moſt diſtant Countries are brought to a State; *'Tis a Mine that affords the more, the more 'tis wrought; and is never to be exhauſted.* *The Lord Chancellor* Bacon *ſays, that Merchants and Traders are in a State what the Blood is in the Body.* It may be proved by Examples as antient as the World, that Nations have been powerful in proportion to their application to Commerce; witneſs the *Tyrians*, the *Athenians*, the *Carthaginians*. But without recurring to ſuch diſtant Inſtances, it will be ſufficient to examine the ſurprizing Changes which

Com-

'Commerce has made in our times among our Neighbours.

'*England*, by the Protection and Encouragement which Queen *Elizabeth* during her Reign gave to Commerce, has from that time so enlarg'd her Trade and naval Strength, that she has been able to maintain easily those mighty Fleets which have rendered her the Terror of the Ocean.

'Nothing is comparable to what the *Dutch* have done by following this Maxim. But we have in *France*, and under our own Eyes, convincing Proofs of the usefulness of Commerce. Cardinal *Richlieu* and Monsieur *Colbert*, those excellent Ministers, so zealous for aggrandizing the *French* Monarchy, those Men of great Knowledge and clear Judgment, apply'd themselves very much to enlarge our Commerce; yet they did not take Measures just enough, and their good Intentions had but moderate Success: But the Augmentation of Traffick *has enabled* France *to support three Wars of several Years continuance*

'*against*

'*againſt all* Europe *united.* What 'would our Nation be then, if this 'never-failing Spring of Wealth were 'as ably managed by us as our Neigh-'bours? My Lord *Bellaſyſe* uſed to ſay 'that if the *Turks* did but know what 'they might be capable of doing by 'Sea, *and if the* French *ſhould come to* 'apprehend rightly *to what a pitch they* 'might carry *their Commerce, the reſt of* 'Europe *would ſoon become their Con-*'queſt.

'The Example of *Bruges, Sluys* and 'Antwerp, proves that Commerce may 'flouriſh in a Monarchy as well as in 'a Commonwealth, when the Prince 'and his Miniſters know thoroughly 'the importance of it, protect it 'with a high Hand, follow the true 'Maxims relating to it, *prevent en-*'groſſing *and deſtructive Companys*, leave 'the Merchant all the liberty requi-'ſite for carrying it on, *do not take* 'upon *them to ſubject it to the intereſted* 'views *of their Courtiers*, do not load 'it with too high Duties, do not pre-'fer (like the owner of the Hen that

'laid

'laid Golden Eggs) preſent Gain how 'great ſoever, to a long Train of du-'rable and certain Advantages, which 'would be a continual Fund of Sup-'plies to them by the continual in-'creaſe of the Riches of their People.'

Having thus given a ſummary Account of what Revolutions have happen'd in the Trade of the World, and how it hath remov'd from one place to another, I ſhall next endeavour to ſhew that there is no Nation ſo well qualified to carry on a glorious and advantageous Commerce as we are, by our Situation, by our Seamen, by our Manufactures, by the Product of our Land and Plantations, and by the Number, Opulence, and Ingenuity of our Merchants.

Firſt, *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are ſituated in the Center of *Europe*, at an equal Diſtance for the South and Northern Trade. We can conveniently at any time of the Year come into Port and put out to Sea, his Majeſty having more Havens in his Dominions than any other Prince in *Europe*.

Secondly, As to our Seamen, no body denies but they are as brave and as good Sailers as any in the World: there are above 100,000 belonging to his Majesty's Dominions; if so, we have more true Seamen than either *France* or *Holland*, altho those of St. *Malo* brag of having 12,000 Seamen and 80 Ships of Force belonging to their Town, but they are indeed the greatest Navigators in that Kingdom.

Thirdly, Our Manufactures of Wool are without doubt the most useful of any, they are brought by us to the utmost Perfection, none of our Neighbours pretend to equal us therein; and we have not only the happiness of exporting great Quantities, but we are able to make all the Silks and Linen we have occasion for, for our own use; so that we really want hardly any thing from abroad that is manufactur'd; and if we wear it, 'tis a folly.

Fourthly, As for our home Products, and those of our Plantations, the bare mention of them will be sufficient, *viz.*

Lead,

Lead, Tin, Leather, Coals, Copperas, Allum, Sugar, Tobacco, Indigo, Pimento, Rice, Cotton, Wool, Furs, and of late Years Corn in abundance; all which amount to a great Sum, and are such Commodities as our Neighbours cannot be without.

Fifthly, I have a Book printed in 1677, which is only a List of the Merchants in and about *London*, they were in all 1786; I know above 400 of them, and their Families left behind them, who are all true Merchants, that is, Importers, and Exporters of Goods, for no other are such. If the whole List then is true, as it probably is, and we add to these the Merchants in *Bristol*, and other trading Towns of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and our *Plantations*, with those who are abroad in *Turky*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Holland*, *Germany*, *Russia*, *Norway*, the *Baltick*, *Africa*, and the *East Indies*, I am of opinion, we have at least two thirds as many as all the rest of *Europe* put together, if not more; so that our Trade can never suffer for want of Hands to carry it on.

If our Merchants are ſo numerous, they are not leſs opulent. To give an Idea of it, I ſhall only mention what Trade we drive upon our own Bottom.

There are always Goods lying at home in our Warehouſes to a conſiderable Value, and a great Sum is conſtantly employ'd in our *Weſt-India* Trade.

All our Exports to *Turkey*, and the Goods lying there, are all upon *Engliſh* Account.

All our Exports to *Muſcovy* the ſame.

All our Exports to the *Eaſt-Indies* likewiſe.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Portugal*, and the Goods lying there.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Spain*, and the Goods lying there.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Italy*, and the Goods lying there.

Three Fourths of our Exports to *Germany*, and the Goods lying there.

Two Thirds of our Exports to *Holland*, and the Goods lying there. Beſides

ſeveral

ſeveral other Branches, I do not mention.

All which amount to ſeveral Millions: And if, by reaſon of the Shortneſs of the time allow'd for Drawbacks, *London* cannot be the greateſt Magazine, 'tis certain that the *Londoners* make Magazines of all the conſiderable Trading Towns of the World, and have Commodities for their own Account at all the Markets where there is a Vent for them.

Other Countries may boaſt of more Factors, and of getting more by way of Commiſſion, than we do; but there is no Nation that hath ſo many true downright Merchants, who drive all their Trade upon their own Capital, as the *Engliſh* do.

Numbers and Opulence not being deny'd, perhaps the Art and Ingenuity of our Merchants may. It will not become me to ſpeak too much in their Praiſe, or even to give them their juſt Due; but I appeal to any who have travel'd, if they met abroad with Merchants of better Senſe, Breeding, or

fitter for the beſt Converſation, than thoſe they have known at home. We have at leaſt here in *London* all the Advantages that one can deſire for the Education of Merchants; Accounts, Geography, Navigation, Mathematicks are all taught in Perfection, and few are now brought up to Commerce who have not ſome degree of Literature and a liberal Education. And if the *Engliſh* in general are Men of Induſtry and Prudence, as they are the greateſt, they muſt conſequently be the moſt experienced Traders of any other Nation about us.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE British Merchant.

His Royal Highneſs GEORGE Prince of WALES.

A.

THE *Duke of St.* Albans.
The Right Honourable Joſ. Addiſon *Eſq*;
The Right Honourable John Aiſlabie *Eſq*; *Chancellor of the* Exchequer.
Alexander Abercromby *Eſq*;
Chriſtopher Allanſon *Eſq*;
Joſhua Allen *Eſq*; *Two Sets.*
Colonel John Armſtrong.
Robert Arris *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Victualling.
Sir William Aſhurſt.
Mr. Robert Aſton *Merchant*, *Two Sets.*

B.

THE *Duke of* Bolton.
The Earl of Burlington.
The Lord Viſcount Barrington.

William Bacon *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Victualling.
The Honourable George Bailie *Eſq*; *Lord Commiſſioner of the* Treaſury.
John Baird *Eſq*;
Mr. John Barclay *Merchant.*
Colonel Barril.
Mr. Edmond Baugh *Merchant of* Briſtol.
Mr. William Bayley *Merchant of* Briſtol.
William Becher *Eſq*;
Mr. John Becher *Merchant of* Briſtol.
Sir Juſtus Beck *Bar. Four Sets.*
William Benſon *Eſq*;
Thomas Bere *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Victualling.
William Betts *Eſq*;
Mr. Serjeant Birch.
Colonel Nath. Blackiſton.
The Honourable Colonel Bladen, *Lord Commiſſioner of* Trade *and* Plantations.
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The Honourable Henry Booth *Eſq*;
Major Ninian Boyd.
Mr. Henry Bradbury.
Brooke Bridges *Eſq*;
Charles Brockwell *Eſq*
John Bromley *Eſq*;
Henry Brooke *Eſq*;
John Brougham *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Exciſe.

William

William Bryan *Eſq*;
Euſtace Budgell *Eſq*;
Robert Bunbury *Eſq*;
Daniel Burgeſs *Eſq*;
The Reverend Dr. Gilbert Burnet.
William Burnet *Eſq*; *Governor of* New York.
Thomas Burnet *Eſq*; *Conſul at* Lisbon.

C.

THE *Duke of* Chandois, *Two Sets.*
Earl of Cadogan.
Earl of Coventry.
William *Earl* Cowper, *Two Sets.*
The Lord Viſcount Caſtlecomer, *Five Sets.*
Lord Carbery.
Sir Ja. Campbel *Bar. Commiſſioner of the* Cuſtoms *in* Edinburgh.
Charles Campbel *Eſq*;
Pat. Campbel *of* Menzie *Eſq*;
Mr. John Cappock *Merchant.*
Mr. Lewis Caſamajor *Merchant of* Briſtol.
Sir George Caſwell.
Dr. John Catherwood *of* Briſtol.
David Chaigneau *Eſq*;
The Reverend Mr. Chalmers, *Principal of King's College* Aberdeen.
Mr. Richard Chamberlain.
Mr. Richard Champion *Merchant of* Briſtol.

The Honourable John Chetwynd *Eſq*; *one of the Lords Commiſſioners of* Trade *and* Plantations.

Walter Chetwynd *Eſq*; *Paymaſter of the* Penſions.

William Chetwynd *Eſq*; *one of the Lords of the* Admiralty.

Alexander Chocke *Eſq*;

Mr. Samuel Clarke *Merchant.*

William Clayton *Eſq*; *one of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the* Treaſury.

William Cleland *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Cuſtoms *in* Edinburgh.

Theoph. Clements *Eſq*;

Bartie Cock *Eſq*;

Francis Cockſedge *Eſq*;

The Honourable John Cokburne *Eſq*; *one of the Lords of the* Admiralty.

Sir Thomas Colby

The Honourable William Conelly *Eſq*; *Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of* Ireland, *and one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue.*

John Conduit *Eſq*;

Sir Gerard Conyers.

The Honourable Sir Charles Cooke, *one of the Lords Commiſſioners of* Trade *and* Plantations.

Richard Cope *Eſq*;

William Corbet *Eſq*;

Sir Clement Cotterell, *Maſter of the* Ceremonies.

Anthony

Anthony Cracherode *Eſq*; *Solicitor to the* Treaſury.
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John Crauford *Eſq*;
Mr. Thomas Creamer.
Thomas Criſp *Eſq*;
Mr. Pheaſant Criſp, *Merchant.*
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John Crookſhanks *Eſq*;
Chriſtopher Crowe *Eſq*;
Henry Cunningham *Eſq*;

D.

THE *Duke of* Devonſhire.
The Lord Biſhop of Derry:
Sir William Daines, *Alderman of* Briſtol.
The Honourable Sir David Dalrymple, *his Majeſty's Advocate for* Scotland.
Major-General Davenport.
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Mr. William Dawſon.
Thomas Day *Eſq*;
Mr. Nath. Day, *Alderman of* Briſtol.
Mr. John Day, *Merchant of* Briſtol.
Sir Matthew Decker.
Charles Delafaye *Eſq*;
Sir Peter Delmè.
Thomas Dogget *Eſq*;
Brigadier James Dormer.
Mr. James Downes.

George

George Drummond *Eſq*;
Sir Matthew Dudley *Bar. Commiſſioner of the* Cuſtoms.

E.

SIR Thomas Eades *of* Spittle-Fields.
The Honourable Richard Edgecombe *Eſq*; *one of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the* Treaſury.
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Mr. Abraham Elton, *Merchant of* Briſtol.
Colonel Elwill.
The Honourable Colonel Erskine *of* Carnock.
Mr. John Eſſington.

F.

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George Fiſher *Eſq*;
Mr. James Fiſher, *Merchant*.
Thomas Fletcher *Eſq*;
John Forbes *Eſq*;
Mr. Timothy Forbes, *Merchant*.
The Lord Chief Juſtice Forſter *of* Ireland.
Mark Frecker *Eſq*;
Samuel Pargiter Fuller *Eſq*;
Sir Robert Furneſs *Bar*.

G.

THE *Duke of* Grafton, *two Sets.*
The Earl of Galway, *two Sets.*
Lord Viſcount Gage.
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Mr. Joſhua Gee, *Merchant.*
William Glanville *Eſq;*
Mr. Thomas Goldney, *Merchant of* Briſtol.
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David Graham *Eſq;*
Mr. William Graham.
Brigadier Grant.
John Gumley *Eſq;*
Mr. John Gurney *of* Norwich.

H.

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Pat. Haldane *Eſq;*
Mungo Haldane *Eſq;*
John Haldane *Eſq;*
Robert Hales *Eſq;*
The Reverend Mr. Sam. Haliday.
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The Honourable General Frederick Hamilton.
Mr. John Hammond, *Merchant.*
John Hancock *Eſq;*

John

John Hanger *Eſq*; *Governor of the* Bank.
Sir John Hawkins, *Alderman of* Briſtol.
Francis Haws *Eſq*;
Thomas Haws *Eſq*;
Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
John Henley *Eſq*;
Hugh Henry *Eſq*; *two Sets.*
Joſeph Henry *Eſq*;
Richard Henvill *Eſq*;
Sir Thomas Hewet, *Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Works.*
Mr. Nicholas Hickes, *Mayor of* Briſtol.
Thomas Hill *Eſq*;
Mr. Humph. Hill, *Merchant.*
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Mr. John Hoare, *Merchant.*
Mr. John Hoope, *Merchant.*
John Huggins *Eſq*;
E. Hughes *Eſq*; *Judge-Advocate.*
Sir Guſtavus Hume *Bar.* *one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bedchamber.*
Peter Hyes *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Victualling.

I.

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John Idle *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Hackney Coaches.

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James Jefferies *Eſq*; *his Majeſty's Reſident to the Czar of* Muſcovy.
Tobias Jenkins *Eſq.*
William Jennings *Eſq*;
William Jeſſop *Eſq*;
Mr. Auditor Jett.
Arthur Ingram *Eſq*;
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K.

THE Lord Mark Ker.
The Lord Biſhop of Killaloe.
Colonel Kane, *Lieutenant-Governor of* Minorca.
Henry Kelſal *Eſq*;
The Honourable Colonel William Ker.
Mr. John King, *Merchant of* Briſtol.
Robert Knight *Eſq*;

L.

THE Lord Viſcount Lanesborough.
The Lord Viſcount Limmington.
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Sir John Lambert *Bar.*
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Thomas Liddal *Eſq*;
John Linton *Eſq*;
Colonel Charles Long.
Edward Lowe *Eſq*;

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William Lowndes *jun. Esq;*

M.

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The Lord Molesworth.
The Lord Montjoy.
The Lord Bishop of Meath.
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Isaac Manley *Esq; Post-Master-General of* Ireland.
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William Maynard *Esq;*
Mr. Daniel Meddows *of* Norwich.
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The

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Joſ. Micklethwaite *Eſq*;
Mr. George Middleton.
Edward Minſhull *Eſq*;
David Mitchell *Eſq*;
Mr. Hugh Mitchell.
The Honourable John Moleſworth *Eſq*; *one of the Lords Commiſſioners of* Trade *and* Plantations.
Moor Molineux *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Hackney Coaches.
Henry Montague *Eſq*;
The Honourable Edward Wortley Mountague *Eſq*;
Chriſtopher Mountague *Eſq*; *one of the Commiſſioners of* Excile.
Colonel Robert Munroe.

N.

THE *Duke of* Newcaſtle, *Lord Chamberlain.*
The Earl of Nottingham, *two Sets.*
The Lord Newburgh.
The Lord Newtown.
Robert Needham *Eſq*; *two Sets.*
Grey Neville *Eſq*;
General Nicholſon, *Governor of* Carolina, *two Sets.*
Mr. Robert Nicholſon.

O.

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The Lord Onſlow.
Samuel Ogle *Eſq*;
Denzil Onſlow *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Victualling.
John Ormsby *Eſq*;

P.

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The Duke of Portland.
Lord William Pawlet, *two Sets.*
Edmond Pargiter *Eſq*;
Major General Palmes.
The Honourable Benjamin Parry *Eſq*;
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Thomas Paterſon *Eſq*;
Robert Paul *Eſq*;
Edward Pauncefort *Eſq*; *Treaſurer of the* Exciſe.
Henry Pelham *Eſq*;
Mr. Henry Pemberton, *Merchant.*
Mr. Jonathan Perry.
Colonel Philips, *Governor of* Annapolis-Royal *and* Nova-Scotia.
Ambroſe Philips *Eſq*;
Thomas Philips *Eſq*;
Sir Charles Pieres, *Commiſſioner of the* Cuſtoms.
John Piggot *jun. Eſq*;
Mr. Richard Pike *jun. Merchant.*
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Richard

Richard Powis *Eſq*;
The Hon. Dan. Pulteney *Eſq*; *one of the Lords Commiſſioners of* Trade *and* Plantations.
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The Honourable William Pulteney *Eſq*;
Plunket Plunket *Eſq*;
Mr. Henry Pyne, *Poſt-Maſter of* Briſtol.

R.

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The Earl of Rothes.
Thomas Reynolds *Eſq*; *Commiſſioner of the* Victualling.
The Honourable Brigadier Richards, *Surveyor-General of the* Ordnance.
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John Rowe *Eſq*; *Counſellor at* Briſtol.

S.

THE *Earl of* Sunderland, *Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the* Treaſury, *&c. two Sets.*
Earl Stanhope, *Principal Secretary of State, two Sets.*
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The Earl of Seafield.
The Earl of Sutherland.
Lord Sowthwell.
James Scott *Eſq*; *his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of* Roland.
Sir William Scawen.

Samuel Sheppard *Esq*;
Mr. Christopher Shuter *Alderman of* Bristol.
William Sloper *Esq*;
Leonard Smelt *Esq*;
Wavel Smith *Esq*; *Commissioner of the* Hackney Coaches.
William Smith *Esq*;
William Soley *Esq*;
Edward Southwell *Esq*; *Secretary of* Ireland, *and Clerk to his Majesty's Council.*
Mr. Elm Spinks.
The Honourable Charles Stanhope *Esq*; *Secretary to the* Treasury.
Colonel William Stanhope *Envoy Extraordinary to the King of* Spain.
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Sir Richard Steel.
Enoch Stern *Esq*;
Mr. George Stephens *Alderman of* Bristol.
James Stephenson *Esq*;
Alexander Stephenson *Esq*;
Sir James Stewart *Bar.*
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Alexander Strahane *Esq*;
Sir. Pat. Strachan.
Mr. Amos Strettel *Merchant.*
Mr. Abel Strettel *Merchant.*
Mr. Samuel Strode.
Thomas Sutton *Esq*; *Commissioner of the* Hackney Coaches.
Mr. Anthony Swymmer *Alderman of* Bristol.

T.

T.

Lord Viscount Townsend, *President of the Council, Two Sets.*
Lord Tyrconnel.
Joseph Taylor *Esq*;
John Taylour *Esq*;
Christopher Tilson *Esq*;
Jos. Tompson *Esq*;
Mr. Nathaniel Toriano *Merchant.*
George Townsend *Esq*; *Commissioner of the* Excise.
Samuel Travers *Esq*;
The Honourable George Treby *Esq*; *Secretary at War.*
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William Tyndale *Esq*;
Matthew Tyndale *Esq*;

V.

James Vernon *Esq*; *Commissioner of the* Excise.
Henry Vincent *Esq*;

W.

THE Earl of Warwick.
The Earl of Westmoreland *First Lord Commissioner of* Trade *and* Plantations.
Major General Wade.
Sir Charles Wager *one of the Lords of the* Admiralty.
Thomas Walker *Esq*; *Commissioner of the* Customs.
Thomas Walker *Esq*;

Cap-

Captain Wallis.
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The Right Honourable Edward Webster *Esq*; *Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.
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Thomas Western *Esq*;
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James Wills *Esq*;
Colonel Thomas Wilson.
Charles Withers *Esq*; *Surveyor of his Majesty's Forests and Woods.*
Collonel William Wyndham.

Y.

Edward Young *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Taxes.*
Mr. Hitch Younge *Merchant.*

The

THE *Britiſh* Merchant.

General MAXIMS in TRADE, particularly applied to the COMMERCE between *Great Britain* and *France*.

Firſt Publiſhed in the Year 1713.

THERE are general Maxims in Trade which are aſſented to by every body.

That a Trade may be of Benefit to the Merchant and Injurious to the Body of the Nation, is one of theſe Maxims.

I ſhall confine myſelf to ſpeak of Trade only as it is nationally good or bad.

Inſtances of a good Trade.

I. That Trade which exports Manufactures made of the ſole Product or Growth of the Country, is undoubtedly good; ſuch is the ſending abroad our *Yorkſhire* Cloth, *Colcheſter* Bays, *Exeter* Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, *&c.* which being made purely of *Britiſh* Wool, as much as thoſe Exports amount to, ſo much is the clear Gain of the Nation.

II. That Trade which helps off the Conſumption of our Superfluities, is alſo viſibly advantageous; as the exporting of Allum, Copperas, Leather, Tin, Lead, Coals, *&c.* ſo much as the exported Superfluities amount unto, ſo much alſo is the clear National Profit.

III. The importing of foreign Materials to be manufactured at home, eſpecially when the Goods, after they are manufactured, are moſtly ſent abroad, is alſo, without diſpute, very beneficial; as for inſtance *Spaniſh* Wool, which for that reaſon is exempted from paying any Duties.

IV. The Importation of foreign Materials to be manufactur'd here, altho the manufactured Goods are chiefly conſumed by us, may alſo be beneficial; eſpecially when the ſaid Materials are procur'd in exchange for our Commodities; as Raw-Silk, Grogram-Yarn, and other Goods brought from *Turkey*.

V. Fo-

V. Foreign Materials, wrought up here into such Goods as would otherwise be imported ready manufactured, is a means of saving Money to the Nation; and if saving is getting, that Trade which procures such Materials ought to be look'd upon as profitable: Such is the Importation of Hemp, Flax, and Raw-Silk. 'Tis therefore to be wonder'd at, that these Commodities are not exempt from all Duties as well as *Spanish* Wool.

VI. A Trade may be call'd good which exchanges Manufactures for Manufactures, and Commodities for Commodities. *Germany* takes as much in Value of our Woollen and other Goods, as we do of their Linen: by this means numbers of People are employ'd on both sides, to their mutual Advantage.

VII. An Importation of Commodities, bought partly for Money and partly for Goods, may be of National Advantage; if the greatest part of the Commodities thus imported are again exported, as in the case of *East-India* Goods: and generally all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, are beneficial to a Nation.

VIII. The carrying of Goods from one foreign Country to another, is a profitable Article in Trade. Our Ships are often thus employ'd between *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the *Levant*, and sometimes in the *East-Indies*.

IX When there is a neceſſity to import Goods which a Nation cannot be without, altho ſuch Goods are chiefly purchaſed with Money, it cannot be accounted a bad Trade; as our Trade to *Norway* and other Parts, from whence are imported Naval Stores, and Materials for Building.

But a Trade is diſadvantageous to a Nation,

Inſtances of a bad Trade.

1. Which brings in things of meer Luxury and Pleaſure, which are entirely, or for the moſt part, conſumed among us; and ſuch I reckon the Wine-Trade to be, eſpecially when the Wine is purchaſed with Money, and not in exchange for our Commodities.

2. Much worſe is that Trade which brings in a Commodity that is not only conſumed amongſt us, but hinders the conſumption of the like quantity of ours; as is the importation of Brandy, which hinders the ſpending of our Extracts of Malt and Moſaſſes; therefore very prudently charged with exceſſive Duties.

3. That Trade is emminently bad, which ſupplies the ſame Goods as we manufacture our ſelves, eſpecially if we can make enough for our Conſumption: and I take this to be the caſe of the Silk Manufacture, which with great Labour and Induſtry is brought to perfection in *London*, *Canterbury*, and other places.

4. The

4. The Importation upon eaſy Terms of ſuch Manufactures as are already introduc'd in a Country, muſt be of bad conſequence, aud check their progreſs; as it would undoubtedly be the caſe of the Linen and Paper Manufactures in *Great Britain* (which are of late very much improved) if thoſe Commodities were ſuffer'd to be brought in without paying very high Duties.

Wiſe Nations are ſo fond of encouraging Manufactures in their Infancy, that they not only burden foreign Manufactures of the like kind with high Impoſitions, but often totally condemn and prohibit the conſumption of them.

To bring what hath been already ſaid into a narrower compaſs, it may be reduced to this, *viz.*

A Summary Account of what is good and bad.

That the Exportation of Manufactures is, in the higheſt degree, beneficial to a Nation.

That the Exportation of Superfluities, is ſo much clear Gain.

That the Importation of foreign Materials to be manufactur'd by us, inſtead of importing manufactur'd Goods, is the ſaving a great deal of Money.

That the exchanging Commodities for Commodities, is generally an Advantage.

That all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, leave a real Benefit.

That the letting Ships to Freight to other Nations, is profitable.

That the Imports of things of abſolute neceſſity, cannot be eſteemed bad.

That the importing Commodities of mere Luxury, is ſo much real Loſs as they amount to.

That the Importation of ſuch Goods as hinder the conſumption of our own, or check the progreſs of any of our Manufactures, is a viſible Diſadvantage, and neceſſarily tends to the Ruin of multitudes of People.

Having premiſed thus far in relation to Trade in general, and made it evident that there are ſeveral ways of trading advantageous to a Nation, and others which are not ſo; I ſhall now examine which of theſe beneficial and hurtful ways to us the *French* Trade doth anſwer, and then draw the Balance at the foot of the Account.

Our French Trade conſider'd.

I. The Exportation of our Woollen Goods to *France* is ſo well barr'd againſt, that there is not the leaſt hope of reaping any Benefit by this Article.

The *French* did always out-do us in Price of Labour: their common People live upon Roots, Cabbage, and other Herbage; four of their large Provinces ſubſiſt entirely upon Cheſnuts; and the beſt of them eat Bread made of Barley, Miller, *Turkey* and

and black Corn; ſo that their Wages uſed to be ſmall in compariſon with ours.

But of late Years their Crown-Pieces being made of the ſame Value as ours, and rais'd from ſixty to one hundred Sols; and the Manufacturers, Servants, Soldiers, Day-Labourers, and other working People, earning no more Sols or Pence by the Day than they did formerly, the price of Labour is thereby ſo much leſſen'd, that one may affirm for truth, they have generally their Work done for half the Price we pay for ours. For altho Proviſions be as dear at *Paris* as they are at *London*, 'tis certain that in moſt of their Provinces they are very cheap; and that they buy Beef and Mutton for half the Price we pay for it here.

The Price of their Labour half as cheap as ours.

Proviſions the like.

But the Price of Meat and Wheat doth little concern the poor Manufacturers; as they generally drink nothing but Water, and at beſt a ſort of Liquor they call *Beuverage*, (which is Water paſs'd thro the Husks of Grapes after the Wine is drawn off) they ſave a great deal upon that account; for 'tis well known that our People ſpend half of their Money in Drink.

The Army is a notorious Inſtance how cheap the *French* can live; it enables their King to maintain 300000 Men with the ſame Money we maintain 112500; their Pay being five Sols a day, (which is exact-

French Soldiers have but 3 d. per Day, ours 8 d.

ly three Pence *English)* and our Soldiers Pay is eight Pence.

However, they ſubſiſt upon that ſmall Allowance; and if there be the ſame diſproportion between our Manufacturers and their, as there is betwixt our Soldiers and their Soldiers as to Pay, 'tis plain that the Work in *France* is done for little more than a third part of what it is done for in *England*; and I am confident 'tis ſo in moſt part of their Manufactures, of which I could give many Inſtances if it were needful: but let theſe two following at preſent ſuffice.

French *Worker of Luſtring* 5 *d.* per *Day, ours* 12 *d.*

At *Lyons*, which next to *Paris* is the beſt City in *France*, they pay nine Sols an Ell for making of Luſtrings, which is little more than five Pence *Engliſh* Money; and the Price paid here for making Luſtrings is twelve Pence *per* Ell.

French *Sorters of Rags* 1 *d* ¼. *ours* 4 *d.*

In the Paper Manufacture abundance of People are employ'd for ſorting Rags in the Mills, who earn in *France* but two Sols a Day, which is leſs than five Farthings of our Money; and the Price paid here for ſuch Work is four Pence a Day.

The *French* working thus cheap, 'tis no wonder if they afford their Manufactures at lower Rates than their Neighbours.

But to leave no room for doubt in a matter of ſo great Importance, ſeveral Merchants have brought over from *France* Patterns of their Woollen Goods, with the Prices

Prices they are ſold at; and it appears that in general they are, goodneſs for goodneſs, cheaper than ours. Their Cloth made of *Spaniſh* Wool, which is brought to great perfection, is ſold in the Shops for ſixteen to ſeventeen Livres the Ell, (which is a Yard a Quarter and an Inch) and as a *French* Livre is exactly worth one of our Shillings, they ſell the Ell there as cheap as we ſell here the Yard, which is twenty-five *per Cent.* difference.

French Woollen Manufacture 25 per Cent. *cheaper than ours.*

And if what is own'd on all hands to be true, that the *French* do ſend great Quantities of Woollen Goods to *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Turky*, the *Rhine*, and other places, altho they pay a Duty upon Exportation; 'tis a Demonſtration that they have more than is ſufficient for their own Wear, and conſequently no great occaſion for any of ours.

Objection. What need the *French* limit the Importation of our Cloth, *&c.* to three Places, ſubject it to ſtrict Viſitations, and inſiſt to continue a high Duty upon it, if they have enough of their own, and can afford it cheaper than we?

Anſwer. By the long Interruption of Commerce and Correſpondence between the two Nations, the *French* knew as little the Price of our Commodities as we did the Price of theirs; and being extremely jealous of their Manufactures, they would not

not give way to any the leaſt thing that could prejudice them. In ſhort, they had a mind to be ſecured againſt all Events.

Have not we done the like in the ſelf-ſame caſe? We out-do, in our own Thoughts all the World in the Woollen Manufactures: but not depending upon this ſingle advantage of working better than others, we have laid very high Duties upon all foreign Woollen Goods, and even prohibited them. And 'tis well we did ſo! for elſe the *French* would have made our Hearts ake ſince the Peace, by their great Importation of Woollen Goods upon us.

Our French *Trade further conſider'd.*

But they are ſo well appriſed of the matter now, and know the Advantage they have over us in point of Cheapneſs, that I don't doubt they will give us leave to import into *France* not only Woollen Goods, but all other Commodities whatſoever, upon very eaſy Duties, provided we permit them to import into *Great Britain* Wines, Brandies, Silks, Linen, and Paper, upon paying the ſame Duties as others do. And when that's done, you'll ſend little more to *France* than now you do, and they'll import into *Great Britain* ten times more than now they can.

The Goods they have from us, and their annual Amount.

II. As to the other Products of our Land, I mean our Superfluities, it muſt be own'd, the *French* have occaſion for ſome of them, as Lead, Tin, Leather, Copperas, Coals, Allum, and ſeveral other things of

of small Value; as also some few of our Plantations Commodities: But these Goods they will have whether we take any of theirs or no, because they want them; as they were supplied with them during the War by way of *Italy* and *Flanders*, and paid us a little more Money for them than now they do, when they can have them at the first hand in *England*. All these Commodities together that the *French* want from us may amount to about 200000 *l.* yearly.

We import no useful Materials from France.

III. As to Materials, I don't know of any one sort useful to us that ever was imported from *France* into *England*. They have indeed Hemp, Flax, and Wool, in abundance, and some Raw-Silk; but they are too wise to let us have any, especially as long as they entertain any hopes we shall be so self-denying, as to take those Materials from them after they are manufactur'd.

We lose by exchange of our Goods with France.

IV. Exchanging Commodities for Commodities (if for the like Value on both sides) might be beneficial; but it's far from being the case between us and *France*: our Ships went constantly in Ballast (except now and then some Lead) to St. *Malo*, *Morlaix*, *Nantes*, *Rochelle*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayone*, *&c.* and ever came back full of Linen, Wines, Brandy, and Paper; and if it was so before the Revolution, when one of our Pounds Sterling cost the *French* but thirteen Livres, what are they like to take from

from us (except what they of neceſſity want) now that for each Pound Sterling they muſt pay us twenty Livres, which enhances the Price of all *Britiſh* Commodities to the *French* above Fifty *per Cent.*

We have no Benefit by re-exporting their Goods.

V. Goods imported to be re-exported, is certainly a National Advantage; but few or no *French* Goods are ever exported from *Great Britain*, except to our Plantations, but are all conſumed at home; therefore no Benefit can be reap'd this way by the *French* Trade.

Nor by French *Freight.*

VI. Letting Ships to Freight cannot but be of ſome Profit to a Nation; but 'tis very rare if the *French* ever make uſe of any other Ships than their own; they victual and man cheaper than we, therefore nothing is to be got from them by this Article.

We want none of their Goods.

VII. Things that are of abſolute neceſſity cannot be reckon'd prejudicial to a Nation; but *France* produces nothing that is neceſſary, or even convenient, but which we had better be without.

Goods imported for Luxury ruinous.

VIII. If the Importation of Commodities of mere Luxury, to be conſumed amongſt us, be a ſenſible Diſadvantage, the *French* Trade, in this Particular, might be highly pernicious to this Nation: for if the Duties on *French* Wines be lower'd to a conſiderable degree, the leaſt we can ſuppoſe would be imported into *England* and *Scotland* is 18000 Tons a Year, which being

Conſequence of lowering French *Duties.*

ing moſt Clarets, at a moderate Computation, would coſt in *France* 450000 *l.*

IX. As to Brandy, ſince we have laid high Duties upon it, the diſtilling of Spirits from Malt and Molaſſes is much improved and increaſed, by means of which a good Sum of Money is yearly ſaved to the Nation; for very little Brandy hath been imported either from *Italy*, *Portugal*, or *Spain*, by reaſon that our *Engliſh* Spirits are near as good as Brandies of thoſe Countries. But as *French* Brandy is eſteem'd, and is indeed very good, if the extraordinary Duty on that Liquor be taken off, there's no doubt but great Quantities will be imported. We'll ſuppoſe only 3000 Tons a Year, which will coſt *Great Britain* about 70000 *l.* yearly, and prejudice beſides the Extracts of our own Malt Spirits.

X. Linen is an Article of more conſequence than many People are aware of: *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and ſeveral Counties in *England*, have made large Steps towards the Improvement of that uſeful Manufacture, both in Quantity and Quality; and, with good Encouragement, would doubtleſs, in a few Years, bring it to perfection, and perhaps make ſufficient for our own conſumption; which, beſides employing great Numbers of People, and improving many Acres of Land, would ſave us a good Sum of Money, which is yearly laid out abroad

Leſſening Duties on French *Linen will ruin our own, and carry off* 600000 *l. annually from us.*

abroad in that Commodity. As the case stands at present, it improves daily; but if the Duties on *French* Linen be reduc'd, 'tis to be fear'd it will come over so cheap, that our Looms must be laid aside, and 6 or 700000 *l.* a Year be sent over to *France* for that Commodity.

Lessening the Duties on French *Paper, ruinous to ours.*

XI. The Manufacture of Paper is very near a-kin to that of Linen. Since the high Duties laid on foreign Paper, and that none hath been imported from *France*, where 'tis cheapest, the making of it is increased to such a degree in *England*, that we import none of the lower Sorts from abroad, and make them all ourselves: But if the *French* Duties be taken off, undoubtedly most of the Mills which are employ'd in the making of white Paper, must leave off their Work, and 20 to 40000 *l.* a Year be remitted over to *France* for that Commodity.

Lessening the Duties on French *Silks ruinous to ours.*

XII. The last Article concerns the Silk Manufacture. Since the late *French* Wars 'tis increased to a mighty degree; *Spittlefields* alone manufactures to the Value of Two Millions a Year, and were daily improving till the late Fears about lowering the *French* Duties. What pity! That so noble a Manufacture, so extensive, and so beneficial to an infinite number of People, should run the hazard of being ruin'd! 'Tis however to be feared, that if the *French* can import their wrought Silks upon

on eaſy Terms, they out-do us ſo much in cheapneſs of Labour, as hath been already ſhewn, and they have *Italian* and *Levant* Raw-Silk upon ſo much eaſier Terms than we, beſides great Quantities of their own in *Provence*, *Languedoc* and other Provinces, that in all probability half the Looms in *Spittlefields* would be laid down, and our Ladies be again clothed in *French* Silks. The Loſs that would accrue to the Nation by ſo great a Miſchief, cannot be valued at leſs than 500000 *l.* a Year.

To ſum up all, if we pay to *France* yearly,

	l.
For their Wines	450000
For their Brandies	70000
For their Linen	600000
For their Paper	30000
For their Silks	500000
	1650000
And they take from us in Lead, Tin, Leather, Allum, Copperas, Coals, Horn-Plates, *&c.* and Plantation-Goods, to the Value of	200000
Great Britain loſes by the Balance of that Trade yearly	1450000

Which

Which ſeems unavoidable, if we are ſo good-natur'd as to take off the high Duties; the only Fence we have left againſt an Inundation of *French* Commodities upon us.

Objections anſwer'd. If any body thinks fit to object, That there are many Commodities that uſed to be ſent to *France*, of which there's no notice taken here; I deſire them to give a Liſt of thoſe Commodities not only by Name, but to put the Quantities which they judge are like to be exported, and their Valuation: and I promiſe them in return another Liſt of many Commodities I have omitted, which would certainly be imported from *France* upon lowering the Duties, with the probable Quantities of each ſort, and their Coſt on board there: and I dare anſwer, I ſhall be even with them upon that ſcore; having here for Brevity's ſake mentioned only ſuch Commodities as are moſt conſiderable. Thus perhaps by making accurate Eſtimates and Calculations of all Commodities that can be exported to *France*, or brought over from thence, ſhall we come to a right underſtanding of the matter, and what the Trade between *Great Britain* and *France* is like to be in caſe the Duties be taken off.

All the Nations of *Europe* ſeem to ſtrive who ſhall out-wit one another in point of Trade; and they concur in this Maxim, That

That the leſs they conſume of foreign Commodities, the better it is for them.

The *Dutch*, to obviate too great a conſumption of foreign Goods amongſt them, make uſe of Exciſes; and they have for that reaſon laid a very high Exciſe upon *French* Wines.

The *French* ſtudy to prevent it by Duties on Importations, Duties on Conſumptions, Tolls from one Province into another, by ſtrict Viſitations, Reſtraints, and Prohibitions, and by the Example of the Court in wearing their own Manufactures.

The Benefit of laying high Duties on foreign Goods.

We have of late Years ſaved a great deal of Money, by laying high Duties upon foreign Commodities; which hath not only hinder'd their too great conſumption among us, but hath had this good effect beſides, that it hath given encouragement to the ſettling, improving and perfecting many uſeful Manufactures in *Great Britain*. So that we muſt be out of our Senſes if we permit the *French* to import their Manufactures to the Prejudice and Deſtruction of our own.

We are now, God be praiſed, in Peace and Friendſhip with the *French*; we have a free Correſpondence and Commerce with them: they do and will take from us what they want, and 'tis all we can expect or deſire of them.

We may freely import their good Claret, and have it upon reasonable terms, if we do not buy it in too great Quantities: And as for their Manufactures, 'tis undeniable we had better be without them, since they must be purchased with our ready Money; for their Cloth and other Woollen Goods being cheaper than ours, they cannot take any from us if they would in compensation for their Silks, Paper, and Linen: and as they take nothing but what they want, they ought not in reason to expect we should take from them what we have no manner of occasion for.

As it is very requisite that those who are to deal with another Nation should have a perfect knowledge of their Weights, Measures, Customs and Moneys, and there having been a remarkable Alteration in the *French* Coins since we had any Dealings with them, which is the thing of the utmost moment in Commerce; I shall beg leave to subjoin here an Account of their Coin as it stands at present, and in all probability is like to stand, that we may know what we are to pay for their Goods, and what they are to pay for ours.

The French *Coin compar'd with ours.*

The *French* Crown-Piece is exactly now of the same Goodness and intrinsick Value as the *English* Crown-Piece. It goes in *France* for five Livres, and each Livre for twenty

twenty Sols; ſo that each Crown-Piece goes there for one hundred Sols or Pence.

Our Crown-Piece goes for five Shillings, each Shilling for twelve Pence, ſo that our Crown-Piece goes here for ſixty Pence.

As there are five Livres in their Crown, and five Shillings in our Crown, and that they are both of equal Weight and Value, a Shilling is exactly worth a Livre, and a Livre a Shilling. I beg pardon for being thus exact to a Nicety in this Particular, but I think the Fate of *Great Britain* in point of Trade doth in great meaſure depend upon it.

Before the War, if I bought any Commodity in *France* which coſt me a Livre, I paid eighteen Pence *Engliſh* for it, as is well known to every body that had Dealings there: if I buy now the ſame thing in *France* for a Livre, I pay but one Shilling for it; by which means all their Manufactures are render'd ſo very cheap to us, that if there were but moderate Duties upon their Importation, we ſhould immediately be overwhelm'd with *French* Commodities. For as their Workmen receive no more Sols or Pence for their Day's Work or Wages than they did formerly, they ſell their Cloth, Paper, and Linen, for no more Sols than they uſed to do. Therefore if I bought heretofore an Ell of Linen for a Livre, it coſt me then eighteen Pence;

and now buying an Ell of the ſame Linen for a Livre ſtill, it coſts me but one Shilling.

On the contrary, when the *French* bought any thing of us before the War, if it coſt them one Pound Sterling, they paid but thirteen Livres for it; and if they buy now the ſame thing for one Pound Sterling, they pay twenty Livres. Which renders every Commodity we have ſo very dear to them, that 'tis hardly poſſible they ſhould take any thing from us but what they have an abſolute neceſſity for.

For if they bought formerly a Yard of Cloth here for fifteen Shillings, they paid but nine Livres three Quarters for it; and if they buy now here a Yard of the ſame Cloth for fifteen Shillings, they muſt pay fifteen Livres; which, as ſaid before, renders our Manufactures exceſſive dear to them, and their Manufactures exceeding cheap to us.

In ſhort, all kinds of *French* Manufactures that were heretofore purchaſed in *France*, either by Natives or Strangers, for one Ounce and a half of Silver, the ſame quantity and goodneſs is there purchaſed now by Natives and by Strangers for one Ounce of Silver. And whatever the *French* uſed to purchaſe in foreign Parts with three Livres, they muſt now give four Livres and an half for it.

I have purpoſely omitted taking notice of what Prejudice the *French* Trade may be to us in relation to our Exports to *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Turky*, and *Hamburg*; for that will afford ample matter to add to the Subject of the following Diſcourſe.

But for the Reader's eaſe, I ſhall firſt ſum up what has been ſaid as ſhort as poſſible, in the following Propoſitions.

1. That the Proſperity and Happineſs of this Kingdom depend very much upon our foreign Trade.

2. That we have no Gold or Silver of our own growth; that all we have is imported from abroad, in exchange for the Product and Manufactures of our own Country.

3. That we gain Gold and Silver from thoſe Countries which do not ſell us ſo great a value of Manufactures as they take from us; for in this caſe the Balance muſt be paid in Money.

4. That we muſt pay a Balance in Money to ſuch Countries as ſell more Manufactures than they take from us; and that the capital Stock of Bullion is diminiſhed by ſuch a Commerce, unleſs the Goods we import from an over-balancing Country ſhall be re-exported.

5. That we are moſt enriched by thoſe Countries which pay us the greateſt Sums upon the Balance; and moſt impoveriſh'd

by thoſe which carry off the greateſt Balance from us.

6. That the Trade of that Country which contributes moſt to the Employment and Subſiſtence of our People, and to the Improvement of our Lands, is the moſt valuable.

7. That the Trade which leſſens moſt the Subſiſtence of our People, and the Value of our Lands, is the moſt detrimental to the Nation.

8. That that Country which does not ſell us ſo many Manufactures as it buys from us, contributes the whole value of the Balance to the Employment and Subſiſtence of our People, and to the Product of our Lands.

9. That the Country which ſells us more than it buys from us, takes the whole value of the Balance from the Subſiſtence of our People and the landed Intereſt.

10. That therefore the Balance which is either paid or received by means of our Trade with any particular Country, is one certain Medium to judge of the value of our Trade: that is, every particular Trade contributes ſo much to the Subſiſtence of our People and the Improvement of our Lands, as the Balance it pays to us for the greater quantity of Manufactures we ſell than buy; and it deducts ſo much from both for the greater quantity of Manufac-

tures

tures we buy than ſell, as the Balance we are to pay.

11. And laſtly, That every Country which takes off our finiſhed Manufactures, and returns us unwrought Materials to be manufactur'd here, contributes ſo far to the Employment and Subſiſtence of our People as the coſt of manufacturing thoſe Materials.

Many other Maxims might be offer'd, but theſe are ſufficient to try the value of every particular Trade; or all may be ſtill ſum'd up in fewer words, thus: That Trade which makes Money flow in moſt plentifully upon us, enables our People to ſubſiſt themſelves better by their Labour, raiſes the Value of our Lands, and occaſions our Rents to be better paid, muſt always be reckon'd the beſt Trade; for theſe are the only Rules by which 'tis poſſible to ſtate and determine the Value of any particular Trade, or of the general Trade of the whole Nation. I ſhall illuſtrate this by a few Inſtances.

To begin with our Trade to *Portugal*: For the Goods we ſend to that Country, it is acknowledg'd that our Returns are Wine, Oil, and ſome other things for our own Uſe and Conſumption; but it is indiſputable that the greateſt Value of our Returns are Gold and Silver. So much therefore the *Portugueſe* pay to the Employment and Subſiſtence of our People, and for the *Trade to Portugal.*

Product of our Lands: ſo much as this Balance in Gold and Silver, they contribute to the Proſperity and Happineſs of this Nation.

Trade to Spain.

For our Exportations of Manufactures to *Spain*, before King *Philip* was ſettled in that Throne, our Returns were in Wine, Oil, Wool, Cochineal, Indico, Fruit, Iron, *&c.* many of which were conſumed in *England*, and a great part of them were alſo uſed in the Manufactures we exported. So many of them as we uſed in the Manufactures we exported, contributed ſo much to the Employment of our People, and the Improvement of our Lands. But a very great part of our Returns from *Spain*, was Money for the over-balance of Manufactures we ſent thither; and this undoubtedly was ſo much added to the Proſperity and Happineſs of this Nation.

Trade to Italy.

Our Exportations to *Italy* are made good to us by Returns in Oil, Wine, thrown and raw Silk, wrought Silk, Currants, Paper, Drugs, *&c.* and the reſt in Money. This laſt, for the Reaſons I have given, is ſo much added to the Happineſs and Proſperity of the Nation; and ſo indeed are many of our other Returns, ſince they are manufactur'd by our own People, and contribute ſo much to their Maintenance.

Trade to Turkey.

Between us and *Turkey* very little or no Balance is paid in Money. Our Returns are raw Silk, Grogram Yarn, Cotton,

ton, Wool, Cotton Yarn, Goats-Hair, Coffee, Dying Goods, Drugs, *&c.* almoſt the whole Value, either Materials, or ſuch things as are neceſſary or uſeful in our Manufactures; and which therefore contribute very much to the Employment and Subſiſtence of our People.

Our Returns from *Hamborough*, and other Places in *Germany*, are made us chiefly in Linen, and Linen-Yarn; but we have alſo a Balance from thoſe Countries in Money. The laſt, and a great part of the reſt of thoſe Returns, contribute to the Employment of our People, and the Riches and Proſperity of the Nation. *Trade to Hamborough.*

But for the Goods we export to *Holland*, they are prodigious, whether we conſider our Woollen Manufactures, the Product of our own Country and our Plantations, our *Eaſt-India*, *Turkey*, and other Goods: We have ſome Returns for them in Spices, Linen, Thread, Paper, Rheniſh Wines, Battery, Madder, Whale-Fins, Clapboard, and ſome wrought Silks, *&c.* Dr. *Davenant*, the Inſpector-General of the Imports and Exports, in his ſecond Report to the Commiſſioners of the publick Accounts, by a Medium of ſeven Years Trade, *Pag.* 19. has valued *Trade to Holland.*

Our

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Our annual Exports at	1,937934	7	11	1
Our annual Imports at	549832	1	02	3
And makes the Difference or annual Balance paid in Mony	1,388102	6	08	2

Many of the other Returns are useful in our Manufactures; but since the whole Balance is paid for Goods, 'tis manifest that the *Dutch* Trade employs and subsists so many of our People, as make or procure all the Goods and Manufactures for which the Balance is paid, and consequently contributes so much to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Nation.

It is manifest by a cursory view of our Trade with every one of these Countries, that we do not pay a Balance in Money to any one; that they do not sell us a greater Value of Manufactures than they take from us; and that consequently we are not impoverished by our Trade with any of them.

It is manifest that we import from every one for the Manufactures we export, either Money or Materials for new Manufactures; either of which contributes very much to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Kingdom.

Certainly then we should with all our power cultivate our Trade with every one of

of them. We can never be ſo abandon'd of common Senſe, as to leſſen the Advantages of any one, for the ſake of a Trade with any other Country, till by clear Demonſtration it ſhall appear to be more for our Advantage.

The Inſtances of Parliamentary Authority to ſupport my General Maxims of Trade, are,

1. The Preamble of the Act for prohibiting the *French* Trade in the 30th Year of King *Charles* II. in theſe words: "Forasmuch as it hath been by long Experience found, that the importing *French* Wines, Brandy, Linen, Silks, Salt, and Paper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product, or Manufactures of the Territories and Dominions of the *French* King, hath much exhauſted the Treaſure of this Nation, leſſened the Value of the native Commodities and Manufactures thereof, and cauſed great Detriment to this Kingdom in general."

2. The Preamble of the Prohibition-Act in the Firſt of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which differs very little from the former, except in the Concluſion, where inſtead of Detrimental, it calls the *French* Trade a Nuſance to this Kingdom.

But 'tis not for this reaſon alone that I have cited the abovemention'd Preambles, but becauſe they point out to us the Rules, all the Rules by which it is poſſible to eſtimate

mate the Value of our Trade with any particular Country; and by every one of those Rules the *French* Trade stood then condemn'd as a Nusance to this Kingdom.

The first Charge against it in those Laws, is, *That it hath much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation.* Our Legislators, it seems, judged, that every Trade which encreased our Treasure was beneficial, and every Trade which exhausted our Treasure was *detrimental*, was *a Nusance to this Kingdom.*

And when shall a Trade be said to exhaust our Treasure? Certainly then when it diminishes our capital Stock of Gold and Silver; when it sells us a greater Value of Manufactures for our own consumption than it takes from us; when we do not sell Manufactures sufficient to even the Account between us, and are therefore forced to pay the Balance in clear Money; and when it is no way possible for us to repair the Loss by means of the Goods or Manufactures we have imported.

What Nations don't exhaust our Treasure, tho we pay 'em a Balance in Gold or Silver.

I do not think our Trade with every Nation guilty of exhausting our Treasure, to which we pay a Balance in Gold or Silver. For if the Goods we buy from any Country are such as we export again in the Whole, or in Part, for the same or a greater Sum of Money, our Treasure is not exhausted by such a Trade: the Goods

we

we buy make us full Reſtitution of all the Sums we were out for them.

East Country Trade.

Firſt then, we buy Hemp, Pitch, Tar, and all ſorts of Naval Stores from the Eaſt Country. Unleſs we did this, we could not fit out a ſingle Ship to Sea. The Goods we ſend to that Country are by no means ſufficient to even the Account between us: we are forced to pay the Balance in Gold and Silver; and this, as I have heard, amounts to 200,000 *l. per Annum.*

Shall we be ſaid then to loſe ſo great an annual Sum by our Eaſt-Country Trade? No certainly; for, not to inſiſt upon the numberleſs People that are employ'd and ſubſiſted by Shipping and Navigation, we gain much more by our Shipping than the abovemention'd Sum from other Countries with which we trade: and it is certain we could gain nothing this way if we had not firſt bought the Naval Stores.

Advantage by Freight.

'Tis manifeſt the Freight of all exported Goods is paid by foreign Nations; and I believe I ſhould not be thought extravagant if I ſhould affirm, that more than one Fifth of the Freight of all our Shipping is paid by the Nations with whom we trade. It is ſaid, there are about 500,000 Tons of Shipping belonging to this Kingdom, and perhaps the Freight of 5 *l. per* Ton *per Annum* will not be thought ſo very extraordinary. If this is Fact, and alſo

alſo that one Fifth of the whole Freight is paid by other Nations, then we pay the Eaſt Country about 200,000 *l. per Annum* for our Naval Stores, which could not be had but from that Country, and gain above twice as much by our Shipping from other Nations. Therefore tho we pay ſo great an annual Balance upon that Trade, yet our Treaſure cannot be ſaid to be exhauſted by it: we have ſuch Goods in exchange for it as make us very ample Amends, and enable us to ſupply that Loſs by our other Commerce.

Trade to China *and the* Eaſt-Indies.

Poſſibly ſomething like this may be ſaid of our Trade to *China* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is certain, that beſides Goods and Merchandizes, we export yearly to thoſe Places our Bullion to the Value of 4 or 500,000 *l. per Annum*. And yet I cannot yield that our Treaſure has been exhauſted, nor indeed that it has not been very much increaſed by means of that Trade. Salt-Petre, Pepper, and ſome few Drugs of thoſe Countries, perhaps we cannot be well without; and yet I believe our Merchants would fit out few or no Ships for ſo long a Voyage, if they were not alſo to have the liberty of importing Manufactures. But our own want of *Eaſt-India* Goods will by no means acquit that Trade of the Guilt of exhauſting our Treaſure, or make us any Amends for ſuch a Loſs; that is to be done no other way, than by our gaining

gaining as much Bullion from other Countries by means of the Manufactures we import from the *East-Indies*.

First then, the uſe of wrought Silks and ſtain'd Callicoes of that Country is prohibited in *England*; thoſe therefore are re-exported: But in the next place, of their white Callicoes and Muſlins, of their Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Salt-Petre, and other Goods, very great Quantities are alſo re-exported, and at a much greater Price than the whole annual Sums ſent from hence to the *East-Indies*. The Conſequence is, that our Treaſure is not exhauſted by that Trade, ſince we have thoſe Goods in exchange for our Money as procure us much greater Sums from other Countries, and ſince our whole Loſs is more than repair'd by re-exporting part only of thoſe Goods at a much higher Price than we paid for the whole.

Trade with Spain and the Levant.

I have never heard of any Trade (except with the abovemention'd Countries, and that of *France*) which has been at any time charg'd with exhauſting our Treaſure. But I will ſuppoſe, for once, that we never gain'd any Balance upon our Trade with *Spain*, or the *Levant*: On the contrary, tho it is true, that we even paid in Money for the Wool and Cochineal of the former, and for the Dying Goods of the latter; yet I can by no means be perſuaded that either the one or the other could,

could, with any Justice, be accus'd of exhausting our Treasure, or diminishing our capital Stock of Gold and Silver, or of selling to us any Goods for our Money, without enabling us at the same time to get back the whole Price from other Countries. We have usually purchas'd Five Thousand Bags of *Spanish* Wool *per Annum*; and not to insist at the present upon the great numbers of People employ'd in working that Wool, have we ever sold less of it to other Nations than was sufficient to pay the whole Cost of all the Wool we bought from *Spain*, and of all other Foreign Materials mix'd with our Manufactures of that Wool? And for the Cochineal, and other Foreign Dying Goods that are necessary Ingredients in all our Woollen Manufactures, they are abundantly paid by the Manufactures we send abroad, and the Prices given for them in Foreign Countries. Dr. *Davenant*, the Inspector-General, in his Report before-cited, has given us an Account of Woollen Manufactures exported to *Holland* only in one Year, to the Value of 1,339,526 *l.* How prodigious then must have been our Exportations of that kind to all the World! And how considerable must have been the Foreign Ingredients in so vast a Value of Woollen Manufactures! And yet 'tis certain we could have made or exported very few, but for those Foreign Ingredients.

The

The Trade therefore which carries out our Bullion, to enable us to export a greater Value of our Manufactures, cannot be said to exhauſt our Treaſure, or to diminiſh our capital Stock of Gold or Silver, or not to make us Amends by the Returns.

I would not be thought therefore to condemn every Trade which carries out our Bullion, of exhauſting our Treaſure; but that only which carries out our Bullion for Manufactures to be conſum'd here, which return us no ſort of Goods to be ſent abroad again; and laſtly, which no way enables us to repair our ſelves of that Loſs.

How to eſtimate what we gain by Trade with any particular Nation.

If we export any Value of our Manufactures for the conſumption of a foreign Nation, and import thence no Goods at all for our own conſumption, it is certain the whole Price of our own Manufactures exported muſt be paid to us in Money, and that all the Money paid to us is our clear Gain.

The Merchant perhaps does not get 20 *per Cent.* by the Goods he ſends abroad; yet if he ſells his Goods for the very Price he paid for them, and brings back the whole Price in Money, and not in Goods, to his Native Country, the Merchant in this caſe gets nothing, but his Country gets clear the whole Value of the Goods.

To make this intelligible, if I ask any Man what is the Gain of the Day-Labourer or Manufacturer; he will answer me, That it is just so much as he earns by his Work for the Subsistence of himself and his Family. His whole Wages are his Gain.

If his whole Time is taken up in working for the Consumption of the *Portuguese*; for instance, if his whole Wages are paid him by that Nation, he gains from *Portugal* the whole Value of his yearly Labour. And the same thing must be said of the *Portuguese* Manufacturer that works for the Consumption of the *English* Nation; he clears his whole Wages from this Kingdom.

But still the Question is, How much of these Wages is gained or lost to the one Nation or the other?

It is certain, that all that the Consumption of *Portugal* pays to the *English* Labourers, more than is paid by the Consumption of *England* to the Labourers of *Portugal*, is clear Gain to *England*, and so much Loss to *Portugal*. And therefore if the Wages of *English* People for Labour bestowed on the Corn, Lead, Tin, Woollen, and other Manufactures exported to *Portugal*, should amount to 800,000 *l. per Annum*, and the Wages of the *Portuguese* for their Labour bestowed upon the Wine, Oil, Fruit, and other Product of that Coun-

try

try imported hither for the Conſumption of our People, ſhould amount to no more than 200,000 *l. per Annum*, it is clear that in the Article of Wages for Labour, ſetting the Wages of one People againſt thoſe of the other, we gain by the Balance 600,000 *l. per Annum*.

The next Queſtion is, What is gained or loſt by the Exchange of the Product of the Land between both Nations?

The Gain of the Landholder.

And here another Queſtion will ariſe, What is gained by the Gentleman or Landholder? I believe every Man will give me this Anſwer, That he gets juſt ſo much as is given for the Product of the Land, clear of the charge of Labour that is beſtowed upon it; and whoever is the conſumer, whether this or a foreign Nation, pays the Gentleman ſo much of his Rent.

If the Corn, Lead, Tin, Woollen, or other Manufactures of this Kingdom, are exported to *Portugal* for the conſumption of that Nation, it is certain that *Portugal* pays the *Engliſh* Landholder the whole Rent, or in other words, the whole Price which is paid upon account of Rent for thoſe Goods; which is indeed the whole Price that is paid for them, deducting the Wages given for the Labour beſtowed upon them. The ſame thing muſt be ſaid of *England*; the Landholder of *Portugal* gets juſt ſo great a part of his Rent from *England*, as is paid by the conſumption of

this Nation to the Rents of that Kingdom.

How much then is gained or loſt to the Landholders of either Nation? All that is given for the meer Product of the *Engliſh* Lands by the *Portugueſe*, more than is given for the meer Product of *Portugal* by the *Engliſh*, is ſo much Gain to *England*, and ſo much Loſs to *Portugal*.

Suppoſe then that the Product of the Lands of *England* (clear of the Wages of the Labourers) exported to *Portugal*, ſhould amount to 400,000 *per Annum*, and that the Product of *Portugal*, clear of Labour, imported into *England*, ſhould amount to no more than 100,000 *l. per Annum*, the Difference is 300,000 *l. per Annum*. The *Engliſh* Land holders gain ſo much yearly from *Portugal*, and *Portugal* loſes ſo much to this Nation.

The Gain of the Merchant. The laſt thing is the Gain of the Merchant. The Merchant gains all that part of the Price of his Goods in which his Sale exceeds his Purchaſe; and this difference of the Price is paid by the conſumer. If *England* is the conſumer, the Merchant gains this difference in *England*, but *England* gets nothing by her Conſumption. But if *Portugal* is the conſumer of the Goods exported by the *Engliſh* Merchant, he gains the whole difference from *Portugal*. And ſo in like manner does the *Portugueſe* Merchant get from *England* the

the whole difference of the Price upon all Goods which he buys in *Portugal*, and sells to this Kingdom.

Suppose then that our *English* Merchants buy here the Product of our Lands manufactur'd by the Labour of our People, at the Cost of 1,200,000 *l. per Annum*, and sell the same to *Portugal* for 1,300,000 *l. per Annum*, our *English* Merchants get from that Country 100,000 *l. per Annum*. On the other hand, if the Merchants in *Portugal* buy there their Oil, Wine, Fruit, *&c.* at the Cost of 300,000 *l. per Annum*, and sell the same to *England* for 325,000 *l. per Annum*, their Gain from *England* is no more than 25,000 *l. per Annum*. So that in this very Article of the Merchant's Gain, *England* would get clear 75,000 *l. per Annum* from *Portugal*; and so much would be yearly lost to that Nation.

For my own part, I know no other way of estimating the Profit or Loss of Trade between two Nations. All that the Labour of the People, the Product of the Lands, and the Gain of the Merchants in one Nation, exceed in Value those in the other, is so much Gain to the first, and so much Loss to the second. This is plain and obvious to every Person, even of the meanest Capacity.

Rules to judge of the Balance of Trade.

Dr. *Davenant*, the Inspector-General, says, "In stating the Balance between two "Countries, the prime Cost only in the

" ſaid reſpective Countries ſhould be cal-
" culated."

And indeed there can be no other Rule; for the Merchant of each Country asks and takes Advice from his Correſpondent in the other what Goods are likely to come to the beſt Market; and accordingly receives Orders to buy for him, or ſend to him ſuch Goods as are moſt demanded. And if this ſhould not be reciprocally obſerved on both ſides, if any Merchant ſhould venture over his Goods without ſuch previous Advice, inſtead of advancing any thing upon the Sale of them in the other Country, he may ſend them to a Market where they are a Drug, and loſe a very great part of his Principal.

To magnify our Exports, or diminiſh our Imports by comparative and ſuperlative Words, ſerves for nothing but to amuſe the Ignorant. The Balance, the Balance of both, is the only thing that can demonſtrate our Profit or our Loſs.

If we ſell more Goods than we buy, the Balance muſt be coming to us in Money, and that is ſo much Gain.

If we buy more Goods than we ſell, we muſt pay the Balance in Money, and that is ſo much Loſs to the Nation.

This is finely expreſs'd in Sir *William Temple*'s Obſervations upon the *United Provinces*, 5th Edition, *p.* 231. *cap.* 6. " The " vulgar miſtake, that Importation of fo-
" reign

" reign Wares, if purchaſed with native " Commodities, and not with Money, " does not make a Nation poorer, is but " what every Man that gives himſelf lei- " ſure to think, muſt immediately rectify, " by finding out, that upon the end of an " Account between a Nation, and all they " deal with abroad, whatever the Expor- " tation wants in Value to balance that of " the Importation, muſt of neceſſity be " made up with ready Money.

" By this we find out the Foundation of " the Riches of *Holland*, as of their Trade, " by the Circumſtances already rehearſed. " For never any Country traded ſo much, " and conſumed ſo little. They buy infi- " nitely, but 'tis to ſell again, either upon " Improvement of the Commodity, or at " a better Market. They are the great " Maſters of the *Indian* Spices, and of the " *Perſian* Silks; but wear plain Woollen, " and feed upon their own Fiſh and Roots. " Nay, they ſell the fineſt of their own " Cloth to *France*, and buy coarſe out of " *England* for their own wear. They ſend " abroad the beſt of their own Butter into " all Parts, and buy the cheapeſt out of " *Ireland*, or the North of *England*, for " their own Uſe. In ſhort, they furniſh " infinite Luxury, which they never prac- " tiſe, and traffick in Pleaſures which they " never taſte."

And before, in *p.* 230. " It is no con-

" ſtant Rule, that Trade makes Riches;
" for there may be a Trade that impove-
" riſhes a Nation. As it is not often go-
" ing to market that enriches the Coun-
" tryman, but on the contrary if every
" time he comes there he buys to a grea-
" ter Value than he ſells, he grows the
" poorer the oftner he goes; but the only
" and certain Scale of Riches ariſing from
" Trade in a Nation, is the proportion of
" what is exported for the conſumption of
" others to what is imported for their own."

To illuſtrate this farther, in trying the worth of any particular Trade by the Exports and Imports between two Nations.

If we have at any time imported from *France* (for our own conſumption) a greater value of Goods and Merchandizes than we exported for the conſumption of that Country, it is certain that one way or other we paid the Balance in Money; and whether we paid this by exporting Bullion out of *England*, or by drawing Bullion from other Nations indebted to us into *France*, the caſe is the very ſame; that whole Balance was ſo much Loſs to this Kingdom; ſo much we may be ſaid to have loſt by our *French* Commerce.

But the Nature of the Goods and Merchandizes exported and imported between the two Nations, ought alſo to be conſider'd.

If we paid this Balance in Money for Manufactures which muſt needs have interfered

fered with our own; that is, which must have hinder'd the sale of such a value of our Manufactures at the home Market, and did not open a new Vent for them at any other; it is manifest that both our Landholders and our Labourers must have been deprived by means of this Commerce of all those Sums of Money which were paid away for the Product and Manufactures of *France*; as also, that that Country had been so much enriched by the Impoverishment of this Kingdom.

If this is the way to try the value of our Commerce with any particular Nation, the way to try the value of a Treaty of Commerce with any particular Nation, must be by the Customs or Duties reciprocally laid in each Nation on the Goods and Merchandizes of the other.

Before I proceed any further, I think it very necessary to give my Readers a Copy of the late Treaty of Commerce with *France*, as also of the Bill of Commerce brought into the House of Commons in order to render that Treaty effectual by Act of Parliament: The said Treaty and Bill of Commerce being the occasion of this Discourse, in order to open the Eyes of our Legislators, and thereby prevent the ruin of the Trade of this Island, by the Mistakes in the Managers of this Treaty; which must inevitably ensue, if the said Treaty is render'd effectual by Parliament.

Tractatus

Tractatus Navigationis & Commerciorum inter Sereniſſimam ac Potentiſſimam Principem Annam, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Reginam, & Sereniſſimum ac Potentiſſimum Principem Ludovicum XIV. Dei Gratia, Regem Chriſtianiſſimum, concluſus Trajecti ad Rhenum die $\frac{21 \text{ Martii}}{11 \text{ Aprilis}}$ **Anno 1713.**

Quemadmodum Sereniſſima ac Potentiſſima Princeps & Domina Anna, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regina, & Sereniſſimus ac Potentiſſimus Princeps & Dominus Ludovicus Decimus Quartus, Dei Gratia, Rex Chriſtianiſſimus, ex quo ad Pacis Studia, Deo diſponente, animos adverterint, ad Utilitates Subditorum ſuorum inde proventuras per mutuam Navigationis & Commerciorum Libertatem adaugendas, utpote quæ præcipuus pacis tam Fructus quam Firmamentum eſſe debeant, prono utrinque deſiderio ferebantur: eumque in finem legatis ſuis Extraordinariis & Plenipotentiariis, Trajectum ad Rhenum conventuris, in mandatis clementiſſimi dederunt, ut tam Paci redintegrandæ, quam

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs Anne, *by the Grace of God, Queen of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince* Lewis XIVth, *the moſt Chriſtian King, concluded at* Utrecht *the* $\frac{31}{11}$ *Day of* $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ 1713.

WHereas the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs and Lady *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince and Lord, *Lewis* XIV. by the Grace of God, the moſt Chriſtian King, ſince they apply'd their Minds, by the diſpoſal of the Almighty, to the ſtudy of Peace, have both been moved with an earneſt deſire to increaſe the Advantages of their Subjects, which are to ariſe therefrom, by a reciprocal liberty of Navigation and Commerce, which ought to be as well the principal Fruit, as Eſtabliſhment of Peace: and to that end they have moſt graciouſly given Inſtructions to their Ambaſſadors Extra-

quam renovandis, atque hodiernum rerum ſtatum aptandis anterioribus inter ambas Gentes, Commerciorum Fœderibus, operam omni ſtudio conferrent: Scilicet Sacra Regia Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ, Reverendo admodum Johanni, permiſſione Divina, Epiſcopo Briſtolienſi, Privati Angliæ Sigilli Cuſtodi, Regiæ Majeſtati a Conſiliis Intimis, Decano Windeſorienſi, & Nobiliſſimi Ordinis Periſcelidis Regiſtrario: Ut & Nobiliſſimo, Illuſtriſſimo, atque Excellentiſſimo Domino Domino Thomæ Comiti de Strafford, Vicecomiti Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouſe, & de Stainborough, Baroni de Raby, Regiæ ſuæ Majeſtati a Conſiliis Intimis, ejuſdem Legato Extraordinario & Plenipotentiario ad Celſos & Præpotentes Dominos Ordines Generales Uniti Belgii, Regiæ ſuæ Majeſtatis Dimachorum Legionis (vulgo Regiment) *Tribuno, & Exercituum Regiorum Locum-Tenenti Generali, Primario Admiralitatis Magnæ Britanniæ & Hiberniæ Domino Commiſſario, & Nobiliſſimi Ordinis Periſcelidis Equiti: Sacra autem Regia Majeſtas Chriſtianiſſima Nobiliſſima, Illuſtriſſimis, atque Excellentiſſimis Dominis, Domino Nicolao Marchioni de Vxelli, Marſhallo Franciæ, Regiorum Ordinum Equiti Torquato, & Locum-Tenenti Generali in Ducatu Burgundiæ; & Domino Nicolao Meſnager, Regii Ordinis Sancti Michaelis Equiti. Dicti proinde Legati, quo propoſitum Regiorum ſuarum Majeſtatum pium adeo & ſalutare optatum ſortiretur effectum; habitis variis*

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries going to the Congress at *Utrecht*, that they should employ their utmost Diligence and Care both to re-establish Peace, and to renew the former Treaties of Commerce between the two Nations, and to adapt them to the present State of Affairs; that is to say, her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* to the Right Reverend *John*, by Divine Permission, Bishop of *Bristol*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *England*, one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter: As also to the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lord *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse* and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, her Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, Colonel of her Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. And his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, to the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lords, *Nicolas* Marquess of *Huxelles*, Marshal of *France*, Knight of the King's Orders, and Lieutenant-General of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; and *Nicolas Mesnager*, Knight of the King's Order of St.

riis ea de re Colloquiis, concinnatiſque, quantum præ temporis Angustia licuit, rerum ejusque momentis, inter ipſos tandem pos Plenipotentias, quibus hac in parte mandata ſunt, communicatas invicem, & rite mutatas, quarum Apographa ſub Finem hujus Inſtrumenti, Verbo tenus inſerta ſunt, ſuper Navigationis & Commerciorum Articulis, modo formaque, prout ſequitur, convenerunt.

I.

COnventum & concordatum eſt inter
‘ Sereniſſimam & Potentiſſimam
‘ Magnæ Britanniæ Reginam, &
‘ Sereniſſimum ac Potentiſſimum Regem
‘ Chriſtianiſſimum, quod reciproca &
‘ omnibus modis abſoluta ſit Libertas
‘ Navigationis & Commerciorum inter
‘ utriuſque partis Subditos, per omnia
‘ & quævis Regiarum ſuarum Majeſta-
‘ tum Regna, Status, Ditiones, & Provin-
‘ cias in Europa, circa omnia & ſingula
‘ Mercium genera, iis in Locis, iiſque Con-
‘ ditionibus, modo formaque, prout in ſe-
‘ quentibus Articulis definitur & ſtatui-
‘ tur.

II.

St. *Michael* Whereupon the ſaid Ambaſſadors, to the end that the Deſign of their Royal Majeſties, which is ſo pious and wholeſome, might attain the deſired Effect, having had ſeveral Conferences upon that Affair, and having adjuſted the principal Matters on both ſides, as far as they could in ſo ſhort a time, after having communicated to each other, and duly exchanged the full Powers wherewith they were provided for this purpoſe, Copies whereof are inſerted word for word at the end of this Inſtrument, have agreed upon Articles of Navigation and Commerce, in manner and form as follows.

I.

IT is agreed and concluded between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent the moſt Chriſtian King, That there ſhall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects on each part thro all and every the Kingdoms, States, Dominions and Provinces of their Royal Majeſties in *Europe*, concerning all and ſingular kinds of Goods, in thoſe Places, and on thoſe Conditions, and in ſuch manner and form as is ſettled and adjuſted in the following Articles.

II.

II.

'Ut vero inter antememoratarum par-
'tium Subditos, Commercium & Amici-
'tia secura debinc, & ab omni perturbatione
'& molestia tuta sit, conventum & con-
'clusum est, ut si quando inter Regias
'suarum Majestatem Coronas mala aliqua
'Intelligentia, & Amicitiæ Incorruptæ
'Ruptura ve suborianturr, (quod Deus aver-
'tat) tum Terminus sex mensium post
'dictam Rupturam, utriusque partis Subdi-
'tis in alterius Ditione commorantibus, as-
'signetur, quo recipere sese una cum Fa-
'miliis, Bonis, Mercimoniis, & Facultati-
'bus suis, easque asportare licebit quoquo-
'versum ipsis placuerit; Sicut & iis per-
'missa tunc erit Venditio & Alienatio Bo-
'norum suorum, Mobilium Immobilium-
'que rerum, libere & absque ulla turbatione: Nec eorum Bona, Res, Merces,
'& Facultates, nedum ipsimet Arresto, vel
'manus Injectione interea temporis de-
'nendi vel infestandi sunt; Bona quoti-
'diana interea promptaque Justitia frue-
'tur, utentur, alterutrinque Subditi, quo
'currente dicto Spatio Semestri, Res &
'Facultates suas, tam publico quam pri-
'vatis concreditas, recuperare possint.

III.

II.

But that the Commerce and Friendſhip between the Subjects of the aboveſaid Parties may be hereafter ſecure, and free from all Trouble and Moleſtation, it is agreed and concluded, That if at any time any ill Underſtanding and Breach of Friendſhip or Rupture ſhould happen between the Crowns of their Royal Majeſties, (which God forbid) in ſuch caſe the Term of Six Months ſhall be allowed, after the ſaid Rupture, to the Subjects and Inhabitants on each part reſiding in the Dominions of the other, in which they themſelves may retire, together with their Families, Goods, Merchandizes, and Effects, and carry them whitherſoever they ſhall pleaſe; as likewiſe at the ſame time the ſelling and diſpoſing of their Goods, both movable and immovable, ſhall be allowed them freely and without any diſturbance; and in the mean time their Goods, Effects, Wares, and Merchandizes, and particularly their Perſons, ſhall not be detained or troubled by Arreſt or Seizure: but rather in the mean while the Subjects on each ſide ſhall have and enjoy good and ſpeedy Juſtice, ſo that during the ſaid ſpace of Six Months, they may be able to recover their Goods and Effects entruſted as well to the Publick as to private Perſons.

In caſe of Rupture, 6 Months allow'd to the Subjects of both ſides to withdraw in.

III.

'Conventum quoque & ſtatutum eſt, 'quod Subditi & Incolæ Regnorum, Pro'vinciarum, & Ditionum utriuſque Regiæ 'Majeſtatis, nullos in poſterum exerceant 'inter ſe Hoſtilitatis Actus & Violentias, 'nec Mari, nec Terra, nec in Fluviis, Flu'minibus, Portubus, aut Stationibus, ſub 'quocunque nomine aut prætextu, ita ut 'Subditi utriuſque partis nullum Diploma, 'Commiſſionem, vel Inſtructionem pro 'privatis Armaturis Navalibus exercendis, 'neque Literas Repreſſaliarum, ut vocant, 'aliquorum Principum aut Statuum, qui ip'ſis hinc inde hoſtes ſunt, recipiant; ne'que vi aut prætextu eorundem Diploma'tum, Commiſſionum, vel Repreſſaliarum, 'prædictos Magnæ Britanniæ Regnæ, aut 'Regis Chriſtianiſſimi Subditos & Incolas, 'turbent, infeſtent, vel Incommodo Dam'nove aliquo afficiant, neque ejuſmodi vel 'Armaturam exerceant, vel ea in alium 'procedant: In quem finem toties quoties 'requiritur ab utraque parte, in omnibus 'utriuſque partis Regionibus, Dominiis, & 'Ditionibus quibuſcunque, Prohibitiones 'ſtrictæ & expreſſæ renoventur & publicen'tur, ne quis hujuſmodi Commiſſionibus, 'vel Literis Repreſſaliarum ullo modo uta'tur, ſub pœna atrociſſima, quæ contra 'Violatores infligi poſſit, præter Reſtitu'tionem & plenariam Satisfactionem iis 'præſtandam, quibus damnum aliquod in-

'tulerint,

III.

It is likewiſe agreed and concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions of each of their Royal Majeſties, ſhall exerciſe no Acts of Hoſtility and Violence againſt each other, neither by Sea, nor by Land, nor in Rivers, Streams, Ports, or Havens, under any colour or pretence whatſoever, ſo that the Subjects of either Party ſhall receive no Patent, Commiſſion, or Inſtruction, for arming and acting at Sea as Privateers, nor Letters of Repriſal as they are called, from any Princes or States which are Enemies to one ſide or the other; nor by virtue, or under colour of ſuch Patents, Commiſſions, or Repriſals, ſhall they diſturb, infeſt, or any way prejudice or damage the aforeſaid Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen of *Great Britain*, or of the moſt Chriſtian King; neither ſhall they arm Ships in ſuch manner as is aboveſaid, or go out to Sea therewith. To which end, as often as it is required by either ſide, ſtrict and expreſs Prohibitions ſhall be renewed and publiſhed in all the Regions, Dominions, and Territories of each Party whereſoever, That no one ſhall in any wiſe uſe ſuch Commiſſions or Letters of Repriſal, under the ſevereſt Puniſhment that can be inflicted on the Tranſgreſſors, beſides Reſtitution and full Satisfaction to be given to thoſe to whom they have done any Damage;

The Subjects of neither ſide to commit Hoſtilities.

'tulerint, nec ullæ in posterum Repressaliarum Literæ ab altera dictorum Fœderatorum parte concedentur in alterius Subditorum Detrimentum aut Incommodum, nisi eo tantum Casu, quo Justitia denegata est, aut dilata; Cui Denegationi aut Dilationi fides non habebitur, nisi Libellus Supplex ejus qui prædictas Repressaliæ Literas postulaverit, communicatus sit Ministro, qui a parte Principis illius, contra cujus Subditos illæ dandæ sunt, eo loci recidebit, ut intra quatuor mensium tempus, aut prius, si fieri possit, contrarium docere, aut Complementum quod Justitiæ debeatur procurare possit.

IV.

'Liberum sit utriusque prædictorum Confœderatorum Subditis & Incolis, Terrestri, vel Maritimo, & quocunque denique Itinere, in alterius Fœderati Regna, Regiones, Provincias, Terras, Insulas, Urbes, Villas, Oppida murata, vel non murata, munita, vel immunita, Portus, Dominia, vel Ditiones quascunque in Europa, libere & secure, absque Licentia vel salvo Conductu generali aut speciali, ingredi, ire atque inde redire, ibidem commorari, aut easdem transire, & omnia interim victui, usuique suo necessaria emere, atque pretio pro lubitu comparere, omnique benevolentia & favore reciproco tractentur. Cautum tamen esto ut in hisce omnibus ad præscripta Legum & Statutorum se gerant

mage; neither ſhall any Letters of Repriſal be hereafter granted on either ſide by the ſaid Confederates, to the Detriment or Diſadvantage of the Subjects of the other, except in ſuch caſe only as Juſtice is denied or delayed; to which Denial or Delay credit ſhall not be given, unleſs the Petition of the Perſon who deſires the ſaid Letters of Repriſal be communicated to the Miniſter reſiding there on the part of the Prince, againſt whoſe Subjects they are to be granted, that within the ſpace of four Months, or ſooner, if it be poſſible, he may evince the contrary, or procure the performance of what is due to Juſtice.

IV.

The Subjects on both ſides may purchaſe Neceſſaries.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of each of the aforeſaid Confederates ſhall have liberty, freely and ſecurely, without Licence or Paſport, general or ſpecial, by Land or by Sea, or any other way, to go into the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Villages, Towns walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, Ports, Dominions or Territories whatſoever of the other Confederates in *Europe*, there to enter, and to return from thence, to abide there, or to paſs thro the ſame; and in the mean time to buy and purchaſe as they pleaſe, all things neceſſary for their Subſiſtence and Uſe; and they ſhall be treated with all mutual Kindneſs and Favour. Provided however that in all theſe matters

'rant & componant, amice quoque & pacate inter se vivant & conversentur, omnique bona Intelligentia Concordiam mutuam alant.

V.

'Subditis utriusque Regiæ Majestatis Libertas sit & Potestas, cum suis Navibus, ut & Mercibus, rebusque iisdem impositis, quorum Commercium aut Asportatio Legibus utriusque Regni prohibita non sunt, ad utriusque partis Terras, Regiones, Urbes, Portus, Loca, & Fluvios in Europa appellere, eoque adire, ibique frequentare, commorari, ac residere, absque ulla temporis restrictione, Domicilia etiam conducere, vel apud alios hospitari, omniaque mercium genera licita, ubi visum fuerit, emere a primo opifice vel venditore, aliove quovis modo, sive in publico rerum venalium Foro, in Emporiis, Nundinis, aut ubicunque loci Merces istæ laborantur aut venduntur; Merces quoque aliunde advectas in Repositoriis & Apothecis suis condere, asservare, indeque venum exponere licebit, neque ullo modo dictas suas Merces in Emporia & Nundinas, nisi sponte & libenter, asportare tenebuntur, ea tamen lege ne eaſdem in Tabernis, aut alibi minutatim vendant. Ob dictam autem Commerciorum libertatem, aliave quacunque de causa, Impositionibus ullis

aut

they behave and comport themſelves conformably to the Laws and Statutes, and live and converſe with each other friendly and peaceably, and keep up reciprocal Concord by all manner of good Underſtanding.

V.

The Subjects of each of their Royal Majeſties may have leave and licence to come with their Ships, as alſo with the Merchandizes and Goods on Board the ſame (the Trade and Importaion whereof are not prohibited by the Laws of either Kingdom) to the Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, Places, and Rivers of either ſide in *Europe*, to enter into the ſame, to reſort thereto, to remain and reſide there, without any Limitation of Time; alſo to hire Houſes, or to lodge with other People, and to buy all lawful kinds of Merchandizes where they think fit from the firſt Workman or Seller, or in any other manner, whether in the publick Market for the Sale of things, in Mart-Towns, Fairs, or whereſoever thoſe Goods are manufactur'd or ſold. They may likewiſe lay up and keep in their Magazines and Warehouſes, and from thence expoſe to ſale, Merchandizes brought from other Parts; neither ſhall they be in any wiſe obliged, unleſs willingly and of their own accord, to bring their ſaid Merchandizes to the Marts and Fairs, on this Condition however, That they ſhall not

And trade in all places not prohibited by Law.

'aut Oneribus gravandi non erunt, praeter 'ea quæ pro Navibus & Mercibus suis Le-'gibus & Consuetudinibus in utroque Re-'gno receptis solvenda veniunt. Quinetiam 'libera iis sit, quamlocunque & quocunque 'ipsis visum fuerit, sese, ut & si Matrimo-'nium forte contraxerint, Uxores, Liberos, 'Famulosque suos, una cum Mercibus & 'Facultatibus, Rebus, Bonisque suis, sive 'emptis, sive advectis, extra Regni utriusque Limites, Solutis Vectigalibus consuetis, Terra Marique, per Fluvios & Aquas dulces, sine Molestia, transferendi potestas; non obstante Lege quahbet, Privilegio, Concessione, Immunitate, aut Consuetudine, contrarium ullo modo designante. In re autem Religionis integra Subditis utriusque Fœderatorum, ut &, si Matrimonium contraxerint, eorum Uxoribus ac Liberis, constabit Libertas, neque in Ecclesiis, aut alibi, sacris interesse cogendi erunt: Ipsis autem e contrario Rem Divinam suo more, etiamsi Legibus Regni vetito, privatim, & inter proprios parietes, & absque aliorum quorumcunque Interventu, facere, omnino & absque ulla molestia licebit. Facultas porro Subditos utriusque partis in alterius Ditionibus defunctos, locis commodis & honestis, ad id quacunque occasione designandis, Sepeliendi deneganda non erit, neque Sepultorum Cadavera ulla molestia afficienda erunt. Leges autem & Statuta utriusque

'Regni

ſell the ſame by Retail in Shops, or any where elſe. But they are not to be loaded with any Impoſitions or Taxes on account of the ſaid freedom of Trade, or for any other cauſe whatſoever, except what are to be paid for their Ships and Goods according to the Laws and Cuſtoms receiv'd in each Kingdom. And moreover, they ſhall have free leave, without moleſtation, to remove themſelves; alſo if they ſhall happen to be married, their Wives, Children and Servants, together with their Merchandizes, Wares, Goods and Effects, either bought or imported whenſoever and whitherſoever they ſhall think fit, out of the Bounds of each Kingdom, by Land and by Sea, on the Rivers and freſh Waters, diſcharging the uſual Duties, notwithſtanding any Law, Privilege, Grant, Immunity or Cuſtom, in any wiſe importing the contrary. But in the buſineſs of Religion, there ſhall be an entire liberty allowed to the Subjects of each of the Confederates; as alſo if they are married, to their Wives and Children: neither ſhall they be compelled to go to the Churches, or to be preſent at the religious Worſhip in any other place. On the contrary, they may without any kind of moleſtation perform their religious Exerciſes after their own way, altho it be forbid by the Laws of the Kingdom, privately and within their own Walls, and without the admittance of any other

Liberty to remove themſelves Family and Goods,

And have the freedom of Religion in their own Houſes,

'Regni in pleno vigore manebunt, debite-
'que Executioni mandabuntur, sive Com-
'mercium & Navigationem, sive Jus ali-
'quod aliud respiciunt, iis duntaxat Casibus
'exceptis, de quibus in præsentis Tractatus
'Articulis aliter statutum fuerit.'

VI.

'Solvent utriusque partis Subditi Telo-
'nia, Vectigalia, & Introitus Exitusque
'Jura per omnes utriusque partis Ditiones
'& Provincias, debita & consueta. Et ut
'unicuique de prædictis Teloniis, Vectiga-
'libus, & Introitus Exitusque Juribus qui-
'buscunque constare certo possit, Conven-
'tum pariter est, quod Indices Vectigalia,
'Portoria, & Impositiones designantes, pub-
'licis extabunt locis, tam Londini, & in
'aliis Urbibus intra Ditiones Reginæ Mag-
'næ Britanniæ, quam Rothomagi, & in
'aliis Galliæ Urbibus Mercaturæ assuetis,
'ad quas recurri possit quotiescunque Lis
'aut Quæstio de talibus Portoriis, Vectiga-
'libus, seu Impositionibus oriatur; quæ eo
'modo, & non aliter, exigenda erunt,

'prout

other Persons whatsoever. Moreover, liberty shall not be refused to bury the Subjects of either Party who die in the Territories of the other, in convenient and decent places, to be appointed for that purpose, as occasion shall require; neither shall the dead Bodies of those that are buried be any ways molested. The Laws and Statutes of each Kingdom shall remain in full force, and shall be duly put in execution, whether they relate to Commerce and Navigation, or to any other Right, those Cases only being excepted, concerning which it is otherwise determined in the Articles of this present Treaty. *Places for burying their Dead.*

VI.

The Subjects of each Party shall pay the Tolls, Customs, and Duties of Import and Export thro all the Dominions and Provinces of either Party, as are due and accustomed. And that it maybe certainly known to every one what are all the said Tolls, Customs and Duties of Import and Export, it is likewise agreed, That Tables shewing the Customs, Port Duties and Imposts, shall be kept in publick places both at *London* and in other Towns within the Dominions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and at *Roan* and other Towns of *France* where Trading is used, whereunto recourse may be had as often as any Question or Dispute arises concerning such Port-Duties, Customs and Imposts, which are to be demand- *The usual Duties to be paid.*

ed

'prout distertis verbis & genuino supra dic-
'tarum Tabularum tenori consentaneum
'erit. Et si quis Officialis, aut alius quo-
'mine ejus, sub quovis pretextu, publice
'vel privatim, directe vel indirecte, a mer-
'catore, vel alio, summam ullam pecuniæ
'seu aliud quodcunque postulabit aut acci-
'piet, ratione Juris, Debiti, Stipendii, Ex-
'hibitionis, seu Compensationis, etiam sub
'nomine spontanei Doni, aut alio quovis
'modo vel pretextu, plus aut aliter quam
'supra præfinitum est, tum dictus Officialis,
'aut Vicarius ejus, si coram Judice com-
'petente, in Regione ubi crimen admissum
'est, ejusdem reus & convictus teneatur,
'Parti læsæ plenam satisfactionem dabit, &
'etiam juxta Legum præscripta pœna debita
'afficietur.

VII.

'Mercatores, Navarchæ, Nautcleri, Nau-
'tæ, homines quicunque, Naves, & omnia
'in universum Mercimonia, et bona Con-
'foederati alterius, ejusque Subditorum, et
'Incolarum, nullo publico privatove no-
'mine, vi alicujus Edicti generalis, aut spe-
'cialis, in Terris, Portubus, Stationibus,
'Littoribus vel Ditionibus quibuscunque,
'alterius Foederati, in Usum publicum,
'Expeditiones bellicas, aliamve ob causam,
'multo minus ob Usum cujusquam priva-
'tum, apprehendantur, per Arresta deti-
'neantur,

ed in ſuch manner, and no otherwiſe, as ſhall be agreeable to the plain Words and genuine Senſe of the aboveſaid Tables. And if any Officer, or other Perſon in his name, ſhall under any pretence, publickly or privately, directly or indirectly, ask or take of a Merchant, or of any other Perſon, any Sum of Money, or any thing elſe on account of Right, Dues, Stipend, Exhibition or Compenſation, altho it be under the name of a free Gift, or in any other manner, or under any other pretence, more or otherwiſe than what is preſcribed above; in ſuch caſe the ſaid Officer, or his Deputy, if he be found guilty and convicted of the ſame before a competent Judge in the Country where the Crime was committed, ſhall give full ſatisfaction to the Party that is wronged, and ſhall likewiſe be puniſhed according to the Direction of the Laws.

VII.

Neither Perſons nor Goods to be ſeized for publick uſe.

Merchants, Maſters of Ships, Owners, Mariners, Men of all kinds, Ships, and all Merchandizes in general, and Effects of one of the Confederates, and of his Subjects and Inhabitants, ſhall on no publick or private account, by virtue of any general or ſpecial Edict, be ſeized in any of the Lands, Ports, Havens, Shores or Dominions whatſoever of the other Confederate, for the publick uſe, for warlike Expeditions, or for any other cauſe; much leſs for the private uſe of any one, ſhall they be

detained

‘ neantur, violentia aliqua, vel ulla ejus-
‘ dem ſpecie cogantur, ullave afficiantur
‘ moleſtia vel injuria. Porro utriuſque par-
‘ tis ſubditis quidquam aut capere, aut vi
‘ extorquere nefas eſto, niſi conſentiat ille cui
‘ competit, ac parata pecunia perſolvatur,
‘ quod tamen non intelligendum eſt de ea
‘ detentione & manus injectione, quæ man-
‘ dato & authoritate Juſtitiæ, viiſq; ordi-
‘ nariis facta erit, debiti vel delicti cauſa,
‘ quorum reſpectu via Juris, ſecundum for-
‘ mam Juſtitiæ, agendum ſit.

VIII.

‘ Præterea conventum & ſtatutum eſt pro
‘ Regulâ Generali, quod omnes & ſinguli
‘ Sereniſſimæ Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ, &
‘ Sereniſſimi Regis Chriſtianiſſimi Subditi,
‘ in omnibus Terris, Lociſque, hinc inde
‘ ipſorum Imperio ſubjectis, circa omnia
‘ Jura, Impoſitiones, aut Vectigalia quæ-
‘ cunque, Perſonas, Merces, & Mercimo-
‘ nia, Naves, Naula, Nautas, Navigationem
‘ & Commercia concernentia, iiſdem ad
‘ minimum Privilegiis, Libertatibus & Im-
‘ munitatibus utantur, fruantur, pariq; fa-
‘ vore in omnibus gaudeant, tam in Curiis
‘ Juſtitiæ, quam in iis omnibus quæ ſive
‘ Commercia, ſive aliud Jus quodcunque
‘ reſpiciunt, quibus amiciſſima quævis gens
‘ extera utitur, fruitur, gaudetque, aut in
‘ poſterum uti, frui, aut gaudere poſſit.

‘ IX.

detained by Arrests, compelled by violence, or under any colour thereof, or in any wise molested or injured. Moreover it shall be unlawful for the Subjects of both Parties, to take any thing, or to extort it by force, except the Person to whom it belongs consent, and it be paid for with ready Money. Which however is not to be understood of that Detention and Seizure, which shall be made by the Command and Authority of Justice, and by the ordinary Methods, on account of Debt, or Crimes, in respect whereof the Proceeding must be by way of Law, according to the form of Justice.

But may for Debt or Crimes.

VIII.

Furthermore it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, That all and singular the Subjects of the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Serene the most Christian King, in all Countries and Places subject to their Power on each side, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever, concerning Persons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freights, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, shall use and enjoy the same Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities at least, and have the like favour in all things, as well in the Courts of Justice, as in all such things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatever, which any Foreign Nation, the most favoured, has, uses, and enjoys, or may hereafter have, use, and enjoy.

Both sides to have the same Favour in Trade as any foreign Nation the most favoured.

IX.

IX.

'Conventum ulterius est, quod inter ea-
'sium duorum Monarchum, ex quo in Magna
'Britannia Lex lata fuerit, per quam ita
'cautum erit, ut nulla Portoria, sive Vec-
'galia de Bonis, Mercimoniisq; è Gallia
'in Magnam Britanniam deportatis, ampli-
'us exigantur, quam quæ de Bonis, Mer-
'cimoniisq; ejusdem Naturæ, ex alia qua-
'vis Regione in Europa sita, in Magnam
'Britanniam deportatis, exiguntur, nisi
'Leges omnes post Annum 1664. in Mag-
'na Britannia latæ ad prohibendam ullorum
'è Gallia venientium Bonorum, Mercimo-
'niorumq; Importationem, quæ ante id
'tempus prohibita non fuerant, abrogentur,
'Tariffa Generalis decimo octavo Die Sep-
'tembris Anni 1664, in Gallia facta, ite-
'dem denuo obtinebit, & Vectigalia pro
'bonis advehendis evehendisq; in Gallia
'per Subditos Magnæ Britanniæ solvenda,
'ad tenorem Tariffæ supradictæ pendentur,
'modumque in eadem constitutum, haud-
'quaquam excedent in Provinciis, quarum
'ibi mentio facta est, in reliquis autem Pro-
'vinciis Vectigalia non nisi ad normam tunc
'temporis præscriptam exigenda erunt, om-
'nesque Prohibitiones, Tariffæ, Edicta,
'Declarationes, sive Decreta post Tariffam
'illam Anni 1664. & contra illam, quoad
'Bona, Merces que Magnæ Britanniæ, in
'Gallia factæ, abrogabuntur. Quandoqui-
'dem vero ex parte Galliæ contenditur ut

quædam

IX.

It is further agreed, that within the ſpace of two Months after a Law ſhall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it ſhall be ſufficiently provided that no more Cuſtoms or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature, imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* ſince the Year 1664. for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not prohibited before that time, be repealed, the general Tariff made in *France* the 18th day of *September* in the Year 1664. ſhall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, ſhall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovemention'd, and ſhall not exceed the Rule therein ſettled, in the Provinces whereof mention is there made; and in the other Provinces the Duty ſhall not be payable, otherwiſe than according to the Rule at that time preſcribed: and all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* ſince the ſaid Tariff of the Yeat 1664. and contrary thereunto, in reſpect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, ſhall be repealed. But whereas it is urged on the

Goods from France to pay no more Duty than the like Goods from any other part of Europe.

Laws ſince 1664. to be repealed.

The Tariff of 1664. to take place.

'quædam Mercimonia, viz. Lanificia, Sac-
'charum, Pisces Saliti, & quæ ex Cetis
'proveniunt, ex Tariffæ suprammemoratæ
'regula excipiantur, aliaque porro Capita
'rerum restent, ad hunc Tractatum spec-
'tantia, quæ ex parte Magnæ Britanniæ
'proposita, hactenus autem mutuo accom-
'modata non fuerint, quorum omnium in
'Instrumento separato, a Legatis utriusque
'Extraordinariis & Plenipotentiariis sub-
'scripto, Specificatio continetur; Provisum
'hisce, concordatumque est, quod intra
'bimestre spatium, ab extraditis hujus
'Tractatus Ratihabitionum Tabulis, Lon-
'dini conveniunt utriusque partis Commis-
'sarii, ad perpendendas, expediendasque
'difficultates de Mercimoniis è Tariffa
'Anno 1664. excipiendis, deque cæteris
'Capitibus nondum satis, ut supra dictum
'est, accommodatis, iidemque Commissa-
'rii pariter operam dabunt, quod utriusque
'Nationis Commodis maxime consentane-
'um fore videtur, ut Commerciorum hinc
'inde Rationes penitius excutiantur, & Im-
'pedimentis hac in parte tollendis, Vecti-
'galibusque mutuo componendis, media
'æqua, & utrinque utilia inveniantur, sta-
'biliantur que. Provisum tamen præcau-
'tumque semper est, ut Articuli omnes &
'singuli hujus Tractatus in pleno interim
'vigore maneant; Atque imprimis ut nihil
'quidquam Impedimento esse censeatur,
'sub quocunque prætextu, quo minus Ta-

'riffæ

part of *France*, that certain Merchandizes, that is to say, Manufactures of Wool, Sugar, salted Fish, and the Product of Whales be excepted out of the Rule of the above-mentioned Tariff, and likewise other Heads of Matters belonging to this Treaty remain, which having been proposed on the part of *Great Britain*, have not yet been mutually adjusted, a Specification of all which is contained in a separate Instrument subscribed by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries on both sides: It is hereby provided and agreed, That within two Months from the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commissaries on both sides shall meet at *London*, to consider of, and remove the Difficulties concerning the Merchandizes to be excepted out of the Tariff of the Year 1664. and concerning the other Heads, which, as is abovesaid, are not yet wholly adjusted. And at the same time the said Commissaries shall likewise endeavour (which seems to be very much for the Interest of both Nations) to have the Methods of Commerce on one part and of the other more throughly examined, and to find out and establish just and beneficial means on both sides for removing the Difficulties in this matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually. But it is always understood and provided, That all and singular the Articles of this Treaty do in

Woollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt, Fish, and the Product of Whales excepted.

Commissaries to meet at London about the excepted Merchandizes.

'riffæ generalis Anni 1664. Beneficium 'Subditis Regiæ suæ Majestatis Magnæ 'Britanniæ concedatur, atque eadem sine 'ulla mora, aut tergiversatione fruantur, 'gaudeantque dicti Subditi Britannici intra 'bimestre spatium á Lege in Magna Britan-'nia, ut supra memoratum est, lata, modo 'formaque tam ampla, ac Subditi Gentis 'cujuspiam amicissimæ, præfatæ Tariffæ be-'neficio frui, ac gaudere possent, omnino 'in contrarium haud obstante re qualibet a 'Commissariis prædictis facienda, discu-'tiendave.

X.

'Vectigalia pro Herba Nicotiana, sive 'rudi, sive elaborata, in Galliam advehen-'da, ad eandem dehinc Moderationis ra-'tionem revocabuntur, qua Herba eadem 'in quibusvis Europæ, aut Americæ oris 'enata, in Galliam introducta, gaudet, & 'gavisura erit; Pro dicta autem Herba ea-'dem in Gallia Vectigalia solvent utriusque 'partis Subditi, par quoque in illa ven-'denda Libertas, eædemque Leges erunt 'Subditis Britannicis, quibus gaudebunt, 'aut tenebuntur ipsimet Galliæ Merca-'tores.

XI.

the mean while remain in full force, and eſpecially that nothing be deemed, under any pretence whatſoever, to hinder the benefit of the general Tariff of the Year 1664. from being granted to the Subjects of her Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid *Britiſh* Subjects from having and enjoying the ſame, without any Delay or Tergiverſation, within the ſpace of two Months after a Law is made in *Great Britain*, as aboveſaid, in as ample manner and form as the Subjects of any Nation the moſt favour'd, might have and enjoy the benefit of the aforeſaid Tariff, any thing to be done or diſcuſſed by the ſaid Commiſſaries to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

X.

The Duties on Tobacco imported into *France*, either in the Leaf, or prepared, ſhall be reduced hereafter to the ſame moderate Rate as the ſaid Tobacco of the Growth of any Country in *Europe* or *America*, being brought into *France*, does or ſhall pay. The Subjects on both ſides ſhall alſo pay the ſame Duties in *France* for the ſaid Tobacco: There ſhall be likewiſe an equal liberty of ſelling it; and the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall have the ſame Laws as the Merchants of *France* themſelves have and enjoy.

Tobacco from Great Britain *to pay the ſame Rate as any other in* France.

XI.

'Statutum quoque eſt, quod Impoſitio, ſeu Tributum quinquaginta Solidorum Turonenſium per ſingulas Tunnas Navibus Britannicis in Gallia impoſitum, ceſſet penitus & in poſterum abrogetur; Ceſſabit pariter Tributum quinque Solidorum Sterlingorum, per ſingulas Tunnas Navibus Gallicis in Magna Britannia impoſitum; neque eadem, aliave iſtiuſmodi Onera Subditorum alterutrinque Navibus in poſterum imponentur.

XII.

'Statutum præterea & conventum eſt, quod omnibus Mercatoribus, Navarchis, aliiſque Subditis Reginæ Magnæ Britanniæ integrum ſit in omnibus Galliæ locis negotia ſua, per ſe tractare, vel quibuſcunque ipſis placuerit tractanda demandare. Nec tenebuntur Interprete aliquo, vel Inſtitore uti, necniſi uti velint, iiſdem Salarium aliquod perſolvere. Præterea Magiſtri Navium non tenebuntur ad onerandas vel exonerandas Naves ſuas iis Operariis, qui publica authoritate ad id conſtituti fuerint, vel Burdegalæ, vel aliis in locis uti; ſed ipſis integrum erit Naves ſuas vel per ſe onerare, aut exonerare, vel iis quibus viſum fuerit in iis onerandis vel exonerandis uti, ſine Salarii alicujus alii cuicunque ſolutione; neque Merces quaſcunque vel in alia Navigia exonerare, vel in ſua recipere, vel onerandas, ultra quam

'ipſis

XI.

It is likewiſe concluded that the Impoſition or Tax of 50 *Sols Tournois* laid on *Britiſh* Ships in *France* for every Tun, ſhall wholly ceaſe, and be from hence forward annulled. In like manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling, laid on *French* Ships in *Great Britain* for every Tun, ſhall ceaſe; neither ſhall the ſame, or any the like Impoſitions be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either ſide.

The 50 ſous per Tun on Britiſh Ships to be taken off, and 5 s. Sterl. per Tun on French Ships.

XII.

It is further agreed and concluded, that it ſhall be wholly free for all Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and other the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in all places of *France*, to manage their own buſineſs themſelves, or to commit them to the management of whomſoever they pleaſe; nor ſhall they be obliged to make uſe of any Interpreter, or Broker, nor to pay them any Salary, unleſs they chuſe to make uſe of them. Moreover, Maſters of Ships ſhall not be obliged in loading or unloading their Ships to make uſe of thoſe Workmen, either at *Bourdeaux*, or in any other places as may be appointed by publick Authority for that purpoſe; but it ſhall be intirely free for them to load or unload their Ships by themſelves, or to make uſe of ſuch Perſons in loading or unloading the ſame as they

Subjects of Great Britain may manage their Buſineſs themſelves.

Maſters of Ships not obliged to imploy Men appointed by the Government.

'ipsis visum fuerit, expectare tenebuntur. 'Singuli autem Subditi Christianissimi Regis 'in omnibus locis Magnæ Britanniæ Do'minio in Europa subjectis, iisdem Privile'giis & Libertate vicissim gaudebunt, & 'fruentur.

XIII.

'Mercatoribus, aliisque Magnæ Britan'niæ Reginæ, & Regis Christianissimi alte'rutrinque Subditis, omnino fas & liberum 'erit, Testamento condito, & quavis alia 'dispositione, vel sub tempus valetudinis, 'vel quocunque spatio ante, aut juxta arti'culum mortis, facta legare, aut dono dare 'Mercimonia sua, Facultates, Pecuniam, 'Debita ad ipsos redeuntia, & omnia Bona 'mobilia, quæ tempore mortis intra Domi'nia, & quælibet loca ad Reginam Magnæ 'Britanniæ, & Christianissimum Regem per'tinentia, vel habuerint, vel habere debue'rint. Quinetiam sive Testati, sive Inte'stati moriantur, Legitimi eorundem Hæ'redes & Executores, vel Administratores 'intra alterutra Regna commorantes, aut 'aliunde venientes, etiamsi non sint in Ci'vium numerum relati, libere & quiete re'cipient, & occupabunt omnia dicta bona, '& Facultates quascunque, secundum Mag'næ Britanniæ & Galliæ Leges respecti-

'vas,

ſhall think fit, without the payment of any Salary to any other whomſoever, neither ſhall they be forced to unload any ſort of Merchandizes either into other Ships, or to receive them into their own, or to wait for their being loaded longer than they pleaſe. And all and every the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall reciprocally have and enjoy the ſame Privileges and Liberty in all places in *Europe* ſubject to the Dominion of *Great Britain*.

The French to enjoy the ſame Privileges in Great Britain.

XIII.

It ſhall be wholly lawful and free for Merchants and others, being Subjects either to the Queen of *Great Britain*, or to the moſt Chriſtian King, by Will, and any other Diſpoſition made either during the time of Sickneſs, or at any other time before, or at the point of Death, to deviſe or give away their Merchandizes, Effects, Money, Debts belonging to them, and all moveable Goods, which they have or ought to have at the time of their Death, within the Dominions and any other places belonging to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to the moſt Chriſtian King. Moreover, whether they die having made their Will, or Inteſtate, their lawful Heirs and Executors, or Adminiſtrators, reſiding in either of the Kingdoms, or coming from any other Part, although they be not Naturalized, ſhall freely and quietly receive and take poſſeſſion of all the ſaid Goods and Effects whatſoever, according

Merchants and others of both ſides may diſpoſe of their Eſtates by Will.

to

'vas, ita tamen ut Teſtamenta, & Jus
'adeundi Hæreditates Inteſtatorum, tam
'a Subditis Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ,
'quam a Subditis Regis Chriſtianiſſimi, pro-
'bari ex Lege oporteat, iis in locis ubi quil-
'que deceſſerit, ſive id in Magna Britan-
'nia, ſive in Gallia contigerit, Lege qua-
'cunque, Statuto, Edicto, Conſuetudine,
'ſive *Droit d' Aubeine* è contra non obſtan-
'tibus.

XIV.

'Orta Lite inter Navium utriuſq; partis
'Præfectum aliquem, ejuſque Nautas in
'Portu quovis alterius partis, ſuper Salario
'dictis Nautis debito, aliiſve Cauſis civili-
'bus, Magiſtratus loci, id tantum a Reo
'exiget, Declarationem ſcriptam Magiſtra-
'tus teſtimonio muniendam Actori tradat,
'qua ſe coram Judice in Patria ſua compe-
'tente ſuper ea Cauſa reſponſurum caveat;
'quo facto neq; Nautis Navem deſerere,
'nec Præfectum in Itinere ſuo proſequendo
'impedire licebit. Licitum quinetiam
'Mercatoribus utrinque erit, in locis Do-
'micilii ſui, aut alibi, prout ipſis commo-
'dum fuerit, Libros Rationum, & Negó-
'tiorum ſuorum aſſervare, Literarum etiam
'Commercium habere, ea Lingua aut Idi-
'omate, quo ipſis viſum fuerit, abſque ulla
'moleſtia aut indagatione quibuſcunque.
'Quod ſi ad Litem aliquam & Controverſi-

'am

to the Laws of *Great Britain* and *France* respectively; in such manner however, that the Wills, and Right of entring upon the Inheritances of Persons Intestate, must be proved according to Law, as well by the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as by the Subjects of the most Christian King, in those places where each Person died, whether that may happen in *Great Britain*, or in *France*, any Law, Statute, Edict, Custom, or *Droit d' Aubeine* whatever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV.

Disputes between Commanders of Ships and Seamen about Wages.

A Dispute arising between any Commander of the Ships on both sides, and his Seamen in any Port of the other Party, concerning Wages due to the said Seamen, or other Civil Causes, the Magistrate of the Place shall require no more from the Person accused, than that he give to the Accuser a Declaration in Writing, witnessed by the Magistrate, whereby he shall be bound to answer that matter before a competent Judge in his own Country; which being done, it shall not be lawful either for the Seamen to desert their Ship, or to hinder the Commander from prosecuting his Voyage. It shall moreover be lawful for the Merchants on both sides, in the places of their Abode, or elsewhere, to keep Books of their Accounts, and Affairs, as they shall think fit, and to have an Intercourse of Letters, in such Language or Idiom, as they shall please, with-

Merchants to keep Books, &c. in any Language.

'am dirimendam ipſis Rationum ſuarum 'Libros proferre opus fuerit, eo in caſu in- 'tegros Codices Tabulaſve in Judicium af- 'ferre tenebuntur; ita tamen, ut Judici 'non liceat alios indictis Codicibus Articu- 'los inſpicere, quam qui ad Teſtimonium 'vel authoritatem de quibus agitur, ſpecta- 'bunt, vel qui ad fidem dictis Libris facien- 'dam neceſſarii erunt. Neque dictos Co- 'dices, Tabulaſve é Dominorum manibus, 'ſub quovis prætextu, eripere, vel retinere 'licitum erit: Solo argentariæ Defectionis 'Caſu, vulgo *Banqueroute*, excepto; Neque 'tenebuntur dicti Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ 'Subditi Rationum Tabulas, Literarum Ex- 'emplaria, Actus, Commentarioſve, ad 'Commercium pertinentes, papyro Signis 'munito, Gallice *Papier timbrè*, inſcribere, 'præter Librum Diarium, qui, ut fidem fa- 'ciat in Lite, debet (gratis) ſecundum Le- 'ges quibus omnes in Gallia commercantes 'ſunt aſtricti, Judice ſubſcribi et Chirogra- 'pho ſubjici.

XV.

'Armatoribus extraneis, non Subditis 'uni aut alteri Fœderatorum, habentibus 'Commiſſiones ab aliquo alio Principe, aut 'Statu, utriuſvis gentis inimico, non lice- 'bit

without any Moleſtation or Search whatſoever. But if it ſhould happen to be neceſſary for them to produce their Books of Accounts for deciding any Diſpute and Controverſy, in ſuch caſe they ſhall be obliged to bring into Court the entire Books or Writings, but ſo as that the Judge may not have liberty to inſpect any other Articles in the ſaid Books, than ſuch as ſhall relate to the Teſtimony or Authority in queſtion, or ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary to give credit to the ſaid Books; neither ſhall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the ſaid Books or Writings forcibly out of the hands of the Owners, or to retain them, the caſe of Bankruptcy only excepted; neither ſhall the ſaid Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain* be obliged to write their Accounts, Copies of Letters, Acts or Inſtruments relating to Trade, on Stamped Paper, in *French*, *Papier timbré*, except their Day-Book; which, that it may be produced as Evidence in any Law-Suit, ought, according to the Laws, which all Perſons trading in *France* are to obſerve, to be ſubſcribed *gratis* by the Judge, and ſigned with his own Hand.

Books produced as Evidence, how to be inſpected.

What Books are are to be on ſtamp Paper.

XV.

It ſhall not not be lawful for any Foreign Privateers, not being Subjects of one or of the other of the Confederates who have Commiſſions from any other Prince or

'bit in Portubus unius aut alterius Partium
'prædictarum, Naves suas instruere, ea quæ
'ceperint, vendere, aut alio modo quo-
'cunque mutare tam Naves, Mercimonia,
'quam alia Onera quæcunque, & ne Vic-
'tualia quidem commere illis licitum erit,
'nisi quæ necessaria erunt ut perveniant ad
'Portum proximum illius Principis a quo
'Commissiones obtinuerint.

XVI.

'Naves utriusque Partis oneratæ Oras
'vel Littora alterutrius præter navigan-
'tes, atque ad Stationes aut Portus Tem-
'pestate coactæ, vel alio modo appellen-
'tes, non cogantur ibidem Merces suas,
'aut aliquam earum partem exonerare, aut
'aliquod Vectigal persolvere, nisi Merci-
'monia sua sponte ibidem exonerent, aut
'aliquid de Onere distrahant: Licitum ta-
'men sit particulam Oneris, impetrata ad
'hoc venia eorum qui rebus maritimis præ-
'sunt, eum tantum in finem è Navi sol-
'vere & divendere, ut Necessaria, vel
'refectioni Navis, vel Victui emantur, eo-
'que in Casu, non integrum Navis Onus
'vectigale fiet, sed ea tantum particula,
'quæ exonerata, vel divendita fuerit.

XVII.

or State in Enmity with either Nation, to fit their Ships in the Ports of one or the other of the aforesaid Parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange their Ships, Merchandizes, or any other Ladings; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase Victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next Port of that Prince from whom they have Commissions.

XVI.

Ships forc't in by Storm not obliged to unload or pay any Duty.

The Ships of both Parties being laden, sailing along the Coasts or Shores of the other, and being forced by Storm into the Havens or Ports, or coming to Land in any other manner, shall not be obliged there to unlade their Goods, or any part thereof, or to pay any Duty, unless they do of their own accord unlade their Goods there, or dispose of any part of their Lading: But it may be lawful to take out of the Ship, and to sell, leave being first obtained from those who have the Inspection of Sea-Affairs, a small part of their Lading, for this end only, that Neeessaries either for the Refreshment or Victualling of the Ship may be purchased; and in that case the whole Lading of the Ship shall not be subject to pay the Duties, but that small part only which has been taken out and sold.

XVII.

XVII.

'Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ, & Regis
'Chriſtianiſſimi Subditis omnibus & ſingu-
'lis licitum erit, cum ſuis Navibus, omni
'cum libertate & ſecuritate, nulla diſtinc-
'tione habita quinam Mercium in iiſdem
'oneratarum Proprietarii ſunt, navigare a
'quocunque Portu, ad loca eorum quibus
'Inimicitia aliqua cum Magnæ Britanniæ
'Regina, aut Rege Chriſtianiſſimo, jam
'aut dehinc, intercedet; Licitum itidem
'erit Subditis & Incolis prædictis, cum
'præfatis Navibus & Mercibus navitare, &
'negotiari eadem cum libertate & ſecuri-
'tate a Locis, Portubus, & Stationibus
'eorum, qui utriuſque vel alterius Partis
'hoſtes ſint, abſque contradictione & per-
'turbatione qualicunque, non tantum di-
'recte ab illis præmemoratis Locis hoſtili-
'bus ad locum neutralem, verum etiam ab
'uno loco hoſtili, ad locum hoſtilem alium,
'ſive illi ſub Juriſdictione ejuſdem Principis
'ſint, ſive ſub diverſis. Et ſicut jam circa
'Navigia & Merces ſtipulatum eſt, ut Na-
'ves liberæ Libertatem quoque Mercibus
'vindicent, atque pro immuni ac libero
'habeatur omne id, quod Navibus ad Sub-
'ditos alterius Fœderati ſpectantibus im-
'miſſum deprehendetur, etiamſi totum O-
'neris, vel ejuſdem pars aliqua, ad hoſtes
'utriuſvis Majeſtatis pertinuerit, exceptis
'ſemper Mercibus contrabandis, quibus in-
'terceptis omnia ad Articulorum ſubſequen-

'tium

XVII.

It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the moſt Chriſtian King, to ſail with their Ships with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the Proprietors of the Merchandizes laden thereon, from any Port to the places of thoſe who are now or ſhall be hereafter at enmity with the Queen of *Great Britain* or the moſt Chriſtian King. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the Subjects and Inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the Ships and Merchandizes aforemention'd, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the Places, Ports and Havens of thoſe who are Enemies of both or of either Party, without any Oppoſition or Diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the Enemy aforemention'd to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an Enemy, to another place belonging to an Enemy, whether they be under the Juriſdiction of the ſame Prince, or under ſeveral. And as it is now ſtipulated concerning Ships and Goods, that free Ships ſhall alſo give a freedom to Goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, altho the whole Lading, or any part thereof ſhould appertain to the Enemies of either

Both ſides to trade with the enemies of either.

‘ tium mentem fiant. Ita Conventum pa-
‘ riter est, eandem Libertatem ad personas
‘ quoque extendi debere, quæ Navi libera
‘ vehuntur, eo cum effectu, ut quamvis
‘ utriusque Partis, aut alterutrius hostes sint,
‘ ex Navi ista libera non extrahantur, nisi
‘ milites sint, & hostibus effectivè Mini-
‘ steria sua præstent.

XVIII.

‘ Illa Navigandi & Commercandi Liber-
‘ tas ad omnia Mercimoniorum genera se
‘ extendet, exceptis solum iis quæ Articulo
‘ proximo sequuntur, & Contrabandæ no-
‘ mine indigitantur.

XIX.

‘ Sub isto nomine Contrabandæ, seu
‘ Mercimoniorum prohibitorum, compre-
‘ hendantur Arma, Sclopeta, aut Tormenta
‘ majora, Bombardæ cum suis Igniariis, &
‘ aliis ad ea pertinentibus, Ignes Missiles,
‘ Pulvis Tormentarius, Fomites, Globi,
‘ Cuspides, Enses, Lanceæ, Hastæ, Bipen-
‘ nes, Tubi Catapultarii (vulgo Mortarii)
‘ Inductiles Sclopi (vulgo Petardæ) Glan-
‘ des Igniariæ missiles (vulgo Grenadæ)
‘ Salpetræ, Sclopeta, Globuli, seu Pilæ quæ
‘ Sclopetis jaculantur, Cassides, Galeæ,
‘ Thoraces, Loricæ, (vulgo Cuirasse) &
‘ similia Armorum Genera, ad instruendos
‘ milites comparata, Sclopothecæ, Balthei,

‘ Equi-

of their Majeſties, contraband Goods being always excepted, on the diſcovery whereof matters ſhall be managed according to the ſenſe of the ſubſequent Articles. It is alſo agreed in like manner, That the ſame liberty be extended to Perſons who are on board a free Ship, with this effect, That altho they be Enemies to both, or to either Party, they are not to be taken out of that free Ship, unleſs they are Soldiers, and in actual Service of the Enemies.

XVIII.

This liberty of Navigation and Commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of Merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which follow in the next Article, and which are ſignified by the name of Contraband.

XIX.

Under this name of contraband or prohibited Goods ſhall be comprehended Arms, great Guns, Bombs, with their Fuſees and other things belonging to them, Fire-Balls, Gunpowder, Match, Cannon-Ball, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Halberts, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Saltpetre, Muſkets, Musket-Ball, Helmets, Head-Pieces, Breaſt-Plates, Coats of Mail, and the like kinds of Arms, proper for arming Soldiers, Musket-Reſts, Belts, Horſes with their Furniture, and all other warlike Inſtruments whatever. *Contraband Goods.*

‘ Equi cum eorum Apparatu, & quæcunque
‘ alia Inſtrumenta Bellica.

XX.

‘ Inter Bona prohibita nequaquam cen-
‘ ſebuntur hæc quæ ſequntur Mercimonia,
‘ omnes ſcilicet Pannorum ſpecies, omne-
‘ que aliæ Manufacturæ textæ ex quacun-
‘ que Lana, Lino, Serico, Goſſipio, vel
‘ alia quacunque materia; omnia Veſtium
‘ & Indumentorum genera, una cum ſpe-
‘ ciebus ex quibus confici ſolent; Aurum
‘ & Argentum, tam ſignatum quam non
‘ ſignatum, Stannum, Ferrum, Plumbum,
‘ Cuprum, Orichalcum, Carbones focarii;
‘ Triticum etiam & Hordeum, & aliud
‘ quodcunque Frumenti & Leguminis ge-
‘ nus; Herba Nicotiana (vulgo Tobacco)
‘ nec non omne genus Aromatum, Carnes
‘ ſalitæ & Fumo duratæ, Piſces ſaliti, Ca-
‘ ſeus & Butyrum, Cereviſiæ, Olea, Vina,
‘ Sacchara, & omne genus Salis, necnon
‘ omnis generatim Annona, quæ ad victum
‘ hominum, & vitæ ſuſtentationem facit;
‘ Goſſipii porro, Cannabis, Lini, Picis, tam
‘ liquidæ quam aridæ, omne genus, Funes,
‘ Rudentes, Vela, Linteamen velis nauticis
‘ aptum, Anchoræ, & Anchorarum partes
‘ quælibet, Mali item Navales, ut & Aſ-
‘ ſeres, Tabulæ, & Trabes, ex quibuſcun-
‘ que arboribus, omniaque alia ad Naves
‘ ſeu conſtruendas ſeu reficiendas compa-
‘ rata; ſed nec aliæ quæcunque Merces,
‘ quæ Inſtrumenti vel Apparatus alicujus

‘ pro

XX.

These Merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among prohibited Goods; that is to say, all sorts of Clothes, and all other Manufactures woven of any Wool, Flax, Silk, Cotton, or any other Materials whatever; all kinds of Clothes and Wearing Apparel, together with the Species whereof they are used to be made; Gold and Silver, as well coined as uncoined, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brass, Coals; as also Wheat and Barley, and any other kind of Corn and Pulse; Tobacco, and likewise all manner of Spices, salted and smoaked Flesh, salted Fish, Cheese and Butter, Beer, Oils, Wines, Sugars, and all sorts of Salt, and in general all Provisions which serve for the Nourishment of Mankind and the Sustenance of Life. Furthermore, all kinds of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Tar, Pitch, Ropes, Cables, Sails, Sail-Cloths, Anchors, and any parts of Anchors, also Ship-Masts, Planks, Boards and Beams of what Trees soever; and all other things proper either for building or repairing Ships; and all other Goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any Instrument or thing prepared for War, by Land or by Sea, shall not be reputed Contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up

What is not to be reckon'd contraband.

‘ pro Terreſtri, vel Maritimo Bello formam
‘ non acceperunt, pro Contrabandis habe-
‘ buntur, multo minus quæ ad alium quem-
‘ vis uſum jam apparatæ & conformatæ
‘ ſunt, quæ omnia plane inter mercimonia
‘ libera conſebuntur, juxta ac aliæ quæli-
‘ bet merces & res, quæ in Articulo proxi-
‘ me præcedenti non comprehenduntur, ac
‘ ſpeciatim deſignantur, ita ut a Subditis
‘ utriuſque Confœderati liberrime tranſpor-
‘ tari & invehi poſſint, etiam ad Loca ini-
‘ mica, exceptis duntaxat Oppidis Locive
‘ tunc temporis Obſidione cinctis, circum-
‘ ſeptis, vel inveſtitis.

XXI.

‘ Quo autem Diſcordiæ & Simultates
‘ omnimodæ hinc inde evitentur, iiſque
‘ obviam eatur, conventum eſt, quod caſu
‘ quo altera Fœderatarum Regiarum Ma-
‘ jeſtatum Bello implicetur, Naves & Na-
‘ vigia ad Subditos alterius Fœderati ſpec-
‘ tantia, inſtructa eſſe debeant Literis Ma-
‘ ritimis, exprimentibus nomen, proprie-
‘ tatem, & magnitudinem Navis, ut &
‘ Nomen & Locum habitationis Magiſtri,
‘ ſive Præfecti ejuſdem Navis, ut inde con-
‘ ſtare poſſit Navem illam ad Subditos alte-
‘ utrius Principis vere & realiter perti-
‘ nere; quæ Literæ Maritimæ, juxta For-
‘ mulam huic Tractatui appoſitam, conci-
‘ pientur & concedentur; quotannis etiam
‘ revocabuntur, ſcilicet ſi contingat Navem
‘ intra decurſum anni domum reverti.

‘ Con-

for any other uſe; all which ſhall wholly be reckon'd among free Goods; as likewiſe all other Merchandizes and Things which are not comprehended and particularly mention'd in the preceding Article, ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the Subjects of both Confederates, even to places belonging to an Enemy, ſuch Towns or Places being only excepted as are at that time beſieged, blocked up round about, or inveſted.

XXI.

To the end that all manner of Diſſenſions and Quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one ſide and t'other, it is agreed, That in caſe either of their Royal Majeſties who are allied ſhould be engaged in War, the Ships and Veſſels belonging to the Subjects of the other Ally muſt be furniſhed with Sea Letters or Paſports, expreſſing the Name, Property, and Bulk of the Ship, as alſo the Name and Place of the Habitation of the Maſter or Commander of the ſaid Ship, that it may appear thereby that the Ship really and truly belongs to the Subjects of one of the Princes; which Paſports ſhall be made out and granted according to the Form annexed to this Treaty: they ſhall likewiſe be recalled every Year, that is, if the Ship happens to re-

If either engage in War, the other to furniſh Paſſes to their Ships.

‘ Conventum etiam eſt, quod ejuſmodi
‘ Naves oneratæ, non tantum munitæ eſſe
‘ debeant Literis Maritimis ſupra indicatis,
‘ ſed & Certificatoriis, continentibus Spe-
‘ cies Oneris, Locumque unde Navis diſ-
‘ ceſſit, & quo tendere inſtituit, ut ſic dig-
‘ noſci queat an Merces ullæ vetitæ, ſeu
‘ Contrabandæ, Articulo decimo nono hu-
‘ jus Tractatus enumeratæ, eadem vehan-
‘ tur ; quæ Literæ Certificatoriæ ab Offi-
‘ cialibus illius Loci unde Navis ſolvit,
‘ Forma ibidem ſolita expedientur : & ſi
‘ cui conſultum viſumque fuerit in ejuſmodi
‘ Literis exprimere ad quem Merces perti-
‘ neant, liberum hoc ei erit.

XXII.

‘ Naves Subditorum & Incolarum Sere-
‘ niſſimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majeſta-
‘ tum, venientes ad aliquas Oras Maritimas
‘ intra alterutrius Confœderati Ditionem,
‘ non tamen Portum intrare volentes, aut
‘ ingreſſi, nolentes exponere aut diſtrahere
‘ Onera ſuarum Navium, non tenebuntur
‘ Onerum ſuorum rationem reddere, niſi
‘ certis indiciis ſuſpectæ fuerint transferen-
‘ darum ad hoſtes alterius Confœderati
‘ Mercium prohibitarum de Contrabanda
‘ Nuncupatarum.

turn home within the ſpace of a Year. It is likewiſe agreed, That ſuch Ships being laden, are to be provided not only with Paſports as abovemention'd, but alſo with Certificates containing the ſeveral Particulars of the Cargo, the Place whence the Ship ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband Goods as are enumerated in the 19th Article of this Treaty, be on board the ſame; which Certificates ſhall be made out by the Officers of the Place whence the Ship ſet ſail, in the accuſtom'd form. And if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid Certificates the Perſon to whom they belong, he may freely do ſo.

XXII.

Ships of either in the other's Ports, not obliged to declare their Lading, except contraband.

The Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties coming to any of the Sea-Coaſts within the Dominions of either of the Confederates, but not willing to enter into Port, or being entred, yet not being willing to ſhew or to ſell the Cargoes of their Ships, ſhall not be obliged to give an Account of their Lading, unleſs they are ſuſpected, upon ſure Evidence, of carrying to the Enemies of the other Confederate prohibited Goods, called Contraband.

XXIII.

XXIII.

'Et casu dicta suspicionis manifestæ, dicti 'Subditi & Incolæ Ditionum serenissimarum 'Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum, obligati 'erunt exhibere in Portubus Literas suas 'Maritimas & Certificatorias, modo ante 'declarato.

XXIV.

'Quod si Naves Subditorum & Incola-'rum Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde 'Majestatum, ad Oras maritimas progressæ, 'aut in pleno mari, obvjam factæ fuerint 'Navibus Bellicis alterutrius, aut Navibus 'sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instructis, 'dictæ Navis Bellicæ, & Armatæ Privato-'rum, ad quævis evitanda incommoda, ma-'neant, extra Jactum Tormenti Bellici, 'mittantque Scapham ad Navem Mercato-'riam quæ obviam facta erit, & cum duo-'bus aut tribus solummodo hominibus in-'trent quibus monstrentur a Magistro vel 'Præfecto talis Navis aut Navigii Literæ 'Maritimæ de proprietate ejusdem, con-'ceptæ juxta Formam præsenti Tractatui 'appositam; & Navi quæ eas exhibuerit li-'ber erit transitus, eandemque molestia ali-'qua afficere, excutere, aut de Cursu desti-'nato ut deflectat, cogere, nefas esto.

XXV.

'Illa vero Navis Mercatoria alterius par-'tis, quæ ad Portum alteri Fœderatorum 'inimicum tendere instituerit, aut de cujus 'itinere, aut Mercium subvectarum specie,

'justa

XXIII.

And in case of the said manifest Suspicion, the said Subjects and Inhabitants of the Dominions of both their most Serene Royal Majesties shall be obliged to exhibit in the Ports their Passports and Certificates, in the manner before specified.

XXIV.

Men of War, &c. at Sea, to keep out of shot of Merchant Ships.

But in case the Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both their most Serene Royal Majesties, either on the Sea-coast, or on the high Seas, shall meet with the Men of War of the other, or with Privateers, the said Men of War and Privateers, for preventing any Inconveniences, are to remain out of Canon-shot, and to send a Boat to the Merchant Ship which has been met with, and shall enter her with two or three Men only, to whom the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall shew his Passport, concerning the property thereof, made out according to the Form annexed to this present Treaty; and the Ship which shall exhibit one, shall have free Passage, and it shall be wholly unlawful any way to molest her, search, or compel her to quit her intended Course.

The manner of examining Passes.

XXV.

And if bound to an Enemies Port, must shew her Certificates.

But that Merchant Ship of the other Party, which intends to go to a Port at Enmity with the other Confederate, or concerning whose Voyage, and the sort of Goods

‘ juſta ſuſpicio ſubſit, non tantum Literas
‘ Maritimas, verum etiam Certificatorias,
‘ ſive in pleno Mari, ſive in Portubus &
‘ Stationibus, exhibere tenebitur, expri-
‘ mentes quod de genere Mercium prohibi-
‘ tarum in Articulo decimo nono ſpecificata-
‘ rum non ſint.

XXVI.

‘ Quod ſi per exhibitionem ſupradictarum
‘ Literarum Certificatoriarum, exprimenti-
‘ um rerum ſubvectarum Indices, altera pars
‘ deprehenderit aliqua iſtius generis merci-
‘ monia, quæ Contrabanda, ſeu prohibita
‘ eſſe, in hujus Tractatus Articulo decimo
‘ nono, declarantur, ad Portum alterius
‘ Hoſtibus obtemperantem deſtinata, Foros
‘ illius Navis in qua ea reperiri contigerit,
‘ ſive ad Subditos Magnæ Britanniæ, ſive
‘ Galliæ, ſpectaverit, reſignare, Capſas, Sar-
‘ cinas, aut Vaſa in eadem reſerare, vel par-
‘ tem licet minimam Mercimoniorum diſtra-
‘ here, niſi onere, præſentibus Tribunalis
‘ Maritimi Officialibus, in Terram expoſi-
‘ to, & in Inventarium redacto, Nefas eſto,
‘ Eorum venditioni tamen, permutationi,
‘ aut alienationi qualicunque, nullatenus
‘ locus erit, niſi poſtquam rite & legitime
‘ contra ejuſmodi Bona prohibita proceſſum
‘ fuerit, eademque rerum Maritimarum Ju-
‘ dices, lata ſententia Fiſco reſpective ſuo
‘ addixerint; ſalvis ſemper tam ipſa Navi,
‘ quam cæteris Mercibus, in eadem repertis,
‘ quæ ex hoc Tractatu liberæ cenſendæ ſunt,

‘ nec

on Board, there may be juſt ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, either on the high Seas, or in the Ports and Havens, not only her Paſports, but her Certificates, expreſſing, that they are not of the kind of Goods prohibited, which are ſpecified in the 19th Article.

XXVI.

Contraband Goods muſt be landed,

But if one Party, on the exhibiting the aboveſaid Certificates, mentioning the particulars of the things on Board, ſhould diſcover any Goods of that kind which are declared Contraband or Prohibited by the 19th Article of this Treaty, deſigned for a Port ſubject to the Enemy of the other, it ſhall be unlawful to break up the Hatches of that Ship, wherein the ſame ſhall happen to be found, whether ſhe belong to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, or of *France*, to open the Cheſts, Packs, or Casks therein, or to remove even the ſmalleſt Parcel of the Goods, unleſs the Lading be brought on Shore, in the preſence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventary thereof made; but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange, or alienate the ſame in any manner, unleſs after that due and lawful Proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch Prohibited Goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty reſpectively ſhall by a Sentence pronounced, have Confiſcated the ſame, ſaving always as well the Ship it ſelf, as the other Goods found therein, which by

And not confiſcated but upon Conviction, the other Goods and Ships to be free.

‘ nec ex prætento Mercium prohibitarum
‘ Contagio, detineri, nedum pro præda le-
‘ gitima confiſcari poſſint. Sin autem non
‘ totum, ſed pars oneris duntaxat ex Mer-
‘ cibus Prohibitis vel Contrabandis conſti-
‘ terit, eaſque Præfectus Navis Captori qui
‘ eas deprehenderit, extradere ſe promptum
‘ & paratum præſtet, eo in Caſu Captor, iis
‘ Mercibus receptis, Navem illico dimittet,
‘ neque ulla ratione inpediat, quo minus
‘ Curſum quem inſtituerat, libere proſequa-
‘ tur.

XXVII.

‘ Conventum autem é contrario eſt, quod
‘ quicquid a Subditis & Incolis alterutrius
‘ Partis in Navem quamcunque, ad alterius
‘ hoſtem aliquem, ejuſque Subditos, ſpec-
‘ tantem, immiſſum deprehendetur; id to-
‘ tum quamvis de genere Mercium prohi-
‘ bitarum non ſit, Fiſco addici poſſit, perin-
‘ de ac ſi ad ipſum hoſtem pertineret: Ex-
‘ ceptis iis Mercibus & Mercimoniis, quæ,
‘ ante Belli Declarationem, iſtiuſmodi Navi
‘ impoſita fuerint, vel etiam poſt eam De-
‘ clarationem, modo intra tempus & termi-
‘ nos ſequentes actum ſit. Nimirum ſi im-
‘ poſita iſti Navi fuerint in aliquo portu &
‘ loco intra ſpatium Sex Septimanarum poſt
‘ talem Declarationem, intra Terminos *The*
‘ *Naze* in Norvegia, *& Soundings* vocatos;
‘ Duorum Menſium, intra Terminos *The*
‘ *Soundings*,

by this Treaty are to be esteemed Free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the Prohibited Goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful Prize: But if not the whole Cargo, but only part thereof, shall consist of Prohibited or Contraband Goods, and the Commander of the Ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the Captor, who has discovered them, in such case the Captor having received those Goods, shall forrhwith discharge the Ship, and not hinder her, by any means, freely to prosecute the Voyage on which she was bound.

XXVII.

Goods loaded on board an Enemy, in what Case to be Confiscated.

On the contrary it is agreed, That whatever shall be found to be laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party on any Ship belonging to the Enemy of the other, and his Subjects, the whole, altho it be not of the sort of Prohibited Goods, may be confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonged to the Enemy himself; except those Goods and Merchandizes as were put on Board such Ship before the Declaration of War, or even after such Declaration, if so be it were done within the time and limits following, that is to say, If they were put on Board such Ship in any Port and Place within the space of six Weeks after such Declaration within the bounds called the *Naze* in *Norway*, and the *Soundings*; of two Months from the *Soundings* to the City of *Gibraltar*;

'*Soundings*, & Civitatem *Gibraltar*; Decem 'Septimanarum in Mari Mediterraneo; & 'Octo Menſium in quavis alia Orbis Regi- 'one aut Loco, adeo ut Subditorum alter- 'utrius Principis Bona, ſive de genere Mer- 'cium Prohibitarum ſint, ſive aliter, quæ, 'prout jam dictum eſt, ante Bellum, vel 'etiam poſt ejus Declarationem, intra Tem- 'pus & Terminos prædictos, Navi alicui 'hoſtili immiſſa fuerint, Confiſcationi ob- 'noxia nullo modo ſint, ſed ſine Dilatione 'Proprietariis eadem repetentibus, bona 'fide reſtituantur, ita tamen ut ſi dicta Mer- 'cimonia Contrabanda ſint, ea ad Portus 'inimicos poſtmodum devehere omnino 'non liceat.

XXVIII.

'Quo autem Sereniſſimarum Regiarum 'hinc inde Majeſtatum Subditorum Secu- 'ritati abundantius cautum ſit, quod nulla 'injuria per alterius Partis Naves Bellicas, 'vel alias Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum in- 'ſtructas, iis inferetur, omnibus Magnæ 'Britanniæ Reginæ, & Chriſtianiſſimi Re- 'gis Navium Præfectis, omnibuſque eorum 'Subditis, omni in alteram partem injuria 'et damno interdicetur; ſin ſecus faciant, 'Pœnas luent, et preterea obſtricti erunt 'de Damnorum omni cauſa, et eo quod in- 'tereſt ſatisfacere, per Reparationem ſub 'Obligatione et Nexu Perſonæ Bonorum- 'que.

XXIX.

Gibraltar; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and of eight Months in any other Country or Place in the World; ſo that the Goods of the Subjects of either Prince, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are Prohibited, or otherwiſe, which, as is aforeſaid, were put on Board any Ship belonging to an Enemy before the War, or after the Declaration of the ſame, within the time and limits aboveſaid, ſhall no ways be liable to Confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the Proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that if the ſaid Merchandizes be Contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the Ports belonging to the Enemy.

XXVIII.

Men of War, &c. not to injure the Subjects of either.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the Security of the Subjects of both their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, that they ſuffer no injury by the Men of War or Privateers of the other Party, all the Commanders of the Ships of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the moſt Chriſtian King, and all their Subjects, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make Satisfaction for all cauſe of Damage, and the Intereſt thereof, by Reparation, under the Bond and Obligation of their Perſon and Goods.

XXIX.

'Ob hanc causam singuli Navium sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instructarum Præfecti, antequam Diplomata, sive Commissiones suas speciales, recipient, sufficientem Fiduciariam Cautionem per viros idoneos, qui solvendo sint, & nullum interesse habeant in dicta Nave, & singuli in solidum obligati coram Judice competente, interponere in posterum tenebuntur in Summa mille quingentarum Librarum Sterlingarum, aut sedecim millium & quingentarum Librarum Turonensium; vel si ejusmodi Navis ultra centum & quinquaginta Nautis Militibusve instructa sit, in Summa trium millium Librarum Sterlingarum, vel triginta trium millium Librarum Turonensium, se damnis & injuriis quibuscunque, quas suo cursu Navali ipsi, vel sui Officiales, aliive sibi inservientes, contra præsentem hunc Tractatum, aut Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Edicta, ejusdem vigore emanata, committunt, in solidum satisfacturos, sub pœna etiam Revocationis & Cassationis Literarum Commissionalium specialium, & Diplomatum.

XXX.

'Antememoratæ Regiæ hinc inde Majestates, alterutrius Subditos, ac si propriî sui Subditi essent, mutuo eodemque favore, in omnibus suis respective Ditionibus, prosequi volentes, quæ necessaria fuerint, si-

'mul

XXIX.

For this Cauſe all Commanders of Privateers, before they receive their Patents, or ſpecial Commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent Judge, ſufficient Security for good Bail, who are Men able to pay, and have no Intereſt in the ſaid Ship, and are each bound in the whole, for the Sum of 1500 *l.* Sterling, or 16500 *Livres Tournois*; or if ſuch Ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty Seamen or Soldiers, for the Sum of 3000 *l.* Sterling, or 33000 *Livres Tournois*, that they will make entire Satisfaction for any Damages and Injuries whatſoever, which they, or their Officers, or others in their Service, commit during their courſe at Sea, contrary to this preſent Treaty, or the Edicts of either of their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, publiſhed by virtue thereof; under Penalty likewiſe of having their ſpecial Commiſſions and Patents revoked and annulled.

Commanders of Privateers not to injure the Subjects of either.

XXX.

Both their abovenamed Royal Majeſties being willing to ſhew a mutual and equal Favour in all their Dominions reſpectively, to the Subjects of each other, in the ſame manner as if they were their own Subjects,

‘ mul & efficacia, dabunt Mandata, ut jus
‘ ſuper Prædis adminiſtretur in Curia Admi-
‘ ralitatis ſecundum Juſtitiæ & Æquitatis
‘ normam, & hujus Tractatus Leges, a Ju-
‘ dicibus omni ſuſpicione majoribus, & quo-
‘ rum, in Cauſa quæ diſceptatur, nullatenus
‘ intererit.

XXXI.

‘ Quandocunque antememoratarum Re-
‘ giarum hinc inde Majeſtatum Legati, alii-
‘ que Miniſtri, publica authoritate muniti,
‘ in Aula alterius Principis commorantes,
‘ querentur de iniquitate Sententiarum quæ
‘ latæ fuerint, Regiæ Majeſtates eaſdem in
‘ Conſilia hinc inde ſuo revideri, & ad exa-
‘ men revocari curabunt, ut conſtet utrum
‘ Ordinationes & Cautelæ in hoc Tractatu
‘ præſcriptæ, ſervatæ, et debitum effectum
‘ ſortitæ fuerint; Curabunt itidem ut huic
‘ rei omnino provideatur, Juſque ſuum cui-
‘ que queritanti, intra trimeſtre ſpatium,
‘ reddatur. Nihilominus ante vel poſt Sen-
‘ tentiam latam, pendente ejuſdem Reviſi-
‘ one, Bona controverſa vendere, vel exo-
‘ nerare, niſi ex Conſenſu eorum quorum
‘ intereſt, quo damnum omne evitetur, nul-
‘ latenus licebit.

XXXII.

will give such Orders as shall be necessary and effectual, That Justice be administred concerning Prizes in the Court of Admiralty, according to the Rule of Equity and Right, and the Articles of this Treaty, by Judges who are above all Suspicion, and who have no manner of Interest in the Cause in Dispute.

Impartial Justice to be administred about Prizes;

XXXI.

Whensoever the Ambassadors of each of their Royal Majesties abovenamed, and other their Ministers, having a publick Character, and residing in the Court of the other Prince, shall complain of the unjustness of the Sentences which have been given, their Majesties on each side shall take care that the same be revised with and re-examined in their respective Councils, that it may appear whether the Directions and Provisions prescribed in this Treaty have been observed, and have had their due effect: They shall likewise take care, that this matter be effectually provided for, and that Right be done to every Complainant, within the space of three Months. However, before or after Judgment given, the Revision thereof still depending, for the avoiding of all Damage, it shall not be lawful to sell the Goods in Dispute, or to unlade them, unless with the Consent of the Persons concerned.

And upon Complaint of publick Ministers, Sentences are to be revised, and Justice done.

XXXII.

XXXII.

'Lite mota inter Prædarum Captores 'ex una, & earundem Reclamatores ex 'altera parte, lataque Sententia vel De- 'creto pro parte reclamante, eadem Sen- 'tentia ſive Decretum, interpoſita Cau- 'tione, Executioni mandabitur, Captoris 'ad ſuperiorem Judicem Appellatione nul- 'latenus obſtante; quod quidem non ob- 'ſervabitur ubi Sententia lata fuerit contra 'Reclamatores.

XXXIII.

'Caſu quo Naves ſive Bellicæ, ſive O- 'nerariæ, tempeſtate, aliove infortunio 'coactæ, in Rupes aut Scopulos incidant 'circa Oras unius alteriuſve partis, ibique 'diſrumpantur, & Naufragium faciant, quid- 'quid Navium, Apparatuſve earum, iti- 'dem Bonorum & Mercimoniorum ſerva- 'tum fuerit, aut Pretium quod ex iis pro- 'venerit, Proprietariis, Reclamatoribus, 'aut eorum Negotiorum Geſtoribus, bona 'fide reſtituatur, ſolutis duntaxat Impenſis 'quæ ſervandis iis factæ ſunt, prout ab u- 'traque parte circa rei ſervatæ mercedem 'ſtatutum fuerit; Salvis etiam utriuſque 'Nationis Juribus & Conſuetudinibus. Et 'Sereniſſimæ Regiæ hinc inde Majeſtates 'Authoritatem ſuam interponent, quo pu- 'niantur ſevere eorum Subditi, qui tali e- 'ventu Inhumanitatis rei reperientur.

XXXIV.

XXXII.

A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the ſame on the other, and a Sentence or Decree being given in favour of the Reclaimer, that ſame Sentence or Decree, Security being given, ſhall be put in execution, the Appeal of the Captor to a ſuperior Judge in any wiſe notwithſtanding; which however is not to be obſerv'd when Judgment has been given againſt the Reclaimer.

A Decree in favour of a Reclaimer to be executed.

XXXIII.

In caſe that either Ships of War or Merchant-Men, forced by Storm or other Misfortunes, be driven on Rocks or Shelves on the Coaſts of one or the other Party, and are there broken to pieces and ſhipwreck'd, whatever part of the Ships or Tackling thereof, as alſo of the Goods and Merchandizes, ſhall be ſaved, or the Produce thereof, ſhall be faithfully reſtor'd to the Proprietors, Reclaimers, or their Factors, paying only the Expences of preſerving the ſame, in ſuch manner as it may be ſettled on both ſides concerning the Rate of Salvage; ſaving at the ſame time the Rights and Cuſtoms of each Nation. And both their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties will interpoſe their Authority, that ſuch of their Subjects may be ſeverely puniſh'd who in the like Accident ſhall be found guilty of Inhumanity.

Whatever can be ſaved of Ships wrecked on the Coaſts, or of Goods, to be reſtor'd.

XXXIV.

'Liberum erit utriusque partis Subditis 'uti Advocatis, Procuratoribus, Notariis, 'Sollicitatoribus, & Negotiorum Gestoribus, quibus ipsis visum fuerit; quo fine 'iidem Advocati, & alii supra nominati, 'committantur ab ordinariis Judicibus, si 'opus, & Judices ad illud requisiti fuerint.

XXXV.

'Et quo securius, liberiusque exerceantur Commercium & Navigatio, conventum est insuper, ut neque Magnæ Britanniæ Regina, neque Rex Christianissimus, 'in quoscunque ipsorum Portus, Stationes, 'Urbes aut Oppida, Piratas quosvis, Prædonesque recipiant, neque a quibuscunque alterutrius ipsorum Subditis, Civibusve, eosdem in Portus recipi, protegi, 'aut quocunque hospitii auxiliive genere 'sublevari permittent; quin efficient ut 'omnes ejusmodi Piratæ, Prædonesque maritimi, aut quicunque eos reciperint, occultaverint, vel adjuvaverint, apprehendantur, meritisque Pœnis afficiantur, in 'aliorum terrorem & exemplum. Et omnes eorundem Naves, Bona, Mercesve, 'Piraticè per eosdem raptæ, & in Regni 'alterutrius Portus advectæ, quotquot deprehendi poterint, etiamsi venditione ad 'alios transiverint, legitimis Dominis, ipsorumve Vicariis, ad eadem repetenda 'Delegationis Tabulas, & Procurationis

'Au-

XXXIV.

It ſhall be free for the Subjects of each Party to employ ſuch Advocates, Attornies, Notaries, Solicitors and Factors as they ſhall think fit; to which end the ſaid Advocates and others abovemention'd, may be appointed by the ordinary Judges if it be needful, and the Judges be required thereunto.

XXXV.

And that Commerce and Navigation may be more ſecurely and freely followed, it is further agreed, That neither the Queen of *Great Britain*, nor the moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall receive any Pirates and Robbers into any of their Ports, Havens, Cities, or Towns; neither ſhall they permit them to be received into their Ports to be protected or aſſiſted by any manner of harbouring or ſupport by any the Subjects or Inhabitants of either of them; but they ſhall rather cauſe all ſuch Pirates and Sea-Robbers, or whoever ſhall receive, conceal or aſſiſt them, to be apprehended and puniſhed as they deſerve, for a Terror and Example to others. And all the Ships, Goods or Merchandizes being piratically taken by them, and brought into the Ports of the Kingdom of either, as much as can be found, altho they have by Sale been conveyed to others, ſhall be reſtored to the lawful Owners or their Deputies, having Inſtruments of Delegation, and an Authority of Procuration

No Pirates to be protected by either.

Whatever they ſell, to be reſtor'd.

‘ Authoritatem habentibus, reſtituentur,
‘ & reſarciantur, adductis prius in Mari-
‘ timæ Præfecturæ Curia Teſtimoniis, ad
‘ proprietatem comprobandam idoneis:
‘ omneſque omnino Naves Merceſque, cu-
‘ juſcunque ſint Naturæ quotquot ſuper al-
‘ tum Mare ab eorum Manibus redimi poſ-
‘ ſint, in aliquem Regni alterutrius Por-
‘ tum adducentur, Portuſque ejuſdem Offi-
‘ cialibus cuſtodiendæ concredentur, eum
‘ nempe in finem, ut vero Proprietario in-
‘ tegræ tradantur, quam primum de ea-
‘ rundem proprietate debite & ſufficienter
‘ conſtabit.

XXXVI.

‘ Sereniſſimarum Regiarum hinc inde
‘ Majeſtatum Navibus tam Bellicis, quam
‘ iis quæ Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum in-
‘ ſtructæ ſunt, licitum eſto Naves Merce-
‘ que ab hoſtibus captas libere conducere
‘ quoquoverſum ipſis placuerit, nec quid-
‘ quam rei Maritimæ Præfectis aut Judici-
‘ bus aliis quibuſvis ſolvere teneantur, ne-
‘ que etiam antedictæ Prædæ ubi ad dic-
‘ tarum Sereniſſimarum Regiarum hinc
‘ inde Majeſtatum Portus appulerint, &
‘ intraverint, Arreſto ullo detineantur, nec
‘ Scrutatores, aliive locorum Officiales, in
‘ eas, aut de earum validitate inquirant,
‘ quin vela quovis tempore explicare, diſ-
‘ cedere, & Prædas eo loci deducere li-
‘ ceat qui in Commiſſionum Literis, aut
‘ Diplomate expreſſus ſit; quas literas

‘ Præ-

curation for reclaiming the ſame; and Indemniſation ſhall be made, proper Evidence being firſt given in the Court of Admiralty for proving the Property. And all Ships and Merchandizes, of what nature ſoever, which can be reſcued out of their hands on the high Seas, ſhall be brought into ſome Port of either Kingdom, and ſhall be delivered to the Cuſtody of the Officers of that Port, with this Intention, that they be delivered entire to the true Proprietor, as ſoon as due and ſufficient Proof ſhall have been made concerning the Property thereof.

XXXVI.

Men of War on both ſides may ſell their Prizes.

It ſhall be lawful as well for the Ships of War of both their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, as for Privateers, to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, neither ſhall they be obliged to pay any thing to the Officers of the Admiralty, or to any other Judges; nor ſhall the abovemention'd Prizes, when they come to and enter the Ports of either of their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, be detained by Arreſt, neither ſhall Searchers or other Officers of thoſe places make Examination concerning them, or the validity thereof; but rather they ſhall have liberty to hoiſt Sail at any time, to depart, and to carry their Prizes to that place which is mentioned in their Commiſſion or Patent, which the Commanders of ſuch

Ships

'Præfecti hujuſmodi Bellicarum Navium 'monſtrare tenebuntur; è contrario autem 'in eorum Portibus Azylum aut Refugium 'non dabitur iis qui Prædam fecerint in utri- 'uſvis Regiæ Majeſtatis Subditos. Quod 'ſicubi tales, neceſſitate Tempeſtatis, aut 'Maris periculo coactæ, intraverint, enixe 'curandum eſt (in quantum anterioribus 'Pactis, cum aliis Regibus & Statibus ini- 'tis, id ipſum non adverſatur) ut exeant, '& quam primum fieri poſſit, inde ſe reci- 'piant.

XXXVII.

'Sereniſſimæ Regiæ hinc inde Majeſta- 'tis nequaquam permittent ut in Oris, Por- 'tubus, aut Fluminibus Ditionum ſuarum, 'Naves, Merceſve Subditorum alterius ca- 'piantur a Navibus Bellicis, aut aliis, quæ 'Diplomate alicujus Principis, Reipublicæ, 'aut Oppidi qualiſcunque inſtructæ ſunt. 'Et caſu quo id acciderit, Pars utraque au- 'thoritatem, vireſque unitas interponent, 'quo damnum datum reſarciatur.

XXXVIII.

'Si dehinc per Inadvertentiam, vel ali- 'ter, contigerit, Contraventiones, vel In- 'convenientias aliquas, circa obſervatio- 'nem hujus Tractatus, hinc inde oboriri, 'tunc non ſtatim propterea Amicitia & 'bona Intelligentia interrumpetur; ſed 'ſubſiſtet hoc Fœdus omni cum Effectu, 'procurabiturque Remedium tollendis In- 'convenientiis congruum, ut & Reparatio

Con-

Ships of War ſhall be obliged to ſhew. On the contrary, no Shelter or Refuge ſhall be given in their Ports to ſuch as have made a Prize upon the Subjects of either of their Royal Majeſties. And if perchance ſuch Ships ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of Weather, or the danger of the Sea, particular care ſhall be taken, (as far as it is not repugnant to former Treaties made with other Kings and States) that they go from thence, and retire elſewhere as ſoon as poſſible.

Thoſe who make prize upon either Subjects, not to be receiv'd into Port.

XXXVII.

Neither of their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties ſhall permit that the Ships or Goods of the other be taken upon the Coaſts, or in the Ports or Rivers of their Dominions, by Ships of War of others having Commiſſion from any Prince, Commonwealth, or Town whatſoever. And in caſe ſuch a thing ſhould happen, both Parties ſhall uſe their Authority and united Force, that the Damage done ſhall be made good.

Neither to permit the other's Ships, &c. to be taken on their Coaſts.

XXXVIII.

If hereafter it ſhall happen thro Inadvertency or otherwiſe, that any Contraventions or Inconveniencies on either ſide ariſe concerning the obſervation of this Treaty, the Friendſhip and good Intelligence ſhall not immediately thereupon be broke off; but this Treaty ſhall ſubſiſt in all its force, and a proper Remedy for removing the Inconveniencies ſhall be procured,

No inadvertent Contravention to make void the Treaty.

'Contraventionum; ſique Subditi unius
'alteriuſve deprehendantur in culpa, illi
'ſoli ſeveré punientur & caſtigabuntur.

XXXIX.

'Quod ſi vero conſtiterit Captorem ullo
'Torturæ genere, in Navarcham, Plebem
'Nauticam, alioſve qui in Navi aliqua ad
'alterius partis Subditos ſpectante reperi-
'entur, uſum fuiſſe; eo caſu, non tantum
'ipſa Navis, una cum Perſonis, Mercimo-
'niis, & Rebus quibuſcunque, ſtatim abſ-
'que ulteriori mora relaxabitur, & in ple-
'nam libertatem reſtituetur, verum etiam
'qui tanti Criminis rei deprehendentur, ut
'& ejuſdem Participes, graviſſimis condig-
'niſque pœnis plectendi erunt; id quod
'ut abſque omni perſonarum reſpectu fiat,
'obſtringunt ſe mutuo Magnæ Britanniæ
'Regina, et Rex Chriſtianiſſimus.

Notam

cured, as likewiſe Reparation of the Contraventions; and if the Subjects of the one or the other be found in fault, they only ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed and chaſtiſed.

XXIX.

But if it ſhall appear that a Captor made uſe of any kind of Torture upon the Maſter of the Ship, the Ships-Crew, or others who ſhall be on board any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the other Party; in ſuch caſe not only the Ship itſelf, together with the Perſons, Merchandizes and Goods whatſoever, ſhall be forthwith releaſed without any further delay, and ſet entirely free, but alſo ſuch as ſhall be found guilty of ſo great a Crime, as alſo the Acceſſaries thereunto, ſhall ſuffer the moſt ſevere Puniſhment ſuitable to their Crime. This the Queen of *Great Britain* and the moſt Chriſtian King do mutually engage ſhall be done without any reſpect of Perſons. *No Torture on board Ships.*

NOtum ſit omnibus, *Quod cum in Articulo Nono Tractatus Commerciorum inter Sereneſſiman Reginam Magnæ Britanniæ, & Sereniſſimum Regem Chriſtianiſſimum, per Majeſtatum ſuarum Legatos Extraordinarios & Plenipotentiarios hodie concluſi, mentio facta ſit quorundam rerum Capitum, quæ ex parte Magnæ Britanniæ propoſita, hactenus autem mutuo accommodata non fuerint; adeoque ad Commiſſarios eadem diſcutienda & determinanda remittere viſum ſit: Nos igitur infra ſcripti Legati, quo certo conſtet quænam ea ſint rerum Capita, quæ ad Commiſſarios remitti debent, ſpecialem eorum omnium hoc in ſcripto deſignationem exhibere decrevimus; declarantes eadem illa, nec alia eſſe, quæ ſequuntur.*

I.

'NUllæ in poſterum Manufacturæ alterutrius Regni et Ditionum hinc inde ſubjectarum, Inſpectioni et Confiſcationi ſubjicientur, ſub prætextu quovis Fraudis aut Vitii in iiſdem conficiendis, vel elaborandis, vel propter alium quemcunque earundem Defectum; abſolute autem

BE *it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded this Day between the moſt Serene Queen of* Great Britain, *and the moſt Serene the moſt Chriſtian King, by their Majeſties Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, mention is made of ſome Heads of Matters, which being propoſed on the part of* Great Britain, *have not as yet been mutually adjuſted; and therefore it was thought fit to refer them to be diſcuſſed and determined by Commiſſioners. We therefore the underwritten Ambaſſadors, that it may certainly appear what are thoſe Heads of Matters which are to be referred to Commiſſioners, have reſolved to give a particular Deſcription of them in this Writing, declaring that they are the ſame and no other than what follow.*

I.

NO Manufactures of either Kingdom, and the Dominions belonging thereunto, ſhall hereafter be ſubject to be inſpected and confiſcated, under any pretence of Fraud or Defect in making or working them, or becauſe of any other Imperfection therein; but abſolute freedom

Manufactures not to be confiſcated on pretence of any defect.

‘ tem ceditur libertas Emptori & Venditori
‘ de iisdem stipulari & pacisci, prout illis li-
‘ bitum fuerit; Lege quavis, Statuto, Edic-
‘ to, Arresto, Privilegio, Concessione, vel
‘ Consuetudine non obstantibus.

II.

‘ Et quandoquidem Moa quidam, non Le-
‘ ge aliqua ratus, in quibusdam Magnæ Bri-
‘ tanniæ et Galliæ Urbibus obtinuit, viz.
‘ ut unusquisque pro Introitu et Exitu genus
‘ quoddam Tributi solvat, Anglice dictum
‘ *Head-Money*, et Gallice *Du Chef*, conclu-
‘ sum est, quod neque illud, neque ratione
‘ illius, Vectigal aliud amplius exigetur.

III.

‘ Neque Mercatoribus Britannicis prohi-
‘ bitum in posterum sit dictam Herbam Ni-
‘ cotianam cuicunque Emptori pro libitu
‘ vendere; in quem quidem finem Vectiga-
‘ lium super dicta Herba Elocatio, Redemp-
‘ toribus (Vulgo *Fermiers*) hactenus facta
‘ cessabit, neque in posterum introducenda
‘ erit.

IV.

‘ Excepto tantum casu sequenti, nimirum,
‘ ubi Naves Britannicæ Merces acceptas in
‘ aliquo Galliæ Portu, in alium Galliæ Por-
‘ tum deponendas transvehent; quo casu,
‘ neque quovis alio, Subditi Britannici Vec-
‘ tigalia hoc in Articulo abrogata, et abolita,
‘ secundum Mercium receptarum tantum-
‘ modo

ſhall be allowed to the Buyer and Seller to bargain and agree for the ſame, as they ſhall ſee good; any Law, Statute, Edict, Arreſt, Privilege, Grant, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II.

And for as much as a certain Uſage, not confirmed by any Law, has obtained in ſeveral Towns of *Great Britain* and of *France*; that is to ſay, that every one for coming in, and going out, ſhall pay a kind of Tax, called in *Engliſh*, *Head Money*, and in *French*, *Du Chef*; it is concluded, that neither the ſame nor any other Duty on that Account, ſhall any more be exacted. *No Head Money to be paid.*

III.

And the *Britiſh* Merchants ſhall not hereafter be forbidden to ſell the ſaid Tobacco to any Buyer whom they pleaſe; for which purpoſe the letting out the Duties on the Tobacco to Farmers, which has been hitherto practiſed, ſhall ceaſe, neither ſhall ſuch Farming be uſed again hereafter. *Britiſh Merchants may ſell Tobacco to whom they pleaſe.*

IV.

The following Caſe only being excepted, that is to ſay, where *Britiſh* Ships ſhall take up Merchandizes in one Port, and carry them to another Port of *France*; in which caſe, and in no other, the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall be obliged to pay the Duties abrogated and aboliſhed by this Article, only in pro- *Duty paid on Goods coaſt-ways.*

‘ modo proportionem, non autem Navis
‘ capacitatem ſolvere tenebuntur.

V.

‘ Quandoquidem plurima Mercimonio-
‘ rum genera, pro quibus Vectigalia ad pon-
‘ dus ſolvuntur, Doliis, Ciſtis, aliiſve In-
‘ volucris incluſa, in Galliam per Subditos
‘ Britannicos advehenda, et avehenda erunt;
‘ Conventum igitur eſt, quod eo in caſu
‘ Vectigalia antedicta ad rationem ponderis
‘ ipſarum tantummodo Mercium exigentur,
‘ Doliorum autem, Ciſtarum, aut Involu-
‘ crorum quorumcunque pondera eo modo,
‘ eaque proportione deducentur, prout in
‘ Anglia hactenus in uſu fuit, et nunc obti-
‘ net.

VI.

‘ Præterea conventum eſt, quod ſi quis
‘ Lapſus, aut Error alterutrinque admiſſus
‘ fuerit a quovis Navarcha, Interprete ſuo,
‘ ſive Negotiorum Geſtore, vel aliis ipſi
‘ inſervientibus, in peragenda Notificatione,
‘ ſeu Declaratione Mercium, quæ Navi ſua
‘ vehuntur, ob talem defectum, modo de
‘ Fraude manifeſte non conſtiterit, neque
‘ Navis, neque ejuſdem Onus Confiſcationi
‘ ſubjacere poſſint; quin Bona, quæ ita
‘ Navarchæ Indice, vel Declaratione omiſſa
‘ fuerint, Proprietariis liberum erit recipere,
‘ ſolutis modo, ſecundum Cenſus in Tabu-
‘ lis deſignatos, Vectigalibus uſitatis; neque
‘ Mercatores, neque Navarcha ea de cauſa,
‘ vel dictis Bonis, vel alia quavis pœna
‘ mulctentur,

portion to the Goods which they take in, and not according to the bulk of the Ship.

V.

Whereas ſeveral kinds of Goods, contained in Casks, Cheſts or other Caſes, for which the Duties are paid by weight, will be exported from, and imported into *France* by *Britiſh* Subjects; it is therefore agreed that in ſuch caſe the aforeſaid Duties ſhall be payable only according to the Weight of the Goods themſelves; but the weight of the Casks, Cheſts, and other Caſes whatever, ſhall be deducted in ſuch manner and in ſuch proportion, as has been hitherto in uſe in *England*, and is ſtill practiſed. *Tare allowed on Goods.*

VI.

It is further agreed, that if any Miſtake or Error ſhall on either ſide be committed by any Maſter of a Ship, his Interpreter, or Factor, or by others employed by him, in making the Entry or Declaration of the Goods on Board his Ship, for ſuch defect, if ſo be ſome Fraud does not evidently appear, neither the Ship nor the Lading thereof ſhall be ſubject to be confiſcated, but it ſhall be free for the Proprietors to take back again ſuch Goods as were omitted in the Entry or Declaration of the Maſter of the Ship, paying only the accuſtomed Duties according to the Rates ſettled in the Books; neither ſhall the Merchants, or the Maſter of the Ship loſe the ſaid Goods, or ſuffer any other *Ships and Goods not to be confiſcated for miſtakes of Entry.*

‘ mulctentur, dummodo dicta Bona ita præ-
‘ termiſſa, ante factam ſuper iiſdem Decla-
‘ rationem, & ſoluta Telonia, in Terram
‘ non fuerint expoſita.

VII.

‘ Cumque Navis, & Navarcha, & Mer-
‘ cium Qualitas, è Literis ejuſmodi Mariti-
‘ mis & Certificatoriis ſufficienter appareat,
‘ Navium Bellicarum Præfectis fas non erit
‘ ullas alias Verificationes, quocunque ſub
‘ Titulo, exigere; ſin autem Navis aliqua
‘ Mercatoria caruerit ejuſmodi Literis, ſive
‘ Maritimis, ſive Certificatoriis, poterit
‘ tunc quidem examinari per Judicem com-
‘ petentem, ita tamen ut ſi ex aliis Indiciis
‘ & Documentis deprehendatur revera per-
‘ tinere ad Subditos alterutirus Fœderato-
‘ rum, nec ullas continere Merces vetitas,
‘ ad hoſtem alterius deſtinatas, in Confiſca-
‘ tionem cadere non debeat, ſed etiam una
‘ cum Onere relaxetur, ut Iter ſuum perſe-
‘ quatur, cum ſæpe accidere poſſit ejuſmodi
‘ Literas ad Navem è Portu aliquo ſolven-
‘ tem pervenire non potuiſſe, vel caſu ali-
‘ quo periiſſe, aut Navi ademptas fuiſſe; &
‘ ſi præter has Literas juxta Formulam hu-
‘ jus Conventionis exaratas, aliæ etiam Li-
‘ teræ, ſive Maritimæ, ſive Certificatoriæ
‘ alia forma, forte ex præſcriptis Pactorum
‘ cum aliis, in Navi inveniantur, nullus ex-
‘ inde prætextus capietur detinendi, ſeu
‘ ullo modo inquietandi, vel Navem, vel
‘ Homines, vel Merces. Si contigerit Na-

‘ varcham

puniſhment, if ſo be that the ſaid Goods, ſo omitted, were not brought on Shore before the Declaration made, and the Cuſtoms paid for the ſame.

VII.

Men of War to exact no Verification for the Quality of Ships and Goods, but to be determined by a proper Judge.

And whereas the Quality of the Ship, Maſter, and Goods, will ſufficiently appear from ſuch Paſports and Certificates, it ſhall not be lawful for the Commanders of Men of War to exact any other Verification under any title whatſoever. But if any Merchant Ship ſhall want ſuch Paſports or Certificates, then it may be examined by a proper Judge, but in ſuch manner as if it ſhall be found from other Proofs and Documents that it does truly belong to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, and does not contain any prohibited Goods, deſigned to be carried to the Enemy of the other, it ſhall not be liable to Confiſcation, but ſhall be releaſed, together with its Cargo, in order to proceed on its Voyage; ſince it may often happen that ſuch Papers could not come to the Ship when ſhe was ſetting ſail from any Port, or that they have been loſt by ſome chance or other, or that they have been taken away from the Ship. And if beſides the Paſports and Certificates made according to the Form of their Treaty, other Paſports and Certificates happen to be found in the Ship, in another form, and perhaps according to the Preſcription of Treaties made with others, no pretence

‘ Navarcham in Literis Maritimis nomina-
‘ tum, vel morte, vel quocunque caſu amo-
‘ tum, aliumque ſuffectum eſſe, conſtabit
‘ nihilominus Literis Maritimis ſuus Vigor,
‘ & Navi & Mercibus eidem impoſitis ſua
‘ Securitas.

VIII.

‘ Cautum utrinque præterea ſit, & pro
‘ Regula habeatur, quod Navis & Res, licet
‘ per horas viginti quatuor in poteſtate
‘ hoſtium permanſerint, ne ideo capta cen-
‘ ſeantur, & illico in Prædam veniant; ſed
‘ ſi alias reſtitui debeant, repetantur, & Pro-
‘ prietariis denuo reddantur.

IX.

‘ Sereniſſimis hinc inde Majeſtatibus Re-
‘ giis, Liberum erit Subditorum ſuorum
‘ Commodo, in Regnis, & Ditionibus alter-
‘ utrius Mercaturam facientibus, Conſules
‘ Nationales ex Subjectis ſuis inſtituere, qui
‘ gaudeant eo Jure & Libertate, quæ ipſis
‘ ratione Exercitii Functionis ſuæ competit;
‘ de loco autem conſtituendorum ejuſmodi
‘ Conſulum, Pars utraque inter ſe poſtmo-
‘ dum conveniet.

‘ In quorum Fidem Nos S. Regiæ Majeſ-
‘ tatis Magnæ Britanniæ, & S. Regiæ Ma-
‘ jeſtatis Chriſtianiſſimæ Legati Extraordi-
‘ narii

ſhall be taken from thence, of detaining, or in any wiſe moleſting, either the Ship, or Men, or Goods. If the Maſter of the Ship named in the Paſports be removed by Death, or any other cauſe, and another be put in his place, the Paſports ſhall nevertheleſs retain their force, and the Ships, and Goods laden thereon, ſhall be ſecure.

VIII.

It is further provided on both ſides, and ſhall be taken for a general Rule, that a Ship and Goods, altho they have remained in the Enemies Power for four and twenty Hours, ſhall not therefore be eſteemed as Capture, and be immediately made Prize; but if on other Accounts they ought to be reſtored, they may be reclaimed, and ſhall be given again to the Proprietors. *A Ship 24 Hours in the Enemy's hands no prize.*

IX.

It ſhall be free for both their Royal Majeſties, for the advantage of their Subjects trading to the Kingdoms and Dominions of the other, to conſtitute national Conſuls of their own Subjects, who ſhall enjoy that Right and Liberty which belongs to them by reaſon of the Exerciſe of their Function; but as to the Places where ſuch Conſuls are to be appointed, both ſides ſhall afterwards agree between themſelves. *National Conſuls.*

In Witneſs whereof we the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Her Sacred

'narii & Plenipotentiarii præsentes Tabulas
'manibus nostris Subscriptas, Sigillis nostris
'Munivimus. Trajecti ad Rhenum die
'$\frac{\text{tricesimo primo}}{\text{undecimo}}$ Mensis $\frac{\text{Martii}}{\text{Aprilis}}$ Anni Millesimi
'Septingentesimi decimi tertii.

(*L. S.*) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (*L. S.*) *Huxelles.*
(*L. S.*) *Strafford.* (*L. S.*) *Mesnager.*

Notum

Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and of His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, have Subscribed this present Instrument with our Hands, and set our Seals thereunto. At *Utrecht* the $\frac{11}{31}$th Day of the Month of $\frac{March}{April}$ in the Year 1713.

(*L. S.*) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (*L. S.*) *Huxelles.*
(*L. S.*) *Strafford.* (*L. S.*) *Mesnager.*

I.

BE

NOtum sit omnibus, *Quod cum in Articulo Nono Tractatus Navigationis, & Commerciorum, inter Serenissimam Reginam Magnæ Britanniæ, & Serenissimum Regem Christianissimum, per Majestatum suarum Legatos Extraordinarios, & Plenipotentiarios die* trigesimo primo Martii / undecimo Aprilis *concluſi, quædam Mercimonia, viz. Lanificia, Saccharum, Pisces ſaliti, & quæ ex Cetis proveniuut, verbis generalibus ex Tariffæ die* 18 *Menſis Septembris Anni* 1664. *factæ Regula excipiuntur, Commiſſariorum poſtea Diſcuſſioni remittenda; Quo igitur omnis Error & Dubitatio eviten-tur, quæ ex Terminis adeo generalibus forſitan oriri poſſint, certiuſque conſtet de quibus ſpeciatim Mercimoniis Deliberatio inter prædictos Commiſſarios habenda eſt, Nos Infrâſcripti Legati Extraordinarii & Plenipotentiarii hiſce declaravimus, & declaramus Mercimoniorum memoratorum Exceptionem intelligendam eſſe, prout ſequitur.*

I.

‘ LA Baleine coupée & apreſtée, les
‘ Fanons & les Huiles de Baleine,
‘ payeront à toutes les Entrées du Roy-
‘ aume les droits portez par le Tarif du
‘ 7 Decemb. 1699.

II.

II

BE it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, concluded the 31/11 Day of March/April 1713, between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain and the most Serene the most Christian King, by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, certain Merchandizes, namely Woollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt Fish, and what is produced from Whales, are excepted in general words from the Rule of the Tariff made the 18th Day of the Month of September, in the Year 1664. in order to be afterwards referred to the discussion of Commissaries: To prevent therefore all Mistakes and Ambiguity, which might perhaps arise from such general Terms, and to make it more evidently appear what particular sorts of Goods are to come under the Consideration of the aforesaid Commissaries; We the under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries have declared by these Presents, and do declare, That the Exception of the abovemention'd Merchandizes is to be understood in the manner following.

I.

WHalebone cut and prepared, Fins and Oils of Whales, shall pay at all places of Importation in the Kingdom, the Duties appointed by the Tariff of the 7th of *Decemb.* 1699.

II.

II.

'Les Draps, Ratines, & Serges, seront 'sujets aux mesmes droits du Tarif du '7 Decemb. 1699. & pour en faciliter le 'Commerce, il sera permis de les faire en'trer par St. Valery sur Somme, par Rouen '& par Bourdeaux, ou ces Etoffes seront 'sujettes à la visite de la meme Maniere 'que celles qui se fabriquent dans la 'Royaume.

III.

'On ne pourra pas apporter dans la 'Royaume que le Poisson salé en Baril, & 'il sera leve a toutes les entrees du Roy'aume, Pais & Terres de l'Obeissance du 'Roy, mesme des Ports Francs les droits 'd'abord & de Consommation, ordonnés 'avant le Tarif de 1664. & en outre qua'rante Livres par Leth compose de 12 Ba'rils pesant 300 *l.* chacun pour le droit 'd'Entrée, laquelle Entree ne sera per'mise que par St. Valery sur Somme, Rouen, 'Nantes, Libourne, & Bourdeaux, & de'meurera interdite par les autres Havres 'ou Ports, tant de la Mer Oceane, que 'de la Mediterranée.

IV.

'Le Sucre rafine en pain, ou en pou'dre, Candis blanc & brun, payera les 'droits portes par le Tarif du 7 Decemb. '1699.

'In

II.

Cloths, Ratines and Serges ſhall be likewiſe ſubject to the ſame Duties of the Tariff of the 7th of *December* 1699. and in order to facilitate the Trade thereof, it ſhall be allowed to import them by St. *Valery* upon the *Somme*, by *Rouen*, and by *Bourdeaux*, where theſe Goods ſhall be ſubject to Viſitation in the ſame manner as thoſe which are made in the Kingdom.

III.

Salt Fiſh in Barrels only is to be imported into the Kingdom; and at all places of Entrance in the Kingdom, Countries and Territories under the Dominion of the King, even at all free Ports the Duties of Landing and of Conſumption ſhall be paid which were appointed before the Tariff of 1664. and beſides 40 Livres *per* Laſt, conſiſting of 12 Barrels, weighing each 300 *l.* for the Duty of Entry, which Entry ſhall not be permitted but by St. *Valery* upon the *Somme*, *Rouen*, *Nants*, *Libourne*, and *Bourdeaux*, and ſhall remain prohibited at all other Harbours or Ports as well in the Ocean as in the Mediterranean.

IV.

Refined Sugar in Loaf or in Powder, white and brown Sugar-Candy, ſhall pay the Duties appointed by the Tariff in 1699.

In

‘ In quorum Fidem nos infra Scripti ‘ S. Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ, & S. Regis ‘ Christianissimi Legati Extraordinarii & ‘ Plenipotentiarii Præsentes Manibus Nostris Subscriptas, Sigillis Nostris munivimus. Trajecti ad Rhenum, die vicesimo octavo Aprilis / nono Maii Anni Millesimi septingentesimi decimi tertii.

(L. S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L.S.) *Huxelles.*
(L. S.) *Strafford.* (L.S.) *Mesnager.*

In Confirmation of which, We the underwritten Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain* and the moſt Chriſtian King, have Sign'd and Seal'd theſe Preſents at *Utrecht* the $\frac{28}{9}$ Day of $\frac{April}{May}$ in the Year 1713.

(*L. S.*) *Joh. Briſtol* C. P. S. (*L. S.*) *Huxelles.*
(*L. S.*) *Strafford.* (*L. S.*) *Meſnager.*

The BILL to make Effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between *Great Britain* and *France.*

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

WHereas a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between your Majesty and *Lewis* XIV. the most Christian King, was concluded at *Utrecht* on the 31st Day of *March* in the Year of our Lord 1713, and by the 8th Article of the said Treaty it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, that all and singular the Subjects of your Majesty and of the said King, in all Countries and Places subject to your Majesty's and his Power on each side, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever, concerning Persons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freight, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, shall use and enjoy the same Privileges, Liberties and Immunities at least, and have the like Favour in all things, as well

well in the Courts of Justice as in all such things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatsoever, which any foreign Nation, the most favour'd, hath, useth and enjoyeth, or may hereafter have, use, and enjoy.

And by the 9th Article of the said Treaty it is further agreed, that within the space of two Months after, a Law shall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it should be sufficiently provided, That no more Customs or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664. for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France* which were not prohibited before that time, be repealed. The general Tariff made in *France* the 18th Day of *September*, in the Year 1664. shall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain* for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovementioned, and shall not exceed the Rule therein settled in the Provinces whereof mention is there made; and in the other Provinces, the Duties shall not be payable otherwise than according to

the Rule at that time preſcribed; and all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees made in *France* ſince the ſaid Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in reſpect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, ſhall be repeal'd.

In which 9th Article, as alſo in certain Inſtruments relating thereunto, other Proviſion is made touching ſome particular Goods or Merchandizes, and other matters therein ſpecified, as by the ſaid Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, and the ſaid ſeparate Inſtruments, relation being thereunto reſpectively had, may more fully and at large appear.

Laws prohibiting French *Goods ſince* 1664. *not prohibited before, to be repeal'd.*

Now to the end that no more Cuſtoms or Duties may be payable for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*, and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* ſince the Year 1664. for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not prohibited before that time, may be repealed, ſo that your Majeſty's Subjects may ſpeedily have, uſe, and enjoy the benefit of the ſaid Tariff, and other Benefits and Advantages of Trade, according to the Tenour and true Meaning of the ſaid Tariff:

We

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, do humbly pray your Majeſty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Duties of 25 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Wine, and 30 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Brandy of ſingle Proof, and 60 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Brandy of double Proof, and 15 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Vinegar, and 25 *l.* *per Cent. ad valorem*, for all other Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *France*, and ſo proportionably for greater or leſſer quantities imported, by an Act made in the 7th Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *William*, entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty an additional Duty upon all* French *Goods and Merchandizes*, in regard theſe Duties, or any of them, or any part thereof, are not chargeable upon the like Goods and Merchandizes imported from any other foreign Part, ſhall ceaſe and determine as to all ſuch of the ſaid *French* Goods and Merchandizes chargeable by that Act as ſhall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from and after the firſt Day of

Laws for high Duties on French *Goods, the like.*

K. W's Acts relating to that Subject, and prohibiting foreign Lace, to be repeal'd.

July, 1713. and ſhall not be due or payable during the reſidue of the Term and Time for which the ſaid additional Duties were by the laſt-mention'd Act granted, any thing in the ſame Act, or any other Act contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And whereas by an Act made in the 9th Year of the Reign of his ſaid late Majeſty King *William* III. it was enacted, That all and every Perſon and Perſons who ſhould from and after the 25th Day of *March* 1698. import, or cauſe to be imported, or ſhould from and after the 24th Day of *December*, 1698. ſell, barter, or offer to Sale or Barter, or ſhould knowingly keep in his, her, or their Cuſtody, for Sale or for the Uſe or Benefit of any Importer or Dealer, any ſuch foreign Lace, as amongſt other things is therein mention'd, ſhould forfeit and loſe the Sum of twenty Shillings *per* Yard, together with all the ſaid Lace: and the Importation, Selling, Bartering, offering to Sale or Barter, or knowingly keeping for that purpoſe any ſuch foreign Lace, is thereby declared to be a common Nuſance. And by an Act made in the 5th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, intitled, *An Act to repeal all the Laws prohibiting the Importation of foreign Bone-Lace made of Thread*, reciting, that the former Acts for prohibiting or reſtraining the Importation of foreign Lace, or for rendring the Laws more

more effectual for preventing the Importation of foreign Lace, had obſtructed the Exportation and vending or ſelling of the Woollen Manufactures of *England* in the *Spaniſh* Low-Countries, and other Places abroad, it was enacted, That all Acts of Parliament whatſoever, made at any time before the ſaid Act of the 5th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for prohibiting or reſtraining the Importation, vending or ſelling of foreign Lace, ſhould from thenceforth be repeal'd, ſo far forth as they relate to ſuch foreign Lace made of Thread in the *Spaniſh* Low-Countries, or in any other place not within the Dominions of the *French* King, provided at the ſame time that nothing in that Act contain'd ſhould extend to permit or allow the Importation of Lace made in any of the Dominions of the *French* King, or in any ſuch other Lands, Towns, or Countries, as are therein mention'd.

Now for the better purſuing the End and Intent of the two Articles of the Treaty before-mention'd, it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Acts of Parliament heretofore made for prohibiting or reſtraining the Importation, vending or ſelling of foreign Lace, ſo far forth as the ſaid Acts, or any of them, relate to foreign Lace made of Thread within the Dominions of the ſaid *French* King, ſhall likewiſe be repeal'd, and that the ſame Acts, and every Clauſe, Mat-

ter and Thing in them contain'd, so far as they relate to such foreign Lace made of Thread within the Dominions of the same King, be and are hereby repeal'd and made void from and after the said Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713. any thing therein contain'd to the contrary notwithstanding.

In what case this Act to be void.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That if her Majesty, after the Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713. and before the beginning of the Session of Parliament then next ensuing, shall find that her Subjects shall not have, use and enjoy the Benefits of Trade and Commerce in *France*, and other Advantages, according to the Tenour and true Meaning of the said Treaty in that behalf; then her Majesty may be graciously pleased by her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to declare, that this present Act shall cease and determine.

And it is hereby enacted, That from and after the End or Expiration of twenty Days, to be reckon'd from the time of issuing and publishing such Proclamation, this present Act, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein contain'd, shall cease, determine, and become void; and then, and from thenceforth, all and every the Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money by

by this Act taken away, leſſen'd or alter'd, and all the Prohibitions and Reſtrictions by this Act repeal'd, ſhall be reviv'd and be in full force to all intents and purpoſes, as if this Act had never been made, any thing herein to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas during the late Wars between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France*, ſeveral Acts of Parliament were made againſt trading with *France*, whereby the Importation of *French* Goods was prohibited in the manner and form therein reſpectively mention'd; and during the continuance of the ſame Acts, or ſome of them, certain Duties were impos'd upon the Importation of foreign Goods and Merchandizes by general Words in other Acts of Parliament in that behalf made: And altho the ſaid Acts prohibiting Trade with *France* are all of them now expired, it may nevertheleſs be doubted whether the general Words in the ſaid Acts impoſing ſuch Duties will extend to *French* Goods of the ſame kind; and it being reaſonable to make Proviſion by Authority of Parliament that the like Cuſtoms and Duties be paid for ſuch Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* into *Great Britain* as are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from other Countries in *Europe*:

Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral additional

The additional Duties on Goods imported from other Foreign Parts to be paid on the like Goods from France *while those Acts continue.*

tional and other Rates and Impoſitions, Duties and Charges upon ſeveral ſorts of Goods and Merchandizes, which were granted by one Act of Parliament made in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intitled, *An Act for granting to their Majeſties certain Impoſitions upon all* Eaſt-India *Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and ſeveral other Goods and Merchandizes to be imported after the 25th day of* Decem. 1690. and which thereby, and by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts of Parliament ſince expired, were continued until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1712. and which by an Act made in the 6th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, are to have continuance until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1714. for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein expreſſed, and which by an Act of Parliament, made in the 7th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, are to have continuance until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1716. for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein expreſſed, and which by an Act of Parliament made in the 8th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, are to have continuance until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1720. for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein expreſſed, and which by an Act made in the 9th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, are to continue for ever, for the Uſes and Purpoſes, and ſubject to ſuch Redemption as in the laſt-mention'd Act are expreſſed, (except as in the ſaid Acts, or any of them, is excepted)

cepted) ſhall be charged and chargeable upon ſuch of the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature, which from and after the expiration of the ſaid two Months, to be reckon'd from the ſaid firſt Day of *July*, 1713. ſhall be brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, during the continuance of the ſame Acts reſpectively, as fully as ſuch Goods or Merchandizes from *France* would have been charged or chargeable by the ſaid Act of the 2d Year of their late Majeſties Reign, if there had been no Prohibition of Trade and Commerce with *France*, at the time of making thereof; and that the ſame Act of the 2d Year of their late Majeſties Reign, and all the Proviſions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and Clauſes contained therein, or in any ſubſequent Acts relating thereunto, ſhall be in force, and be applied and executed for raiſing, levying and paying ſuch Rates and Impoſitions upon ſuch Goods and Merchandizes ſo brought from *France* as aforeſaid, and for the ſeveral Uſes and Purpoſes in the ſaid Acts reſpectively mention'd, and ſubject to ſuch Allowances, Drawbacks, Matters and Things, as are thereby preſcribed, as fully as if the ſaid Act of the 2d Year of their late Majeſties Reign, and every Clauſe, Matter and Thing therein, or in ſuch ſubſequent Act or Acts contained, were again repeated and re-enacted, excepting always as to ſuch kinds of the

ſame

ſame Goods and Merchandizes, touching which, any other Proviſions or Alterations are to have been made by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, which other Proviſions and Alterations ſhall be duly obſerv'd, during the continuance of the ſaid Acts reſpectively.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch, or the like additional and other Rates, Impoſitions, Duties and Charges upon ſeveral ſorts of Goods and Merchandizes, which were granted by one Act of Parliament made in the 4th Year of the Reign of the ſaid late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intitled, *An Act for granting to their Majeſties certain additional Impoſitions upon ſeveral Goods and Merchandizes for proſecuting the preſent War againſt* France, and which thereby, and by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts of Parliament ſince expired, were continued until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1712. and which by an Act made in the 6th Year of her Majeſty's Reign are to have continuance until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1714. for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein expreſſed, and which by an Act made in the 7th Year of her Majeſty's Reign are to have continuance until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1716. for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein expreſſed, and which by an Act made the 8th Year of her Majeſties Reign are to have continuance until the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1720.

1720. for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein expreſſed, and which by an Act of Parliament made in the 9th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, are to have continuance for ever, for the Uſes and Purpoſes, and ſubject to ſuch Redemption as in the laſt-mention'd Act are expreſſed, (other than, and except ſuch of the ſaid additional Rates and Duties, or ſuch parts of the ſame, touching which other Proviſion is hereafter made in this preſent Act) ſhall be charged and chargeable upon ſuch of the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes, which from and after the Expiration of the ſaid two Months, to be reckon'd from the ſaid 1ſt day of *July*, 1713. ſhall be brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, as by the ſaid Act of the 4th Year of their late Majeſties Reign, or by the ſaid Acts for continuing the ſame, are charged or chargeable upon Goods and Merchandizes of like nature imported from other Countries, and ſhall have continuance for the Uſes and Purpoſes, and ſubject to ſuch Redemption as in the ſaid reſpective Acts now in force are mention'd; and that the ſame Act of the 4th Year of their ſaid late Majeſties Reign, and all the Proviſions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and Clauſes contain'd therein, or in any ſubſequent Act or Acts relating thereunto, ſhall be in force, and be applied and executed for raiſing, levying and paying ſuch additional Impoſitions or Duties upon

ſuch

such Goods and Merchandizes so brought from *France*, as aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, to and for the several Uses and Purposes in the said Acts respectively mention'd, and subject to such Allowances, Drawbacks, Matters and Things, as are hereby prescribed, as fully as if the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein, or in such subsequent Act or Acts contained, were again repeated and re-enacted: provided always, that in all Cases where any other Provision or Alteration is made by any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in being, touching or concerning any the additional Rates, Duties, Impositions, or Charges last-mention'd, such other Provisions or Alterations shall be observed, according to the true meaning thereof, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

25 l. per Cent. *on* French *Goods more than on other foreign of like kind, to be repeal'd.*

And whereas by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the said Acts for continuing the same, there was and is imposed upon all *French* Goods and Merchandizes (except as therein is excepted) 25 *l.* for every hundred Pounds value thereof, more than the same were before charged with in the Book of Rates, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, (which Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* is not chargeable upon the like Goods

and

and Merchandizes imported from any other foreign Parts) Be it therefore farther provided and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the said Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* shall cease and determine as to all such of the said *French* Goods chargeable by the said Acts in that behalf, as shall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckoned from the said first Day of *July*, 1713. any thing herein, or in this present Act contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas the whole of the Duties chargeable on the Importation of *French* Wines (besides the said Duty of 25 *l. per* Ton, which by this Act is appointed to cease and determine, as aforesaid) being compared with the whole of the Duties chargeable upon *Portugal* Wines, (as being the Nation whose Wines are most favour'd in point of Duties in *Great Britain*) It is evident, that the said Duties on *French* Wines (over and above the said Duty of 25 *l. per* Ton) do exceed the said Duties upon *Portugal* Wines, by the Sum of 4 *l.* in every Ton, and after that Rate or Proportion, in greater or lesser Quantities;

And whereas by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the said Acts for continuing the same, there was and is imposed for every Ton of *French* Wine imported 8 *l.* above all Duties

The Duties on French *Wine to be no higher than those on* Portuguese *Wine.*

ties charged thereupon in the Book of Rates, or by any Law made before the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign; now it is hereby provided and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that for establishing a Parity between the Duties of *French* Wines and *Portugal*, according to the purport and true meaning of the said Treaty, one moiety or half part only of the said Duty of eight Pounds for every Ton of *French* Wines shall continue and be payable during the said Acts respectively, and the other moiety or half part of the said Duty of eight Pounds for every Ton of *French* Wines that shall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the first Day of *July*, 1713. shall cease and determine, any thing herein, or in any other Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding. It being intended that the Duties upon *French* Goods shall be equal to the Duties which by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the Acts for continuing the same, are chargeable for Goods of the like nature imported from all other parts of *Europe*, other than as to the said Duty of eight Pounds *per* Ton on *French* Wines, whereof one moiety is to determine and the other moiety is to continue and be payable, according to the purport and true meaning of this Act.

And

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that in all Cases whereby general Words in any Act or Acts of Parliament made or passed during the Prohibitions of Trade and Commerce with *France*, or any of them, any Duties of Customs or Excise, or any Rates, Duties, Impositions, or Sums of Money whatsoever (excepting such touching which other Provision is before made in this present Act) were granted or continued upon the Importation of any foreign Goods, Merchandizes, or Commodities whatsoever, (whether the same Rates, Duties, or Impositions were granted or continued for any Term or Terms of Years now in being, or unexpired, or in perpetuity) for any Use or Uses, Purpose or Purposes whatsoever; the like Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money, shall be understood to be due and payable, and shall be charged and chargeable from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713. upon Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities of the like nature, which shall be brought from *France* into *Great Britain*, during the continuance of the last-mention'd Acts of Parliament respectively, as fully as the said Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities from *France*, would have been charged or chargeable with the same Rates, Duties, Impositions, or Sums of Money, by the

general Words of the said Acts for granting or continuing the same, if no Prohibition of the Trade and Commerce with *France* had been at the time or times of making or passing the said Acts respectively, and that the same Acts, and all the Provisions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and Clauses therein contained, shall be in force, and be applied and executed, for raising, levying, and paying the Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money last-mention'd (except as aforesaid) upon such of the said Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities, as may be imported or brought from *France*, for the several Uses and Purposes mention'd in the said Acts now in force, and subject to such Drawbacks, Allowances, Matters and Things, as are thereby prescribed during the continuance of the same Acts respectively, as fully and effectually as if the same Acts, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein contained, were again repeated and re-enacted in this present Act.

This Act not to repeal any Duties on French *Commodities before* 1664.

Provided always, that in all cases where any other Provision or Alteration is made by any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in being, touching any the Goods, Merchandizes, or Commodities so to be imported or brought in, or the Duties thereof, such other Provisions or Alterations shall always be observed, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

ſtanding. Provided alſo, that this Act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to repeal or alter any Law or Laws relating to the Importation of any Goods or Merchandizes into *Great Britain*, which were in force in the Year 1664. any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the Authority aforeſaid, that that part of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation above-recited, whereby it is agreed, That all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees, made in *France* ſince the Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in reſpect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, ſhall be repealed, is, and ſhall be intended to extend not only to the Goods of the Growth, Production, and Manufacture of *Great Britain*, but alſo to all Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* did, or might import into or export from *France*, at any time ſince the making of the ſaid Tariff of the 18th of *September*, 1664. and to ſuch Britiſh Ships and Veſſels wherein the ſame ſhall be imported, except as the Species of Goods and Merchandizes excepted by the ſaid 9th Article, the conſideration of which is referred to the Commiſſaries to be appointed on both ſides; a particular Specification of which Merchandizes was executed

All Prohibitions in France ſince 1664, to be repeal'd.

at *Utrecht* the 28th Day of *April*, 1713. by the Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries of her Majeſty, and of the moſt Chriſtian King.

As to which excepted Species of Merchandize, it is hereby further declared, by the Authority aforeſaid, That by the 8th and 9th Articles of the ſaid Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, it is and ſhall be intended, that the Subjects of *Great Britain* ſhall, and may at all times hereafter, import into *France*, all ſorts of Merchandizes, comprehended under the ſaid excepted Species, and enjoy all Privileges, Immunities, and Exemptions of Duties in reſpect thereof, which the Subjects of any Nation or State the moſt favour'd, have, uſe, enjoy, or are exempted from, or ſhall have, uſe, enjoy, or be hereafter exempted from, concerning the like Kinds or Species of Merchandize.

IF

IF many of our Goods and Merchandizes ſtand prohibited in *France* notwithſtanding our late Treaty; if on others it has left ſo very heavy Duties, that there is not the leaſt room to hope that we ſhall export any conſiderable Value to that Country; when, on the other hand, that very Treaty has taken off all our Prohibitions upon the Goods and Merchandizes of *France* which have been made ſince the Year 1664, (that is, all that ever were made) and left the Duties ſo very eaſy, that we have juſt reaſon to expect an Inundation of Manufactures from that Country, which cannot chuſe but interfere with our own, and for which we ſhall be obliged to pay a Balance in Money; will not any Man ſee that ſuch a Treaty as this is deſtructive?

Our Loſs by the Treaty of Commerce.

A fair Commercial Treaty for *England* with the *French* Nation, would have taken care that the Duties and Cuſtoms ſhould have been reciprocal in both Countries, and ſuch at leaſt as might have made our Exports equal to our Imports from that Nation; ſo that a Balance in Money ſhould not be iſſued out of *England* to pay for the Goods and Merchandizes of *France*; and that no greater Numbers of our Landholders and Manufacturers ſhould be deprived of their Revenues ariſing from the Product of the Lands, and the Labour of the People, by *French* Importations, than

in *France* by your Exportations to that Country. Whereas, on the contrary, the Custom on our Woollen Manufactures in *France*, by the Tariff of 1664 amounted to at a medium,

On Cloths Long	46
Short	37½
Spaniſh	23¼
Mill'd Serges	26⅓
Serges	27
Bays Single	27⅓
Double	33¼
Minikin	36
Hoſe	26½
Kerſeys	23¼
Flannels	27 9/13
Penniſtones	24
Cottons and Freize	10

per Cent. on their Value.

And that by the Tariff of 1699. we are liable to pay at a medium,

On Cloths Long	55
Short	51 1/2
Spaniſh	33⅓
Dozens	30
Mill'd Serges	29⅓
Serges	36

per Cent. on their Value.

Alſo, that Perpets, Stuffs and Says, are liable (as is concluded) to the ſame Rate as Serges, and that *Spaniſh* Cloth is prohibited by the Edict of 1701.

By

By this Account we ſee that *Spaniſh* Cloths made in *England* remain'd prohibited in *France*, notwithſtanding our late Treaty. And, Secondly, that the two Species of Cloths and Serges, which were pretended to be exported, did comprehend Cloths long and ſhort, Dozens, mill'd Serges, Serges, Perpets, Stuffs and Says; and that the Duties on theſe, remaining by the late Treaty, are 38¾ *per Cent.* of their real value at a medium.

And laſtly, that the *French* Duties remaining by that Treaty on Bays, Single, Double, and Minikin, Hoſe, Kerſeys, Flannels, Penniſtones, Cottons and Freizes, did amount to 24 ½ *per Cent.* of their real value at a medium.

If it ſhould be allowed that the ſeveral ſorts of woollen Manufactures mention'd under the Duties of 24 ½ *per Cent.* at a medium, are not prohibited in *France*, yet is 24 ½ *per Cent.* ſo moderate a Duty, as to be little or no Obſtruction to theſe Goods? I believe there is not one of our Manufacturers ſo fond as to promiſe himſelf a market for any of them in *France*, under ſo heavy a Load of Duties.

But theſe are a ſmall Exportation in compariſon of our Cloth, Long, Short, and *Spaniſh* Dozens, and all ſorts of Serges. The Treaty has not taken off the Prohibition of *Spaniſh* Cloths, and has left a ſufficient Prohibition on all the reſt in the Duties

of 38 ½ *per Cent.* of their real value, in a medium. What a monstrous Mistake was it in our late Managers, to lay there was but 10 *per Cent.* laid upon our woollen Manufactures in *France*? By this we may see that the said *French* Treaty was an effectual Prohibition on our woollen Manufactures.

I shall now give my Readers an Account of the Custom to which their wrought Silks, and Lockrams and Dowlass, are liable by the Treaty of Commerce, that they may judge whether (as Dr. *Davenant* says) *France* listned to the Terms of a fair commercial Treaty, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*			
On one Pound of wrought Silk			10	6		
On a Piece of Lockram or Dowlass			12	7		

Whereby it will appear that

	l.	*s.*	*d.*			
One Pound of wrought Silks worth	2	5	00	pays	23 ½	*per Ct.*
	2	10	00		21	
	3	00	00		17 ½	
	3	10	00		15	
	4	00	00		13 ½	

	l.	*s.*	*d.*			
And a Piece of Lockram or Dowlass worth	4	00	00	pays	15 ½	*per Ct.*
	5	00	00		12 ½	
	6	00	00		10 ½	
	7	00	00		8 ½	
	8	00	00		7 ½	

There

There were formerly imported from *France* in these Commodities only (besides their other sorts of Linens and Manufactures) at least three times as much as we exported thither in our woollen Manufactures, besides what was run by them. *Our Imports from France much exceed our Exports.*

Tho our Duties are high upon their Wines, yet this is upon our consumption; and having no Wines of our own Growth, this can be no way prejudicial to their Importation, since neither the Price nor the Quantity of *French* Wines have been abated by any of our former high Duties.

The Reader may observe here, that the Duties left in *Great Britain* by this Treaty on *French* wrought Silks, did not exceed 17 ½ *per Cent.* and those on Lockrams and Dowlas not above 10 *per Cent.* of their value at a medium.

If they will be at the pains to consult the old Entries at the Custom-house, they will find that either of these Articles were near double the value of all our woollen Manufactures exported to the *French* Nation before our Prohibitions and high Duties on their Goods and Merchandizes.

They will likewise see by those Entries, that our woollen Manufactures were above one third of our whole Exports to that Nation, but that Lockrams and Dowlas were not above two thirds of the value of Linens imported thence into *England*;

land; and that the Articles of *French* wrought Silks, Lockrams, and Dowlaſs, were ſeldom more than half the value of our whole Imports from that Country.

I ask theſe Gentlemen then, Is this an equal Treaty? Is this a Treaty to make the Exports and Imports even between the Nations? Can the Duties left by it on the Goods and Merchandizes of each be ſaid to be reciprocal?

Is ten and a half *per Cent.* on Lockrams and Dowlaſs imported into *Britain* ſufficient to bring theſe Goods to an Equality with the ſeveral ſorts of our Woollen Manufactures, which were to pay above 24 *per Cent.* at a medium in *France*? And yet this at the beſt is the Caſe of all our Woollen Manufactures which are not brought under the Rule of the Tariff of 1669. The Duties on thoſe Goods, even by the Tariff of 1664. are twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* at a medium; and are our Duties of ten and a half *per Cent.* on their Lockrams and Dowlaſs by the late Treaty, and theirs of twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* upon our Woollen Manufactures, equal and reciprocal?

But 'tis not the greateſt part of our Woollen Manufactures that are to pay this moderate Duty of twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* our *Spaniſh* Cloths are ſtill prohibited, and all the reſt of our Cloths and Serges are left to the Tariff of 1699. and the

the Duties by that Tariff come out at almost 40 *per Cent.* as a medium. A world of Cloths and Serges, no doubt, we shall send to *France* under Duties equal to two fifths of their whole Value.

Seventeen and a half *per Cent.* here on their wrought Silks, and thirty-eight and a half *per Cent.* in *France* on our Cloths, Serges, Stuffs, Says, and Perpetuanas, is no doubt the way to make these Exports and Imports even between the two Nations.

What I expect from this Treaty is no Vent at all for any of our Woollen Manufactures to the *French* Nation, but such an Inundation of wrought Silks and Linens from that Country, as must carry our yearly great Quantities of our Bullion, destroy numberless Looms in the Silk, Linen, and Woollen Manufactures; bring numberless Artificers to the Lands for their Subsistence; and not only reduce the Rents of the whole Kingdom, but Gentlemens Tenants, for want of Markets for the Product of their Lands, and by a Charge of new Poor, must be compelled to throw their Farms upon their hands.

It would certainly be worth the while of any Gentleman to understand the whole Progress of a Manufacture from its Commencement to its Consumption, and how much it pays to the Subsistence of the People. This, I think, is handsomely made out in an Instance from one of my Correspondents

ſpondents of 100 broad Cloths ſent to *Turkey*, and the Returns of raw Silk that are manufactured for our own Conſumption, which is as follows.

An Account of our Wool from the Pack, wrought into Cloth, ſold in Turkey, *with the Returns in Raw Silk manufactured and ſold here.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
‘A Clothier buys at Market 50 Packs of Wool pick'd and ſorted, at 10 *l.* *per* Pack	500	00	00
‘With which Wool he makes 100 Broad Cloths; and the Manufacture thereof in Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Milling, Dreſſing, *&c.* as they are uſually brought to and ſold white at *Blackwell-hall*, will amount to about the firſt Coſt of the Wool	500	00	00
‘So that theſe 100 Cloths are ſold by the Clothier to the Merchant at 10 *l.* *per* Cloth	1000	00	00
‘And the Merchant pays for Dying of the ſaid 100 Cloths, *viz.* one 3d Part in Grain Colours, at 7 *l.* and 2 Thirds in ordinary Colours at 30 *s.* *per* Cloth	333	06	08
‘Alſo for Setting, Drawing, Preſſing, Packing, *&c.* 15 *s.* *per* Cloth	75	00	00

‘The

'The ſaid 100 Cloths will
'coſt the Merchant 14 *l.*
'1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Cloth on
'Board, which amounts to 1408 06 08

'And to repay him their
'Coſt and Charges here, and
'their Charges abroad, with
'a bare Allowance for Inſu-
'rance, and the Intereſt of
'his Money, they cannot
'purchaſe leſs, I ſhould think
'than 22 great Pounds of
'Sherbaffee (or *Perſia* fine
'Raw Silk) for every Cloth.
'Thus he probably re-
'ceives for the ſaid 100
'Cloths 2200 Pounds weight
'of the ſaid Raw Silk.

'Now if the Half-part of
'this Silk is wrought up in-
'to plain coloured Tabies,
'the Manufacturers will re-
'ceive 13 *s.* 7 *d. per lib.* —— 747 01 08

'And if the other Half-
'part is wrought up into
'rich flower'd Silks bro-
'caded, the Manufacturers
'will receive 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*
'*per lib.* —— —— —— 2186 05 00

'And the Additional
'Charge of Dying, ſuppoſe
'but of one 8th Part of the

'ſaid

'said Silk into Grain Colours
'at 9 *s. per lib.* ——— 125 15 00

'Then the Coſt and Char-
'ges of 100 Woollen Cloths
'ſhipp'd from *London* to
'*Turkey*, and the Manufac-
'ture of the Raw Silk
'brought from thence in Re-
'turns thereof, muſt amount
'to ——— 4465 08 04

'The Freight of the ſaid
'100 Cloths, and of the
'ſaid 2200 *lib.* of Raw Silk,
'is computed at ——— 40 12 06

'Her Majeſty's Cuſtoms
'on the ſaid 2200 *lib.* of
'Raw Silk is ——— 156 15 00

'Engliſh Factors Com-
'miſſions abroad on the Sale
'of the Cloth, and on in-
'veſting the Returns in Silk,
'as aforeſaid, computed at 100 00 00

It is here clearly repreſented to the View of every Reader, that every 2200 *lib.* wt. of Raw Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactur'd here for our own Conſumption, without paying any thing to the Merchants or the Mercers Gain,

pays

pays to the Land-holders, the Labourers, and the Crown, the Sum of —— 4762 15 10

If any thing is to be added for the Merchants and the Mercers Gain, (and we may depend upon it they will not be at the trouble of driving their Trades for nothing) we may very well affirm that the whole Coſt of this Manufacture for conſumption cannot be leſs than the Sum of 5000 *l.* ſo that 2200 Pound weight of *Turkey* raw Silk manufactur'd here, pays the Sum of 5000 *l.* to the Subſiſtence of our own People.

This Account takes the Returns upon 100 Cloths exported to *Turkey*, and makes them pay 5000 *l.* to the Subſiſtence of our People. But we have exported annually two hundred times as many Cloths for *Turkey*, and receive for about half that quantity of Cloth the ſame kind of Returns in raw Silk for our own conſumption; and conſequently our own conſumption of *Turkey* Silk paid for the Subſiſtence of our own People the Sum of 500,000 *l. per Annum*, beſides what is paid by the other half of that Trade. But if the conſumption of 5000 *l.* value of *Turkey* Silk manufactur'd pays 500 *l.* to the Landed Intereſt for the Wool that is exported to *Turkey* in Manufacture, then the annual Conſumption of 50,000 *l.* value of that Silk muſt pay 5000 *l. per Annum* to the Landed Intereſt.

And

And yet this is not all that the Landed Interest receives annually by means of this half part of the *Turkey* Trade; the Crown and the Subjects, who receive nine times as much for Customs and Labour, pay perhaps a ninth part of what they receive to the Landed Interest for Clothes and Provision; by which means the consumption of *Turkey* Silk manufactur'd in *England*, either directly or indirectly, pays a fifth part of its whole value to the Landed Interest, that is, it pays directly one tenth part of the value of the Silk by the Woollen Manufacture exported, and as much more by enabling the People to purchase necessary Clothes and Provisions, of which much more than a tenth part is paid to the Landed Interest.

It will be objected here, that the 10*l.* above-mention'd upon a Pack of Wool, is not paid to the Landed Interest, since a part of it is paid to the Shepherd's Wages, and a part to the Labour of picking and sorting this Wool.

It is very true: but then considering how much of the Product of the Lands is exported to purchase Dying-Goods, and especially Cochineal, care ought to have been taken by our Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* for our purchasing Cochineal with *English* Manufactures, the tenth part of the Price of the whole Silk Manufacture

ture may be very well ſaid to be paid for the Product to the Landed Intereſt.

But what a Condition would the Lands be in if it were not for this Trade?

It is evident, that of every 5000 *l.* value of Manufacture from *Turkey* Silk, 500 *l.* is paid for the manufacturing of the *Engliſh* Wool that is ſent abroad, 333 *l.* 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* to the Charge and Labour of dying, 75 *l.* to other Labour beſtowed on that Manufacture, 747 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for manufacturing one half of our Returns, and 2186 *l.* 5 *s.* of the other, beſides 123 *l.* 15 *s.* for dying the ſame in Grain-Colours; add to this the Freight of 40 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* beſides the Charges to Factors abroad and Merchants and Mercers at home, and it will appear that near 4000 of every 5000 *l.* value, or that near 400,000 of every 500,000 *l.* value of *Turkey* Silk wrought in *England*, is paid to the Labour of the People beſtowed upon it.

Now, what ſhall the People do for Subſiſtence, if they ſhould be deprived of this 400,000 *l.*? Certainly they muſt come to the Pariſh and the Lands for a Maintenance. We are obliged therefore to this part of the *Turkey* Trade, this which imports raw Silk from that Country, that it pays 100,000 *per Annum* to our Lands, and ſaves them from maintaining as many People as are now ſubſiſted at their own Charge to the value of 400,000 *l. per Annum.*

I think this is enough to shew, that the *Turkey* Trade ought to be the Care of every Gentleman in *England*.

Some of those who pretend to be of another Opinion, say, That our Trade to *France* is worth all our other Trades. I only ask how many poor Families would have been employ'd by the *French* Trade if the Bill of Commerce had pass'd.

I will shew them: For 500,000 *l.* value of Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactur'd in *England*, we should have consum'd such a value of *French* wrought Silks, for which we should have paid with ready Money, and not with the Product of our Lands nor the Labour of our People. Our Trade to *Turkey* has been generally carried on by exporting Manufactures, and not Money; whereas that to *France* has been always carried on by exporting ready Money, and not Manufactures.

The exporting our Money to *France* pays nothing at all to our Lands, nothing to the Labour of our People.

If we should leave off the consumption of our *Turkey* wrought Silks to the value of 500,000 *l. per Annum*, and consume such a value of the *French* Silks, the Landed Interest would lose the sending that 50,000 *l.* value of Wool to *Turkey*, without finding any new Market for her Woollen Manufactures in *France*.

The

The *French* Silks too are already manufactur'd to the utmoſt perfection, ſo that nothing at all is left for the Labour of our own People, they would loſe the Wages they now earn in the manufacturing the *Turkey* Silks, which I have ſhewn before amounts to 400,000 *l. per Annum*, from the Labour beſtowed upon the Cloth exported for *Turkey* to the Silk upon the Ladies Backs. And what muſt they do when they ſhall be deprived of all theſe Wages? The Anſwer is very eaſy: They muſt be maintain'd at the Charge of the Landed Intereſt.

The difference is only this, the half part of the *Turkey* Trade pays and ſaves to the Lands 50,000 *l. per Annum*. If that Trade ſhall be given up to make way for that of *France*, the Landed Intereſt muſt loſe the ſelling annually 50,000 *l.* value of her Wool, and muſt alſo be burden'd with as many Poor as are now ſubſiſted for 400000 *l. per Annum*, without any Charge at all to the Lands; for *France*, which will only receive our Money, cannot by any poſſibility eaſe us of any part of the Charge.

To conclude theſe *Maxims on Trade in general*. We may perceive that the ſame Rules which help us to judge by what Trade we gain or loſe, will direct us what Treaties of Commerce are gainful, or otherwiſe, and may be ſum'd up in ſhort thus.

If a Treaty of Commerce be likely to add to our capital Stock; if it ſhall add to the Rents of our Landed Gentlemen; if it ſhall increaſe the Employment and Subſiſtence of the Poor; it muſt needs be beneficial.

On the contrary; if it don't make the Cuſtoms and Duties reciprocal in both Countries; if it diminiſhes our Gold and Silver; if it ſhall prove a means of introducing the Product of Foreign Countries to interfere with our own; if it ſhall leſſen the demand of our own Manufactures at our own or foreign Markets, and bring our Manufacturers to the Pariſh and Lands for their Subſiſtence; every Man is able to determine that a Treaty which ſhall do any of theſe things, is deſtructive to the Kingdom.

Of

Of the Trade of England *in general.*

THE beſt way to preſerve our Commerce, is to recommend the preſervation of the beſt Markets for the Product and Manufactures of our Native Country.

Number of People in England, *and their annual Expence.*

The firſt and beſt Market of *England* are the Natives and Inhabitants of *England*. It is computed that we have Seven millions of People; and that great and ſmall, rich and poor, one with another, are not lodg'd, fed and cloth'd for leſs than 7 *l. per* Head; ſo that the Expence or Conſumption of our whole People muſt amount to Forty-nine or Fifty millions of Pounds Sterling *per Annum.*

This whole Sum is annually paid for the Product and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, except only ſo much of it as is paid for our foreign Conſumption, and for the annual Lodging of our People.

Our annual Importations and Conſumption.

Our whole Importations do not exceed the value of Five millions *per Ann.* great Quantities of theſe are re-exported, and there is not the leaſt reaſon to believe that our whole foreign Conſumption can amount to Four millions.

Our House-Rents.

Neither is there any reason to believe that our People are lodg'd at above the Price of Ten Shillings *per* Head at a medium; or that the whole House-Rents of *England* for Seven millions of People can exceed Three millions and a half.

How much of our Expence is annually paid by our own Product.

And consequently allowing Seven Millions and a half for Lodging and our foreign Consumption, above Forty-two of the Fifty millions Expence of our People are paid for the Product and Manufacture of our Native Country. Our own People are a constant Market for our own Product and Manufacture of so great a value.

The Gentleman fondly imagines that he receives his Rent from his Tenant; the Weaver that he is paid his Wages by the Master-Clothier: but it is the Consumer that pays both, he pays the Price of the Wool and the Charge of the Manufacture, neither the one nor the other can be paid but by the consumption of the People.

What every Person pays annually to our Land and Labour.

For my part therefore, I consider every Person in the Kingdom for what he eats and drinks and wears, as a Tenant to the Lands, and a Paymaster of our Labourers: and if Seven millions of People consume the yearly Value of Forty-two millions of our native Product and Manufacture, as was said above, every one at a medium pays the yearly Sum of Six Pound to the Lands and Labour of this Kingdom; every

ry one is a Market of ſuch a value to his Country.

All our annual Exportations to foreign Countries, both of our own and foreign Goods and Merchandizes, do not amount to Seven millions; and therefore ſince our own People are a Market for our own Product and Manufactures to the value of Forty-two millions yearly, all our foreign Markets join'd together are not one ſixth part of that value. *Our annual Exports, how much.*

Beſides, from the value of our foreign Markets, there ought to be deducted the Price of all the Goods we buy, and eſpecially that interfere with and hinder the conſumption of our own; and if this ſhall be conſider'd, it will be found that all our foreign Markets, far from a ſixth part, cannot be equal to one twentieth part of our own, for taking off our native Product and Manufactures.

It remains therefore, as I ſaid at firſt, that our own Conſumption, the Conſumption of our own People, are the beſt and greateſt Market for the Product and Manufactures of our own Country.

The Preſervation and Increaſe of this Market ought therefore to be the thing principally regarded.

Every Argument which proves that *France* heretofore over-balanc'd all our Exports to that Country by her Importations into *England*, or that ſhe would do ſo again,

Arguments against the Bill of Commerce with France.

if the preſent high Duties ſhould be taken off, or that the Linens, Wrought Silk, Paper, and other Manufactures of *France*, are ſo much cheaper than thoſe of the ſame kind made in *England*; that the Duties by the Treaty of Commerce will not render them ſo dear as ours; or that thoſe vaſt Improvements we have made in ſeveral Manufactures ſince the Commencement of the high Duties on thoſe of *France*, muſt all fall to the ground when the Duties ſhall be reduced to the Terms of the late Treaty: in ſhort, every Argument which proves that by rendring the late Treaty effectual, we ſhould conſume leſs of our own Manufactures, and more of the *French* than we do at preſent, is an Argument againſt the Bill of Commerce, againſt ſuffering the Importation of any foreign Goods and Merchandizes that ſhall any way prejudice the Sale of our own.

Reaſons why foreign Manufactures are to be diſcouraged in England.

It is not to be expected that our own People will ever buy the Product or Manufactures of their own Country, if the like are to be had cheaper from foreign Nations. Therefore thoſe of foreign Nations are either prohibited or loaded with high Duties, that our own may have no Rival to contend with among our ſelves. And I make no doubt that the Uſe of foreign Manufactures in *England* will always be diſcourag'd by our Legiſlators for this very Reaſon, that our own Conſumption, which pays annually the Sum of 42 Millions to our own Product and Manufactures, that is to the Rents of

cur

our Lands, and the Labour of our People, may never pay any part of the abovemen-tioned Sum to the Rents and Labour of foreign Nations; or at leaſt that ſufficient Care will be always taken that the Conſumption of every other Nation ſhall pay as much to the Rents and Labour of *Great-Britain*, as *Great-Britain* ſhall pay to any ſuch other Nation. And there is no way of doing this but by Prohibitions or high Duties, to prevent our being over-balanc'd by their Importations.

Except thoſe of Holland, Germany, Portugal *and* Italy.

We ſuffer the Goods and Merchandizes of *Holland*, *Germany*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, to be imported and conſumed among us; and it is well we do, for we export a much greater Value of our own to thoſe Countries than we take from them; ſo that the Conſumption of thoſe Nations pays much greater Sums to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People, than ours does to them.

Reaſons againſt thoſe of France.

But we keep out as much as poſſible the Goods and Merchandizes of *France*, becauſe our Conſumption of them would very much hinder the Conſumption of our own, and abate a great Part of forty two Millions, which it now pays to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People. Neither would *France* make us any amends by that Treaty of Commerce with her, which ſtill left ſo many Prohibitions and high Duties on our Product and Manufactures in that Country,

Country, that very few of them would be received there.

Reasons for keeping our People at home.

The next Care to that of confining the English People to our English Product and Manufactures, will be that of confining them to *England*; since if any Numbers of them should leave the Kingdom, this could not chuse but make a great Abatement in the 42 Millions that are now yearly paid to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People.

Every Resident in *England* will easily be believed to pay at least 10 *s. per Ann.* for his House-Rent, and at least 6 *l. per Ann.* for our Product and Manufactures; but how much will he pay of this if he should retire into any other Country? Nothing at all for House-Rent, and very little for the Product and Manufactures of the Kingdom.

Holland *our greatest foreign Market.*

The *United Provinces* are the greatest of all our foreign Markets, since the Lands there are not sufficient to produce Provisions for the Bellies nor Clothes for the Backs of their own Inhabitants; and therefore they take off very great Quantities of both from us: Yet our whole Exports to those Provinces, at a Medium, have not exceeded two Millions *per. Ann.* which is not above 10 *s. per* Head for every one of their Inhabitants. What then should we get by driving our People into *Holland*? We should drive them out of *England*, where every one pays at least 6 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Rents and

Labour

Labour of our own Country, into a Nation where no one amongſt them will pay above 10 *s.* for our Product and Manufactures: We ſhould therefore loſe 6 *l. per Ann.* by every Subject that ſhould retire from this Kingdom into the *United Provinces*.

The *United Provinces* are almoſt wholly peopled, by giving that Eaſe to Strangers, which they want in their native Countries. When I made my Ramble through that Country, I could not but obſerve with regret, that there was an *Engliſh* Congregation in almoſt every one of their great Towns, and ſeveral ſuch in *Rotterdam*. By the beſt Information I could gather there, above an hundred Thouſand of their whole Inhabitants, were either Deſerters from this Nation, or the Deſcendants of ſuch Deſerters, ſuch as had fled thither for the Eaſe they wanted in their own Country. I could not but reflect what a Loſs this was to *Great Britain*, and what a Gain to thoſe Provinces: If every Reſident in this Nation pays at leaſt 6 *l.* 10 *s.* for Lodging, Product, and Manufactures to *Great Britain*, and the Reſident in *Holland* does not pay above 10 *s.* yearly to *Great Britain* upon any Account whatſoever; tho he pays a great deal more than 6 *l.* 10 *s.* for the Lodging, Product and Manufactures of that Country; then by this Deſertion of a hundred thouſand of our People and their Increaſe, *Great Britain* has loſt 600000 *l. per Ann.* and *Holland* has

Liberty of Conſcience promotes Trade, but Perſecution deſtroys it.

100000 *Engliſh in* Holland *by Perſecution here.*

The Damage to England.

has gained a great deal more than that Sum, and an Eſtate too ſtill increaſing with the Deſcendants of thoſe Deſerters.

People can never be kept at home if perſecuted.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was ſo ſenſible that his Subjects were the Riches of his Country, that tho he reſolved to make them all of his own Religion, yet he made the Penalty to be Death or Gallies if they deſerted their Country upon this account. But 'twas hedging in the Cuckow. Infinite are the Deſerters from *France* over *England*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*. There is no Man in his Senſes can believe that in other Countries they now pay as much to the Product and Manufactures of *France* as if they ſtill liv'd in that Kingdom.

Arguments againſt Perſecution as detrimental to Trade.

One of the extraordinary methods in *France*, is, that the People who are ſuſpected to differ from the King's Religion in their Hearts, ſhall not have the liberty of chuſing what Tutors or Maſters they think fit for their own Children: But if they cannot have this liberty in *France*, they will retire, and we ſee they do retire with their Children into other Countries, where they ſhall not be under any ſuch Reſtraint.

I have ſaid before, that 'tis not ſufficient to confine our People to our own Product and Manufactures, we muſt alſo confine them to their own Country; for if they ſhall be forc'd to deſert to other Nations, there

there is an end of the Sums which they pay for the yearly Product and Manufactures of this Kingdom. With every Subject the Nation will loſe 6 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum*; with every hundred thouſand 650,000 *l. per Ann.* And, what many will think a great aggravation of our Loſs, is, that *Holland*, which is the common Refuge of Deſerters, will gain as much Revenue as ſhall be loſt to *Great Britain.*

But how is it that our People are to be confin'd to our own Country? By uſing wholeſom Severities to bring them over to the national Religion; by forcing Diſſenters to worſhip God in a way they do not like; by chuſing Tutors for the Children which the Parents would not chuſe; by making it penal for any Perſon to be a Teacher that is not of the Church of *England.* It is ſenſeleſs to imagine, that the Father will not be as careful of his Child's Soul as of his own, and that both together will not ſeek that eaſe of Conſcience in other Countries which they ſhall not be allowed in *England.* But let them retire to whatſoever Country they will, *England* is ſure to loſe ſo much as every one pays to the Product of our Lands and the Manufactures of our People.

I remember ſomething pertinent to this Diſcourſe that fell from a Reverend Divine of the Church of *England.* He had tried, in vain, thoſe wholeſom Severities that were

Many Men remember how full our Priſons were of Diſſenters before the Toleration; and will therefore readily believe, that many of them might eſcape into *Holland* for more eaſe in their Religion, to the vaſt Increaſe of the People, Trade, and Riches of that Country, and the great Impoveriſhment of ours.

Sir W. Petty the like.

Sir *W. Petty* is my ſecond Author, who in his firſt Chapter of *Political Arithmetick*, among other Reaſons for the *Dutch* Policy of abſolute and univerſal freedom in Religion, aſſigns, "That no Man can believe "what himſelf pleaſes; and to force Men "to ſay they believe what they do not, is "vain, abſurd, and without Honour to "God. That the *Hollanders* think all "Men will be careful to ſave their own "Souls, and that their State has no more "reaſon to intereſt itſelf in this matter, "than to take Bonds of their Seamen not "to caſt away their Ships and Lives. That "Heterodoxy does ſtill prevail where the "utmoſt Care is uſed to preſerve Uniformity. That tho all Heterodox People "ſhould be removed out of a Country, "yet a new Heterodox Party will ſtart "up in the Remainder; and that the Heterodox Party of every Country are, generally ſpeaking, the more induſtrious, "and contribute moſt to the Riches of the "Nation."

But

But whatever are the Reaſons by which Sir *W. Temple* or Sir *W. Petty* are govern'd in this matter, we are ſure that the abſolute Freedom of Conſcience in *Holland* has robb'd us of great numbers of People, who, if they were now in *England*, muſt pay a very great Price for Houſe-room, Product and Manufactures. God grant no more may be ſent away, to the great Enriching of that Nation, and no leſs Impoveriſhment of our own.

The Advantages we have had by prohibiting the French *Trade.*

The prodigious Increaſe of our foreign Traffick ſince that Prohibition, is really amazing; inſtead of paying Two millions annually upon our general Balance to thoſe Nations with which we traded, to gain Two millions annually from them, is hardly to be credited, if the Inſpector-General, who is the proper Officer, was not the Voucher.

Being in hopes to give my Countrymen a better Reliſh of Trade, and of the ſaid wholeſom Prohibition, I have extracted out of his Diſcourſes on Trade ſeveral Paſſages, which if duly conſider'd, muſt anſwer my Deſign,

The Rental of England *in 1600.*

He aſſerts, That in the Year 1600, (which was before we became conſiderable in Trade) it does not appear the general Rental of *England* for Land, Houſes, Mines, *&c.* did exceed Six Millions *per Annum.*

Which at twelve Years Purchaſe (and they were not worth more in 1621, as Sir *Tho. Culpepper* and other later Authors have alſo affirmed) amount to Seventy-two Millions.

How much increas'd in 1688.

But in 1688, (after *England* had extended her Trade to all the known Parts of the Univerſe) the ſaid general Rental was computed at Fourteen Millions.

And being valued at eighteen Years Purchaſe, (as Lands were worth one with another in 1688) amount to Two hundred fifty-two Millions.

Which effectually demonſtrates the great Advantage our Landed Intereſt has enjoy'd by encouraging and promoting our foreign Trade and Commerce.

After this, our Author proceeds to give his Opinion concerning the Stock of the Kingdom, how it ſtood formerly, and how it has ſince proceeded; and he computes,

The Stock of England *in* 1600 *and* 1688.

	l.
That the Stock of *England* was *Anno* 1600 about ——	17,000,000
That in 30 Years it near doubled, and *Anno* 1630, was about —— —— —— ——	28,000,000
That in 30 Years it doubled, and *Anno* 1660, was about —— —— ——	56,000,000
That from 1660, to 1688, it above half doubled, and was in 1688, about —— —	88,000,000

If

If this Account is exact, or near the true State thereof, (which I never heard queſtion'd) the Inference is very clear, That by our Induſtry at home and our Traffick to foreign Parts, the Stock, as well as the Value of the Lands of *England*, have been prodigiouſly encreas'd and augmented; and conſequently that every one who has any Intereſt or Concern therein, ought to take care the Trade of *England* receive no Prejudice.

But, *ſays the Inſpector-General*, It may be here asked, how it came to paſs that this Stock did not double the laſt, as well as the next preceding thirty Years? To which he anſwers,

Reaſons why it did not increaſe proportionably afterwards.

That in the firſt ſixty Years wherein *England* minded Trade, it had introduced but little foreign Luxury, *&c.* But there was a Stop put to our Career by the great Plague in 1665, by the Fire of *London*, which conſumed a large part of the preſent Stock, by our Wars abroad, and by our growing Luxuries, which drew to other Uſes what formerly was left wholly to run in the Channel of Trade.

And this he reaſonably thinks was the cauſe that from 1660 to 1688, our National Stock did not encreaſe in the ſame proportion as before.

However, when the Kingdom had recover'd theſe Loſſes and Shocks, which he had Grounds to think it had perfectly

done about 1680, (Trade augmenting all the while, and becoming more extenſive) its Wealth grew faſter towards the latter end of this laſt *Æra* of thirty Years, than before.

From whence I argue,

Stop'd by the Supply of our Luxury from France.

1. That tho the *Plague*, the *Fire*, the *Wars*, and our *Luxury*, alias the *French Commerce*, did every one contribute to prevent the Increaſe of our National Stock from 1660 to 1688, as aforeſaid, yet in the preceding thirty Years we were alſo interrupted in our Courſe of Trade by our unnatural and fatal Civil Wars, *&c.* and therefore the failure of this Increaſe muſt be wholly charged to the Account of our Luxury.

2. That from 1666 to 1688, our exceſſive Luxuries being ſupplied chiefly from *France*, it was impoſſible that our Stock could increaſe in the ſame proportion as in the preceding Years, until that Trade was crampt and ſtinted.

But reviv'd by the Prohibition of French Commodities.

3. That when the Prohibition in 1678 had put a ſtop to that vaſt Expence of Treaſure, which was then annually ſent to *France* to purchaſe her Manufactures and Products, the National Stock did increaſe immediately in the ſame or a greater proportion than formerly, until 1685, when that Prohibition was repeal'd. And,

4. That tho our general Trade was augmenting all the while, yet this Advan-

tage

LONDON, 29 Nov. 1674.

A SCHEME of the TRADE,

As it is at preſent Carried on

Between *ENGLAND* and *FRANCE*,

In the Commodities of the Native Product and Manufacture of each Country; Calculated as exactly as poſſible, in Obedience to the Command of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for the Treaty of Commerce with *France*: And humbly tender'd to their Lordſhips.

Quantities.	Commodities exported from England into France.		Amount of Particulars.	Total Amount of Exports.
	Woollen and Silk Manufactures.			
		l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
354	Pieces of *Norwich* Stuffs,	at 2 00 0 *per* Pc.	708 0 0	
5564	Pieces of Serges and Perpetuanas,	2 10 0	13910 0 0	
2288	Pieces of ſingle Baye,	2 10 0	5764 0 0	
166	Small Minikin Baye,	6 00 0	996 0 0	
466	Small double Baye,	4 00 0	1864 0 0	
2140	Dozen Mens Worſted Hoſe,	2 00 0	4280 0 0	
832	Dozen Mens Worſted Hoſe,	1 05 0	1040 0 0	
1170	Dozen of Childrens Hoſe,	0 08 0	468 0 0	
400	Yards of Flannel,	0 01 0	20 0 0	
1200	C. Goads of Cotton,	9 00 0	10800 0 0	
112	Long Cloths,	10 00 0 *per* Cl.	1120 0 0	
42	Short Cloths,	8 00 0	336 0 0	
829	*Spaniſh* Cloths,	15 00 0	12435 0 0	
97	Double *Northern* Dozens,	5 00 0	485 0 0	
69	Single *Northern* Dozens,	2 00 0	138 0 0	
13	*Devon* Dozens,	2 00 0	26 0 0	
173	Cloth Raſhes,	5 00 0	865 0 0	
6	Pennyſtones,	3 00 0	18 0 0	
3585	Kerſies,	1 15 0	6273 0 0	
960	lb *Engliſh* wrought Silk,	2 00 0	1920 0 0	
			63466 0 0	
	This is the full of what was Exported, according to the Cuſtom-Houſe Books in the Port of *London*, from *Michaelmas* 1668, to *Michaelmas* 1669. And for all *England* we calculate one third part more. Amounts in all to			84621 06 8
	Since 1662, the Exports as we conceive are diminiſhed, and not increas'd.			
2500	Fodder of Lead,	at 12 0 0 *per* Fod.	30000 0 0	
6000	Hundred of Tin,	at 4 0 0 *per C.*	24000 0 0	
100	Tuns of Allom,	at 24 0 0 *per* Ton.	2400 0 0	
	Calves Skins and Leather,		10000 0 0	
	Several Sorts of Skins, Glew, Lanthorn Leaves, Butter, Copperas, Old Shoes, Sea Coal, Tobacco Pipes, Gloves, Red Lead, Linſeed, Candles, Iron Ware, Haberdaſhery Ware, and other trivial Commodities, which may amount *per annum* to		20000 0 0	
				86400 00 0
				171021 06 8
	Ballance gain'd by the *French* from us yearly, beſides the Toys, Gloves, Laces, *&c.*			965128 17 4
				1136150 04 0

Quantities.	Commodities imported into England from France.		Amount of Particulars.	Total Amount of Imports.
	Linen and Silk Manufactures.			
		l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
60000	Pieces of Lockram and Dowlas,	at 6 00 0 *per* Pc.	360000 00 0	
17000	Hund. of Vitry and Noyals Canvas,	6 00 0 *per* Hund.	102000 00 0	
5000	Hund. of *Normandy* Canvas,	7 00 0	35000 00 0	
2500	Pieces of Quinins,	0 10 0 *per* Pc.	1250 00 0	
2500	Pieces of dyed Linen,	1 00 0	1500 00 0	
7604	Yards of Diaper Tabling,	0 02 0	760 08 0	
33896	Yards of Diaper Napkining,	0 01 0	1694 16 0	
1376	Dozens of Buckrams,	2 10 0	3440 00 0	
1200	Bolts of Poldaviet,	0 15 0	900 00 0	
2820	Pair of old Sheets,	0 05 0	705 00 0	
105000	Pound of wrought Silk,	2 00 0	300000 00 0	
	Note, That this Year 1674, there hath been received at the Port of *Dover* only, as we are inform'd, 15000 *l.* for Cuſtom of wrought Silk: So that conſidering what may be convey'd away privately, and that great Quantities are worth from 3 *l.* to 4 *l.* the Pound, we believe the wrought Silk may amount to much more in value than what is above.			807250 04 0
11000	Tuns of *French* Wine one Year with another coſt	12 10 0 *per* Tun.	137500 00 0	
4000	Tuns of Brandy one Year with another, at	20 00 0	80000 00 0	
				217500 00 0
160000	Reams of Paper,	at 0 05 0 *per* Ream	40000 00 0	
1500	Pcs of Pruens,	4 00 0	6000 00 0	
400	Hundred of Feathers,	5 00 0 *per* Hund.	2000 00 0	
5000	Hundred of Kidskins,	3 00 0	15000 00 0	
3000	Weigh of Salt,	2 00 0 *per* Weig.	6000 00 0	
6000	Hundred of Rozin,	0 08 0 *per* Hund.	2400 00 0	
	Vinegar, Rape, Cyder, Wadd, Cork, Oakam, Soap, Turpentine, Capers, Olives, Brignoles, Parchment, Window-Glaſs, Teaſels, Corn-Fans, Basket-Rods, Box-Wood, and Cremor Tartar, which may amount *per Annum* at leaſt to		40000 00 0	
				111400 00 0
	Beſides all manner of Toys for Women and Children, Fans, Jeſſamin Gloves, Laces, Point Laces, rich embroider'd Garments, and rich embroidered Beds, and other Veſtments, which are of an incredible Value.			1136150 04 0

By the Account above your Lordſhips may perceive, that the Linen and Silk Manufactures only, Imported from *France*, amount to upwards of Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and the Manufactures of Wool and Silk Exported from *England* thither, do not amount to Eighty Five Thouſand Pounds. As alſo all other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of *England* Exported into *France*, do not amount to Ninety Thouſand Pounds more. Whereas the Wines, Brandies, and other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of *France* Imported into *England*, amount to upwards of Three Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Pounds; beſides an incredible Value of Toys, rich Apparel, Point-Lace, *&c.* So that it is apparent that the Exports of our Native Commodities and Manufactures to *France*, are leſs in Value by at leaſt one Million of Pounds Sterling, than the Native Commodities and Manufactures of *France*, which we receive from thence. And if it pleaſe your Lordſhips to reflect thereupon, your Lordſhips will eaſily diſcern the great Prejudice the *Engliſh* Nation hath ſuſtained, and the great Advantage the *French* have, and do daily make, by holding this Treaty in ſuſpence; this Nation being upon the Matter excluded Trade thither, while in the mean time the *French* enjoy all and as great Advantages as they can reaſonably expect by any Treaty.

Patience Ward, *George Torians,* *John Dubois,*
Thomas Papillon, *John Houblon,* *Benj. Godfrey,*
James Houblon, *John Houghe,* *Edm. Harriſon,*
William Bellamy, *John Mervin,* *Benj. Delaune.*
Michael Godfrey, *Peter Perovicine,*

tage was ſo far from being owing to our *French* Commerce, that it's beyond all doubt a very great part of what was gained by our Trade with other foreign Nations only paid our Debts in *France* before the Prohibition was in force.

For our ſaid Inſpector-General has proved in his Reports, that in 1662-3 and 1668-9, we loſt by that Trade.

The old Scheme I muſt therefore bring in as an Evidence againſt the ſame Trade, both for the Years 1668-9 and 1674.

See the Scheme.

Our Legiſlators in 1678 prohibited the *French* Trade as a common Nuſance.

My Account of the Exports and Imports to and from *France* in 1685-6, prove what a wretched Condition we ſhould have been reduced to by ſuch a Commerce.

And the Accounts of 1686-7 and 1687-8, will, I doubt not, ſing the ſame Tune.

I ſhall alſo preſent my Readers with the Opinion of *Puffendorf*, *De Wit*, and *Fortry*, upon this Subject; and it would be endleſs to produce the concurring Teſtimonies of all the Authors that have wrote againſt this Commerce.

But at preſent I ſhall omit calling up that Cloud of Witneſſes, reſolving rather to ſupport Dr. *Davenant*'s Aſſertion, That this

Nation had perfectly recover'd their Losses and Shocks in 1680, and that our Wealth grew faster after that Year (or rather from the time of the Prohibition to 1685) than from 1660 to 1680, as aforesaid.

And in the first place, I shall produce a Pamphlet wrote by Sir *Josiah Child*, or at least by his Direction, and approved of by the Court of Committee for the *East-India* Company 1681, wherein, in Fol. 19. they state and answer an Objection as follows.

Object. Some Clothiers complain that the *East-India* Company hinders the Vent of Cloth.

The East-India Trade advanc'd the Woollen Manufactures.

Answ. In the Year 1674, or 1675, the Clothiers had the Confidence to tell the Parliament, the Company would spoil the Trade of Cloth, and bring the Price of Wool to nothing; but in fact, the Company hath since that time much augmented their Trade to *India*; Wool is advanced 50 *per Cent.* and such a Trade there is, and hath been for Woollen Manufactures, as *England* never saw in any former Age, *&c.*

Hereby it is evident, at first sight, what miserable Complaints were made at home for want of a Market for our Woollen Goods, whilst the *French* Trade was cherish'd, and what a happy Change was occasion'd by the Prohibition: A great Demand

mand for Wool, and a current Conſumption for the Woollen Manufactures.

The Clothiers had petitioned againſt the *Eaſt-India* Company as aforeſaid; alſo againſt the *Levant* Company; and by frequent Applications, humbly implored the Aſſiſtance of the Legiſlature to ſupport their tottering and declining Trade. In ſhort, the Nation was uneaſy, Rents fell in moſt parts of the Kingdom, and great Complaints were made upon the viſible Decay of Trade, and the great want of Money.

On the other hand, *France* had her Engineers at work; and if we may believe the Hiſtories of thoſe Times, ſhe found great Advocates for her Trade, and for a long time corrupted otherwiſe a brave Nation.

The Parliament againſt the French Trade in 1678, tho the Court was for it.

But at laſt it was generally confeſs'd and acknowledg'd, that the *French* Trade had ruin'd our own; and our Legiſlators came heartily into the Prohibition in 1678, as aforeſaid, notwithſtanding the Court for ſome time oppos'd it.

Murmurs and Complaints then ceaſed at once, Rents ſoon advanced; and Induſtry being encourag'd, new Manufactures were daily ſet up, and there was a full Employment for the Poor.

The Gentleman and the Farmer, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, ſoon experienc'd the mighty Benefit, and bleſs'd

thoſe *Councils* which had freed them from that *intolerable Burden*, under which for a long time they had groaned and ſtaggered.

But to proceed to ſome further Proofs of this favourable Alteration in the Nation's Trade, by ſeveral *London Price Courants*, which I have now before me, I find,

Proofs from the London Price Courants againſt the French Trade.

That *Colcheſter* Bays were worth about
Michaelmas 1676 but 17 *d.* ½ *per* Ell.
1677 16 ½ and 6*d. per* Ps

And advanced after the Prohibition at
Michaelmas 1679 to 18 ½ and 6
1680 23 ½ and 6
1681 24 ½

And I refer to the Books and Accounts of all our Merchants, who were then engag'd in Trade, whether in general the Value of all our Woollen Manufactures did not encreaſe in proportion from the Year 1678.

The Price of *Spaniſh* Wool, which in 1677 and in 1678, was from 20 *d.* to 21 *per lib.* wt.

Advanced in 1680 to 26 *d.* and 28 *d. per lib.*

Our principal Dying Wares, whoſe Conſumption depends upon the Demand of our Manufactures for Exportation, roſe alſo immediately upon this Prohibition.

Thus Cochineal, which was worth at *Michaelmas*

1676

1676 but 15 *s.* — *d.* @ 15 *s.* 6 *d. per lib.* wt.
1677 14 3 14 6
1678 13 3 13 9

was advanced, after the ſame Prohibition, at *Michaelmas*

1679 to 23 *s.* — *d.* @ 24
1680 23 6 24
1681 21 — 21 6
1682 27 — 28

Indico Lahore from 1676 to 1677 ſold for 3 *s.* to 3 *s.* 8 *d. per lib.*
At *Michaelmas*

1680 05 07 *per lib.*
1681 04 —— 4 @ 4 6
1682 04 —— 9

Logwood in 1677 and 1678, 13 *s.* to 14 *s.* 6 *d. per Ct.* wt.
In 1680 and 1681, 18 *s.* @ 19 *s.* 6 *d. Ct.* wt.
And Crap Madder from 1676 to 1679, 46 *s.* @ 64 *s. per Ct.* wt.
In 1681, 75 *s.* @ 85 *per Ct.* wt.

So that it is moſt apparent, *a French Trade with* France is diametrically oppoſite to the Intereſt of this Nation, and tends only to ſubvert the very Conſtitution of our home Trade and Manufactures.

But notwithſtanding our Trade was thus happily retrieved in 1678. and tho the Advantages

The Prohibition of French Trade repealed by James the Second's Parliament.

vantages we enjoyed by this Prohibition were so very visible, in 1685, a new Parliament, in Complaisance to King *James* the Second, and to gratify his good Ally the *French* King, repealed this Prohibition.

However, such were the Apprehensions and Convictions which that House of Commons entertained of the pernicious Consequences thereof, that about the same time they appointed a Committee to consider of the Means to keep up the Price of Wool, *&c.*

They plainly saw that their foreign Trade, which had encreased the Value of their Lands, and the Stock of the Nation as aforesaid, when this Prohibition should be repealed, must dwindle to its primitive State; and therefore, as the only Method they could think of, to preserve a poor Trade, *resolved*, That all Persons should wear the Woollen Manufacture six Months in the Year; and to prevent the Consumption of French Silks, High-crown'd Hats were to be again introduced into Fashion, *&c.*

The French imported four Millions upon us in three Years besides what they run.

But the *French* (ever vigilant to improve the Opportunities we gave them) immediately stock'd us with their Manufactures and Products, and in three Years time imported upon us to the Value of four Millions, besides what they brought in clandestinely, which amounted to an incredible Sum.

Thus stood our Commerce with that Nation, when our late Glorious Deliverer King

William

William rescued *our* Church, *our* Laws, Liberties and Trade from Ruin.

And since that happy Period, notwithstanding the unavoidable Pressures and Losses occasioned by our late necessary Wars, our foreign Trade is again prodigiously encreased, as appears by the State thereof in 1699 and 1703. and is still capable of greater Improvement. *But renewed by King* William.

Foreign Nations may indeed envy us this Prosperity; but without our own Consent we can never be deprived of it, as long as *our Situation, our Products and Manufactures* enable us to contend with them.

Upon the whole I appeal to all impartial Men living, whether our Traffick with *France* was formerly advantageous or detrimental to this Kingdom? and whether the late Bill of Commerce would have secured or ruined our present Trade?

And sure I am, upon the Authorities now produced, they must concur and unanimously agree in their Verdict against ever reviving so pernicious a Bill: for, as Dr. *Davenant* says, *Many may be so servile, as to promote a foreign Interest to the prejudice of their own Country, and may weaken and undermine its Traffick, with design to give it to some other Nation; and when these wicked Spirits are at work, there needs no more than that four or five should privately give the word among their Friends, pretend the Government's Service,*

vice, be very loud and warm, and Trade is ſet may preſently be rendered a Party Buſineſs.

A Letter, ſhewing the Loſs that will accrue to the Landed Intereſt by inforcing an Uniformity of Religion, and driving the People out of England.

To the British Merchant.

SIR,

The Computation of our People at 7 Millions, and that they benefit the Nation 7 l. per Head juſtify'd.

'THE Computations you mentioned of ſeven Millions of People in *England*, and that every one expends 7 *l. per Ann.* at a Medium, are Sir *William Petty*'s.

'Such as conſider no farther than our Villages, and that a Husband and his Wife, and three or four Children, who all together earn not above 20 *l. per Ann.* by their Labour, yet call for no Aſſiſtance from the Pariſh, may perhaps think the Computation of 7 *l. per* Head too high for the whole People.

'On the other hand, ſuch as ſhall take their Eſtimate only from the Cities where the People are better lodged and fed and clothed than in the Country, will think that Computation much too low.

'But ſuch as ſhall compare the City and the Country, will readily agree that 7 *l.*

per

'*per* Head is a juſt Calculation for the Expence of the whole People from the Prince to the Pariſh Poor.

'Your Inference from the aforeſaid Computations is very right, that the whole annual Expence of the *Engliſh* Nation is Forty-nine or Fifty Millions.

'If our whole conſumption of foreign Goods, as you have aſſerted, does not exceed the value of Four Millions, (and this may be known from the Entries of imported and re-exported Goods) it is certain that at leaſt Forty-five of the Forty-nine Millions muſt be yearly paid for the Lodging, Product, and Manufactures of this Kingdom; and that very near *6 l.* 10 *s. per* Head are annually expended upon this account by our whole People at a medium.

'I wiſh, Sir, with all my heart you had adjuſted or computed how much of this *6 l.* 10 *s.* is annually paid to the Lands, and how much to the Labour of the *Engliſh* Nation.

'For there are Gentlemen of the Landed Intereſt ſo regardleſs of all others, that they could eaſily conſent to the Baniſhment of many hundred thouſands of our People, if it would bring no Detriment to themſelves, if their Rents would not be abated by it, if it would prove no Interruption to their Pleaſures.

'The

45 Millions per an. paid by the People to Land and Labour.

'The whole Forty-five Millions expended by all our People, the whole 6 *l.* 10 *s.* by every one, then are paid for the Lodging, Product and Manufactures of *England*, as you have said; that is, the whole is paid to the Rents of our Lands, and to the Labour of our People.

'But how much to each is the Question.

How much for Rent.

'In the first place, you have valued the Lodging of every one at 10 *s.* *per Annum.* I think you could not well have valued it at less; yet this for Seven Millions of People will amount to 3,500,000 *l. per Annum.*

'The next Expence of the People is our Corn, and the Question is, how great a part of the value of our Corn is paid to the Rents.

How much for Corn.

'I have sometime known, that instead of Rent, every third Sheaf, after the payment of the Parson's Tythes, has been paid to the Landlord. And 'tis almost a receiv'd Opinion, that the Farmer or Occupier of Corn-Lands ought to make three Rents in a Year to enable himself to pay one. According to this proportion, a third part of the value of our Corn is paid to the Londlord.

How much for Meat, Milk, Butter and Cheese.

'But much more than the third part of the value of Meat, Milk, Butter, and Cheese, is paid to the Rents, since Grazing and

'Dairy-

'Dairy-Lands are manag'd with leſs Charge, 'and the Cattle feed themſelves with little 'Labour of the People.

'Our Wool is ſent to the Clothier, and returned in Manufacture of no more than double the value of the Wool; accord- ing to which proportion half the value of our Woollen Manufactures is paid to the Rents of the Kingdom. The Shep- herds, Carriers, Dyers, Dreſſers, Tay- lors, and other Labourers Wages, ought to be added to the above-mention'd Va- lue; but all theſe other Charges are not equal to one half of the whole value of the Woollen Manufacture. So that of the *Engliſh* Woollen Manufacture conſu- med by our own People, a third part of the Price is paid to the Landlord in his Rents. *How much for woollen Manufac- tures.*

'As for all kinds of Fuel, they grow of themſelves, the charge of cutting, dig- ging, or carriage, is not to be eſteemed at two thirds of the value of the whole conſumption; ſo that at leaſt one third part of the whole value is paid to the Rents. *How much for Fuel.*

'The Fruits of Trees, whatever part it is of the Subſiſtence of the People, they grow with very little Labour, and al- moſt wholly to the Profit of the Land- Owner. *And for Fruit.*

'Thus

How much all of them pay to Land, and how much to Labour.

'Thus by an Enumeration of the ſeveral Neceſſaries and Conveniencies of Life, one would be induced to believe that one Third of their whole Value is paid in the Rents of the Lands, and not above two Thirds to the Labour or Manufacture of the People.

The Rich pay more to Labour than to Land.

'The rich Man is not able to carry a greater Burden of Cloths upon his Back, nor to conſume a greater Quantity of Proviſions than the Day-Labourer, (he has very ſeldom Health or Strength to do ſo much;) ſo that there is no Reaſon to believe that he pays any more for the mere Product of the Lands, or to the Rents upon this account. But then both the Diet and Apparel of the rich Man are procured or wrought with ſo much greater Coſt and Labour, that 'tis reaſonable to think he pays ten or eleven times as much to the Labour of the People as he does to the Product of the Lands.

Ten times more Poor than Rich.

'There are in all probability ten times as many Poor as Rich, or ten that are clothed with the cheapeſt Apparel, and fed with the cheapeſt Diet, for every one that lives in a better manner. And if this Reckoning is juſt, and that all together, one with another, over and above 10 *s. per* Head for Lodging, pay 6 *l. per Ann.* for our Product and Manufactures, it will follow that of the 6 *l. per Ann.* about one fourth Part is paid to the Rents,

'and

'and three Fourths to the Labour of the People. *¼ of our Product paid for the Land, and ¾ to Labour.*

'So that by this Account the Lodging and Consumption of our own People pays about 40 *s. per Ann.* to our Rents at a Medium; or every Individual is to be esteemed as a Tenant of that Value to the Landed Interest.

'I have often thought it a very strange and unaccountable Policy in many Lords, who have pulled down Houses and Tenements in their Manors, that they might not harbour Enemies to their Game. It look'd to me as if they drove away their Tenants to make room for the Hares and Foxes. *The folly of Landlords in pulling down Houses and Tenements.*

'Or was it the Policy of these Gentlemen, to drive away their People, that they might be at the Charge of carrying their Corn and Provisions after them? I should have thought it much better to have saved this Charge, and to have sold their Corn and Provisions at their own doors.

'It was well however that the People, when they were driven out of one Place, were able to find Reception in another; it was well they were not driven out of the Kingdom, for then the Landed Interest had lost so many Tenants, so many that paid every one 40 *s. per Annum* to the Rents for his Lodging and Consumption. *Nation loses 40 s. per Ann. by the loss of each Subject.*

'Our People die every Day, but this 'Loſs is ſtill repaired by the ſucceeding Ge- 'neration. The Landed Intereſt is inſenſi- 'ble of any Loſs, while as often as one 'goes off another ſucceeds in his room, 'and pays as much yearly Rent for his 'Lodging and Conſumption.

'But ſhould a Million of our People be 'ſwept away at once by any ſuch Judgment 'from Heaven as that of Plague, Sword, 'or Famine; ſhould we loſe at once a ſe- 'venth Part of our whole People, how 'would ſuch a Loſs be repaired? Would 'the remaining ſix Parts provide us a new 'Generation as large as the whole ſeven to 'inhabit our Houſes, and conſume our Pro- 'duct and Manufactures? No certainly, if 'every Subject at a Medium pays 40*s.* *per* '*Annum* of our Rents by his Lodging and 'Conſumption, with this Million of Peo- 'ple we ſhould loſe two Millions of our an- 'nual Rents.

The Miſchief of Perſecution to our Land and Rents.

'The Caſe would be yet worſe, if a Mil- 'lion of our People, by being made uneaſy 'here, ſhould be forced to retire into any 'Neighbour Country, and particularly to '*Holland*, which is always open to Refu- 'gees. We are not ſure of being always 'at Peace with our next Neighbour; and 'if a War ſhould break out between us, we 'ſhould loſe ſo much of our Strength and 'Riches, and that Nation would gain both, 'and might make uſe of both againſt us.

'With

'With a Million of People we muſt loſe 'two Millions of our annual Rents; and 'if ſuch an Addition ſhould be made to the 'Rents of *Holland*, what a Sum is this to 'be uſed againſt us? Since 'tis well known 'the *Dutch* have often applied their whole 'Rents to the Proſecution of their Wars, 'and content themſelves to live by their 'Commerce and Manufactures; and might 'therefore make uſe of theſe whole two 'Millions *per Annum*, which, with a Mil-'lion of our Refugees, would be added to 'their Rents by Lodging, and Conſumpti-'on of the Product of that Nation.

'The Zeal of Gentlemen muſt be ve-'ry great for the eſtabliſhed Religion, if 'for the ſake of preſerving Uniformity 'throughout *England*, they would give up 'ſo much of their annual Rents, and give 'them up too to the United Provinces of 'the *Netherlands*; for theſe, by the Near-'neſs of their Situation, and the vaſt Liber-'ties they give their Subjects, will have 'almoſt all the People that ſhall be forc'd 'to fly from this Kingdom.

'In this whole Argument I have pur-'poſely confined my ſelf to the Loſs of 'Rents, becauſe Gentlemen are hardly to 'be convinced by any other Argument; 'and becauſe, tho with the Loſs of People 'the Kingdom muſt loſe the yearly Value 'of their Labour, yet this would not be ſo

'ſenſible either to our Gentlemen or our 'labouring People.

'Not to the Gentlemen, ſince they have 'no other Advantage in keeping the Coun-'try full of People, than that of keeping 'the People here to dwell in their Houſes, 'and to conſume the Product of their Lands, 'by which their whole Rents are paid; 'and I believe I have made them ſenſible, 'that the Rent of 40 *s. per Annum* is paid 'the landed Intereſt by every Subject that 'reſides in *England*; and you your ſelf have 'ſhewn how very little of this would be 'paid by every one that ſhould retire into 'any other Country. But, 2dly,

'The Loſs of the yearly Value of the 'Peoples Labour, with the People that ſhall 'retire out of *England*, would not be ſo 'ſoon felt by the labouring People that 'ſhould ſtay behind; ſince the Labourers 'or Manufacturers that ſhall retire, wrought 'as much for the Backs and Bellies of other 'People as others did for them, and there-'fore received as much annual Wages as 'they paid: ſo that 'tis not likely that our 'Loſs of any Numbers of People would 'make any ſudden Fall of Wages; our 'moſt ſenſible Loſs would be to the landed 'Intereſt.

'And yet by degrees our very labouring 'People would come in for their Share of 'Loſs, in the Deſertion of our Inhabitants, 'and the Decay of our Manufactures.

'Our

'Our heterodox Party, or those that differ from the Establish'd Church, are generally those of the lowest Rank, Mechanicks, Artificers, and Manufacturers. And if any numbers of these should be driven out of *England* for their Difference in Religion, they would carry their Manufactures into other Countries, as the *Walloons* that were obliged heretofore to fly from *Flanders*, introduc'd their woollen Manufactures into *England*. *And to our Manufactures & Trades.*

'Now what must be the consequence? Our Manufactures as they shall increase in other Countries, must decay in *England*; even many of our People whose Conformity to the Church would allow them to stay here, will be obliged to follow their Manufactures into other Countries for a Livelihood. Thus it was that *Flanders* heretofore lost, and *England* gained the Woollen Manufactures; not only those of the *Walloons* came to settle here that were forced out of their own Country upon account of their Religion, but many others also came to follow their Manufactures, and to procure a Subsistence for their Families. So that banishing People that differ from the Establish'd Church, may prove a means to banish many others that are very zealous for it. But with every one that shall depart the Kingdom upon any account whatsoever, the Landed Interest is sure to lose Forty Shillings *Instances to prove it.*

'*per Annum*, which is the Sum that every 'one pays for his Lodging and the mere 'Product of the Lands.

'But how comes any ſuch Thought into 'my Head, that any of our People are to 'be baniſhed for diſſenting from the Eſta-'bliſh'd Church?

'I anſwer, The making People uneaſy 'here upon account of their Religion, is 'forcing them out of the Kingdom. By 'this means ſo many *French* Refugees are 'come among us, and by the ſame Methods, 'before the Toleration, ſuch numbers of our 'People were driven into *Holland*.

The Miſchiefs of depriving Parents of the liberty to breed Children in their own Religion.

'Our firſt care is, or ought to be, the 'ſaving our own Souls: the next to this is 'ſaving thoſe of our Children: and every 'Man believes that this will be beſt done 'by the Religion which he thinks to be 'the beſt. And for this reaſon he will en-'joy this Religion at home as long as he is 'able. And when it ſhall be denied to him 'at home, he will retire to any Country 'where it ſhall be allowed, and eſteem that 'as his native Country.

'I have that Zeal, and I hope ever 'ſhall have for the Church of *England*, 'that if the Pretender ſhould come a-'mong us with his *French* Religion, I 'ſhall retire into any Country where I 'ſhall not be diſturbed for my Zeal for the 'Church of *England*.

'But

'But what if the Pretender would leave 'me to my liberty? what if he ſhould on-'ly oblige me to ſend my Son to a Catho-'lick Tutor to be inſtructed? I hope in 'this caſe I ſhould ſend him into *Holland*, 'or any other Country, to prevent his be-'ing bred up in a Religion which I ſhould 'think ſo dangerous to myſelf; a Religion 'by which I never could be ſaved tho it 'were the right, becauſe I believe it to be 'the wrong.

'Why ſhould not I believe that the Peo-'ple who diſſent from the Church of *Eng-'land*, have as much Zeal for their Religion 'as I can have for mine? and eſpecially 'when their Sincerity is not to be ſuſpec-'ted upon the account of any Advantages 'they can enjoy, ſince all the Advantages 'are with the Eſtabliſh'd Religion. Why 'ſhould I think that any Man who does 'not believe as the Church of *England*, can 'be ſaved in a Church which he does not 'think a true one? or that every Diſſenter 'will not take as much care to educate his 'Child in his own Religion, as I would 'mine in the Church of *England*? or that 'he will not ſend his Child, or retire with 'him, into a foreign Country, as I would 'with mine, where the Father is not to be 'controuled in his manner of Educa-'tion.

'For my own part, I believe the Church 'of *England* would gain nothing by forced 'or false Converts; but I think the State 'must lose a great deal by enjoyning Uni-'formity of Religion. I think this the 'ready way to drive our Manufactures, 'with our People, into other Countries; 'and that with every Person that for his 'Conscience sake shall leave the Kingdom, 'the Landed Interest will lose 40 *s. per An.* 'and with every 100,000 People, 200,000*l.* '*per Annum.*

Yours.

On

Our Trade with France, *and particularly on the Treaty of Commerce negotiated with that Nation, and propoſed to be ratify'd by Parliament in* 1713.

I Shall make it appear, that if the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce between *France* and us had been render'd effectual by a Law, this very thing had been more ruinous to the *Britiſh* Nation, than if the City of *London* were to be laid in Aſhes. This City has been once burnt to the Ground, but the People were ſtill in being. They were, notwithſtanding this Calamity, a conſtant Mart for the Product and Manufactures of the Country. But if ſuch a Law as I have mention'd had paſs'd, *France* would have gone on from that moment to exhauſt the Treaſures of the Kingdom. We ſhould have preſently loſt our beſt Markets both at home and abroad, our Gentlemen muſt have felt a ſudden and univerſal decay of their Rents, and our common People muſt have either ſtarv'd for want of Work, come to the Lands or the Pariſh for Subſiſtence, or have retir'd to foreign Parts for Bread.

The Loſs we muſt have had by ratifying the Treaty of Commerce with France.

There

The Controversy about the French *Trade not a Party but a National Affair.*

There are great pains taken to have this Controversy about the *French* Trade and the Bill of Commerce thought a Party-Controversy: but my Readers shall be convinc'd that this is not Party against Party, Tory against Whig, Protestant against Papist, Churchman against Dissenter; but Nation against Nation, the Trade of *Britain* against the Trade of *France*. The Questions upon this Bill are, Whether *France*, after all her ill Successes in the late War, be suffer'd, during the present Peace, under the colour of a Commerce, to exhaust our Treasure, beggar our Gentlemen, and starve our common People? And whether the Gentlemen of *Britain*, after all their glorious Victories, ought at last to be contented to become *Hewers of Wood* and *Drawers of Water*, to the Nation they have so often beaten? Whosoever sees that these are the Consequences of the Bill of Commerce, and is therefore against the Bill, let his Religion and Politicks be what they will, he is so far an honest Man.

I will venture to say, that by such a Law almost all our Trade had been lost. And it shall appear too that *Britain* has never had so flourishing a Trade, as since the Prohibitions of *French* Goods, and by means of those Prohibitions. By these our Commerce has been enlarg'd beyond what it ever was in former Ages, and they have been the cause of importing such Treasures into this

this Kingdom, as made *England* the moſt formidable Power in *Europe*.

If *Spain* had remain'd with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſhe had not been able from her whole Dominions to furniſh the *Weſt-Indies* with neceſſary Manufactures. She would have given little Encouragement to thoſe of *France*, both becauſe of the Oppoſition *France* had given to her Succeſſion, and becauſe ſhe had been her conſtant Rival. *France* had therefore been excluded from that Trade; *Great Britain* would have chiefly ſupply'd the *Spaniſh Indies*, ſhe would have had the greateſt ſhare of the *Spaniſh* Treaſures. It cannot be imagin'd, but a Prince of *France* upon the *Spaniſh* Throne, will ſhew the greateſt Favour to his Native Country. So that we are to expect very little Gold or Silver from the *Spaniſh Indies*.

'Tis more our advantage to have an Auſtrian *than a* French *Prince on the* Spaniſh *Throne.*

Portugal hereafter muſt ſtand ſo much in awe of the Powers of *France* and *Spain*, if united, that *France* muſt needs be let in for a good ſhare of that Trade. So that the Mines of *Brazile*, which we almoſt engroſs'd before, are not likely now to flow in ſuch Streams into this Kingdom. But if the Treaty of Commerce had been made effectual, and the Duties upon *French* Wines had been brought down by a Law to thoſe of *Portugal*, contrary to a Treaty now ſubſiſting with the latter, *Portugal* would have made Repriſals, by prohibiting our whole Woollen

The Detriment of the Bill of Commerce to our Trade with Portugal.

Woollen Manufactures. Whatſoever therefore ſhall be preſerv'd of this Trade, we owe to the rejecting of ſuch a Law.

And with Germany. The caſe of *Germany* is not very different. We can hardly expect ſo good a Trade with that Nation when they have Peace with *France*, as we had before; both becauſe many Commodities are brought from *France* ſince the Reſtoration of their Commerce with that Kingdom, and becauſe many of their own Manufactures will be cultivated in a time of Peace. But what if the Law that was intended ſhould have paſs'd, and the Duties upon *French* Linens ſhould have been reduc'd down to thoſe of *Germany*? Should we then have bought ſo much Linen from *Germany*, when we could import it cheaper from a nearer Nation? And would *Germany* then have taken ſuch Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures? We might with much more reaſon have expected, that the *Avocatoria* would have been publiſhed throughout the Empire, or a total Prohibition of our Woollen Manufactures. Whatſoever therefore we ſhall ſave of this Trade, we owe to the rejecting of this Law.

Our Trade never was ſo good before, as it has been ſince the Prohibition of *French* Goods; and it is not likely it can ever be ſo again. But whatſoever of it ſhall remain, we owe to the not paſſing of a Law, by which

which almoſt all of it would have been loſt.

I ſhall next exhibit our Treaty with *Portugal*, and Arguments to prove the late Commerce with *France* would have been a Violation of it.

Quan-

‘ QUandoquidem Fœdus, arctaq; Amicitia, quæ intercedit inter Sereniſſimam ac Potentiſſimam Principem, Dominam Annam, Magnæ Britanniæ Reginam, & Sereniſſimum ac Potentiſſimum Petrum Luſitaniæ Regem, poſtulat ut utriuſq; Gentis Britanniæ & Luſitaniæ Commercia, quam fieri poſſit, commodiſſimè promoveantur; & Sacra Regia Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Luſitaniæ ſignificandum curavit per Excellentiſſimum Dominum Johannem Methuen Armigerum, Anglici Parliamenti Senatorem, & in Luſitania Legatum Extraordinarium, pergratum ſibi fore, ſi Lanei Panni, cæteraq; Britannica Lanificia in Luſitaniam admitterentur, eorum interdictione ſublata. Ut ea de re agi & tranſigi poſſet, Plenipotentias ſuas & Mandata dederunt, Sacra ſcilicet Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ, ſupra memorato Excellentiſſimo Domino Johanni Methuen; Sacra vero Majeſtas Luſitaniæ, Excellentiſſimo Domino Emmanueli Telleſio Silvio, Marchioni Alegretenſi, Comiti Villarmaiorio, in Sodalitio Chriſti Equitum, Commendatario Sancti Johannis de Alegrete, & Trapetorum de Soure, in Avitienſium vero Collegio Commendatario Sancti Johannis de Moura, & Sanctæ Mariæ de Albufeira,

‘ trium-

WHereas the League and ſtrict Friendſhip which is between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs *Anne*, Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent *Peter*, King of *Portugal*, requires that the Commerce of both the *Britiſh* and the *Portugal* Nations ſhould be promoted as much as poſſible; and her Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* hath ſignified to his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Portugal*, by the moſt Excellent *John Methuen* Eſq; Member of the *Engliſh* Parliament, and Ambaſſador Extraordinary in *Portugal*, that it would be *very acceptable to her, if the Woollen Cloths, and the reſt of the Woollen Manufactures of* Britain, *might be admitted into* Portugal, *the Prohibition of them being taken off*: That this Matter may be treated and tranſacted, they have given their full Powers and Commands; that is to ſay, her Sacred Majeſty of *Great Britain* to the aboveſaid moſt Excellent *John Methuen*, and his Sacred Majeſty of *Portugal*, to the moſt Excellent Don *Emanuel Telles Silvius*, Marquiſs of *Alegrete*, *Conde de Villa Major*, in the Society of the Knights of Chriſt, Commander of St *John d'Alegrete*, and of *de Soure*, and alſo in the College of Commander of St. *John de Moura*, and of St. *Mary de Albuveira*,

‘ triumviro Fiſci Moderatori, primæ Ad-
‘ miſſionis Cubiculario, & Status Conſili-
‘ ario Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Luſitaniæ: qui
‘ quidem vi Plenipotentiarum ſibi reſpective
‘ conceſſarum, re mature diligenterq; deli-
‘ berata de illa in ſequentes Articulos con-
‘ venere.

ART. I.

‘ Sacra Regia Majeſtas Luſitaniæ ſpondet
‘ ſuo, ſuorumque Succeſſorum Nomine, ad-
‘ miſſum iri per omne tempus in Luſitaniam
‘ Laneos Pannos, cæteraque Britannorum
‘ Lanificia, non aliter quam fieri ſolebat,
‘ antequam per pragmaticas ſanctiones in-
‘ terdicerentur: ea tamen ſub conditione,

ART. II.

‘ Scilicet, ut Sacra Regia Majeſtas Mag-
‘ næ Britanniæ ſuo, ſuorumq; Succeſſorum
‘ nomine, teneatur in omne tempus Vina ex
‘ Luſitanicæ ditionis Vinetis collecta ita in
‘ Britanniam admittere, ut nullo unquam
‘ tempore, ſive Pax ſive Bellum ſit inter
‘ Britanniæ & Galliæ Regna, quidquam
‘ amplius pro hujuſmodi Vinis Vectigalis
‘ aut Portorii nomine, ſive quocunque alio
‘ titulo directe vel indirecte exigatur, quam
‘ quod deducta tertia parte vectigalis aut
‘ Portorii a pari quantitate ſive Menſura
‘ Gallici Vini exigetur, ſive ea Vina per Do-
‘ lia, ſive per Cados, aut quævis alia vaſa

‘ apporta-

Ferreira, one of the three Directors of the Treasury, and of the first Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Counsellor of State to his Sacred Royal *Portuguese* Majesty. Who by virtue of the full Powers to them respectively granted, having maturely and diligently consider'd the matter, have agreed upon the following Articles.

ART. I.

His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* promises, both in his own Name, and that of his Successors, to admit, for ever hereafter, into *Portugal*, the *Woollen Cloths, and the rest of the Woollen Manufactures of the Britains*, as was accustom'd, till they were prohibited by the Laws; nevertheless upon this Condition,

Our Woollen Manufactures to be admitted into Portugal.

ART. II.

That is to say, That her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* shall, in her own Name, and that of her Successors, be obliged for ever hereafter, to admit the Wines of the Growth of *Portugal* into *Britain*; so that at *no time*, whether there shall be Peace or War between the Kingdoms of *Britain* and *France*, any thing more shall be demanded for these Wines by the name of Custom or Duty, or by whatsoever other Title, directly or indirectly, whether they shall be imported into *Great Britain* in Pipes or Hogsheads, or other Casks, than what shall be demanded from the like

The Conditions.

'apportabuntur in Magnam Britanniam. 'Quod ſi quando hæc Vectigalium Immi-'nutio prout præfertur facienda, quovis mo-'do attentabitur, ipſique derogabitur, jus 'faſq; erit Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Luſitaniæ 'rurſus Laneos Pannos, cæteraq; Britan-'nica Lanificia interdicere.

ARTA

ART. III.

'Excellentiſſimi Domini Plenipotentiarii 'ſpondent, atque in ſe recipiunt alte memo-'ratos Dominos ſuos hunc Tractatum rati-'habituros, & intra duorum menſium ſpa-'tium ratihabitiones commutandas.

'In quorum omnium fidem & teſtimoni-'um, ego Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ 'Britanniæ Plenipotentiarius hunc Tracta-'tum manus meæ Subſcriptione & Sigillo 'Inſignium meorum munivi: Excellentiſſi-'mus vero Dominus Plenipotentiarius Sacræ 'Regiæ Majeſtatis Luſitaniæ, vitandi con-'troverſiæ cauſa, quæ eſt de loci prerога-'tiva inter Coronas Britannicam & Luſi-'tanicam, aliud ejuſdem tenoris Inſtrumen-'tum ſubſcripſit, cum mutatis tantummodo 'quæ ejus rei ergo commutanda erant. Dat. 'Olyſipone, 27 menſis Decembris, 1703.

(L. S.) Johannes Methuen.

Quantity or Meaſure of *French* Wine, deducting or abating a third part of the Cuſtom or Duty. But if at any time this Deduction or Abatement of Cuſtoms, which is to be made as aforeſaid, ſhall in any manner be attempted and prejudic'd, it ſhall be juſt and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Portugal*, again to prohibit the woollen Cloths, and the reſt of the *Britiſh* woollen Manufactures.

ART. III.

The moſt Excellent Lords the Plenipotentiaries promiſe and take upon themſelves, that their abovenamed Maſters ſhall ratify this Treaty, and within the ſpace of two Months the Ratifications ſhall be exchang'd.

For the Faith and Teſtimony of all which things, I the Plenipotentiary of her Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, have confirmed this Treaty, by the Subſcription of my Hand, and by the Seal of my Coat of Arms. And the moſt Excellent Lord the Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Portugal*, for avoiding the Controverſy about Precedence between the two Crowns of *Britain* and *Portugal*, hath ſubſcribed another Inſtrument of the ſame Tenor, changing only what ought to be changed for that reaſon. Given at *Lisbon* the 27th of the Month of *December* 1703.

(L. S.) *John Methuen.*

Remarks on this Treaty.

What is obvious in this short Treaty, is, That her Majesty made Application to the King of *Portugal*, to have our Woollen Manufactures (that is, not only our Woollen Cloth, but all the rest of our Woollen Manufactures) admitted into *Portugal*, and that the Prohibition of them might be taken off: That the King of *Portugal* promises this shall be done, as was accustom'd before the Prohibition, upon condition that her Majesty shall be obliged to admit the Wines of *Portugal* into *Britain* for ever, with an abatement of one third part of the Duties at all times payable by those of *France*. That if at any time this abatement of Duties shall be prejudic'd, or in other words, if either by rasing the Duties on the Wines of *Portugal*, or lessening those on *France*, the Duties upon the Wines of both Countries shall be brought nearer to an Equality; it shall be lawful for *Portugal* again to forbid not only our Woollen Cloths, but the rest of our Woollen Manufactures. And lastly, That the Plenipotentiaries both of *Britain* and *Portugal* severally sign'd this Treaty, and also undertook that it should be ratify'd by their Principals, and that the Ratifications of it should be exchang'd. All this is plain and obvious in the very words of this Treaty.

We are sure that from the time the Treaty was made, there has been no Prohibition of any of our Woollen Manufactures

tures in *Portugal*, and that they have paid nothing more than the old-accuſtom'd Duties; ſo that we are not to queſtion its having been duly ratify'd, by which it is become the Act both of her Majeſty and the King of *Portugal*.

What then are the Obligations of both Countries? And what may either of them expect, as the Conſequences of not keeping this Treaty?

The Obligations on the King of *Portugal* are, That he ſhall admit our Woollen Manufactures into his Country, as was accuſtom'd before the Prohibition; that is, not only our Woollen Cloth, but all the reſt of our Woollen Manufactures; upon our performing the Condition to be perform'd on our part.

If therefore we have perform'd our Condition, and the King of *Portugal*, notwithſtanding this, had either prohibited or increas'd the old Duties upon the whole or any part of our Woollen Manufactures ſince that Treaty; every ſuch Prohibition, every Increaſe of the old Duties, had in this caſe been a violation of the Treaty on the part of *Portugal*.

And no doubt we ſhould have exclaim'd againſt that Prince, in ſuch a caſe, as perfidious, and one that had no regard to his Promiſes, or to the Faith and Honour of his Treaties. Perhaps too we ſhould not have ſtopt here; we might juſtly have

made Reprisals upon him, by prohibiting the Wines and all other Goods of that Country, if this had been for our Interest; and if this had not yet been sufficient to repair us, the Laws of Nature and Nations would even justify us to make War upon him, till our Satisfaction had been compleat.

Such are the Obligations of *Portugal*, and such might justly have been our Reprisals, if that Prince had not perform'd his Treaty. Let us now turn the Tables, and see whether there are any, and what are the Obligations to be perform'd on the part of *Britain*; what shall be said to be a Breach on our part; and what in justice we ought to expect as the Consequences of such a Breach.

Surely there is some Obligation on *Britain*. For did we make the first Application to the King of *Portugal* for this Treaty? And would that Prince bind himself, and leave us at perfect liberty? From the reason of the thing, one would conclude, that the Obligation must be mutual and reciprocal.

And so we ought to do, from the very words of this Treaty. The King of *Portugal* [*spondet*] promises or engages for himself and his Successors, in the first Article, to admit all our Woollen Manufactures into his Country, as was accustom'd before the Prohibition, upon Condition; upon

upon what Condition? that the Queen of *Great Britain* [*teneatur*] ſhall be oblig'd in her own Name, and that of her Succeſſors. The word is *Teneatur*, and every Scrivener is able to inform us, that *teneri & firmiter obligari*, are the words that equally oblige, in every Bond, the one as well as the other. So that the King of *Portugal* promiſes or engages, upon condition that the Queen of *Britain* ſhall be oblig'd. Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador, purſuant to his full Powers, has ſign'd this Treaty, this ſame has been ratify'd; and ſhall it be ſaid now that *Britain* is not oblig'd?

What then are the Obligations on the part of *Britain*, by virtue of this Treaty? We are obliged for ever to admit the Wines of *Portugal*, and at all times hereafter to abate one third part of the Duty which ſhall be payable for *French* Wines.

The next Queſtion is, What ſhall be ſaid to be a Breach of this Treaty on our part? or when we ſhall be ſaid not to perform our Obligation? If the King of *Portugal* ſhall admit all our Woollen Manufactures, as he engages to do by the firſt Article, and we on the contrary ſhould favour *France* as much as we do *Portugal*, or by raiſing the Duties on *Portugal*, or leſſening thoſe on *France*, ſhould bring the Duties upon the Wines of both Countries any nearer to an Equality, than that of two third parts and the whole; this would not be to perform

our Obligation; no, it would be a direct violation of that Treaty.

The Treaty of Commerce would have been a violation of this Treaty.

The Bill of Commerce, if it had pass'd into a Law, had favour'd *France* in every Branch of Trade as much as the Nation the most favour'd; and consequently had reduc'd the Duties upon the Wines of *France* to those upon the Wines of *Portugal*. This had been doing the direct contrary of what we are oblig'd to do by the second Article of the above-recited Treaty with *Portugal*, by which we are obliged to favour the Wines of that Nation more than those of *France*, it had been a direct violation of that Treaty.

What are the Consequences we ought in justice to expect upon the violation of a publick Treaty by a Law? Certainly, the very same which the King of *Portugal* might expect, if he had been guilty of the same Violation.

But lest we should be ignorant what that Prince may do, or we our selves suffer, the last words of the second Article may serve to inform us: the Sense of which is, That if at any time hereafter we should abate less upon the Wines of *Portugal* than a third part of the Customs we should take from the Wines of *France*, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* again to prohibit the Woollen Cloths and the rest of the *British* Woollen Manu-

Manufactures; not only the Woollen Cloths, but all the Woollen Manufactures of *Britain.*

Since our Treaty with *Portugal*, we have exported yearly to that Country prodigious Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures, vastly greater than we ever did before; vastly greater than we ever did to *France*, as will be made appear in its place. Many thousands of Families are entirely subsisted by working in the Woollen Manufacture for our Trade to *Portugal.* What Desolation would be made among those People, if our whole Woollen Manufactures should be prohibited in that Country? And is any thing less to be expected, if we should pass a Law, by which that Treaty will be violated?

The Advantage we have had by this Treaty.

After having dispatch'd my Argument against the *Bill of Commerce with France*, viz. *the Inconsistency of it with our* Portugal *Treaty*; I must now say a few Words in answer to the false Glosses that are put upon it, and the Cavils raised against it by those that are for the Bill. It is urged from this Treaty by those who are for the *French* Bill, 'That 'in the second Article, after the Proportion between the Customs of *Portuguese* 'Wines and the Customs of *French* Wines 'is settled, follow these Words: *But if this* 'Abatement of Customs, as is presum'd to be 'made, *shall be after any manner prejudic'd* 'or abolish'd, it *shall be just and lawful for* 'his

'*his Sacred Royal Majesty of* Portugal *again*
'*to forbid the Woollen Cloths.*

'From hence may be noted also, That '*this part* of the Agreement was not so ab-'solutely and unalterably laid down as an 'Essential of the Treaty between *England* 'and *Portugal*, without which the Peace of 'the two Nations could not subsist; but 'provision was expresly made in the very 'Article, that if it should be abolish'd, yet 'the Peace should remain entire: only the 'King of *Portugal* would then be at liberty, 'if he thought fit, to make himself amends 'upon *England*, by prohibiting the *English* 'Woollen Cloths.

'But to prohibit the whole Woollen Ma-'nufacture for this, would have been in 'substance a general Prohibition of Com-'merce.'

The things remarkable in this Allegation, are,

Answers to the false Glosses on the Portugal *Treaty.*

1*st*, That the Readers are here made to believe, that tho we should prejudice the Abatement to be made on the *Portugal* Wines, yet the King of *Portugal* by this Treaty would have the liberty to prohibit only our Woollen Cloths, but not the rest of our Woollen Manufactures.

2*dly*, That it denies the Abatement of Customs upon *Portugal* Wines, to be a thing absolutely ascertain'd, but mentions it only as a thing that is presum'd to be done.

3*dly*,

3*dly*, And lastly, That it affirms that there is expres Provision in the second Article of the Treaty, that tho the Abatement of Customs upon the *Portugal* Wines should be abolish'd, yet the Peace between the two Nations should remain retire. I shall consider every one of these in their order.

I have produc'd a Copy of the Original Treaty entire, with the Translation of it into *English*; but to shew the Errors in the above-recited Passages, I shall not only refer my Readers to the Treaty it self, but I must also beg leave to repeat the last Clause of the second Article, with my own Translation of it, and to compare both with the Translation of it in the above-mention'd Quotation.

TREATY.

'Quod si quando hæc Vectigalium Imminutio, *prout præfertur facienda*, quovis 'modo attentabitur, ipsique derogabitur, 'jus fasq; erit Sacræ Regiæ Majestati Lusitaniæ rursus Laneos Pannos, *cæteraq; Britannica Lanificia* interdicere.

My Translation.

But if at any time this Deduction of Abatement of Customs, *which is to be made as is aforesaid*, shall in any manner be attempted and prejudic'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, again to prohibit the *Woollen Cloths*, and

and the *rest of the* British *Woollen Manufactures.*

Their Translation.

But if this Abatement of Customs, *as is presum'd to be made*, shall be after any manner prejudic'd or abolish'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* again to forbid the *Woollen Cloths.*

First, it must be observ'd, that this Translation ended with *Woollen Cloths*, and suppress'd the *cætera Britannica Lanificia*, the *rest of the* British *Woollen Manufactures.* And for what Reason was this done? *It was acknowledg'd, that to prohibit the whole Woollen Manufactures, would have been in Substance a general Prohibition of Commerce:* These are their own Words.

They knew, that if the Bill of Commerce should pass, by which the Duties on *French* Wines should be reduc'd to those on *Portugal*, *Portugal* would be at liberty to make her self amends on *England* by this general Prohibition.

They knew that a general Prohibition of our whole Woollen Manufactures in *Portugal*, would have a dreadful Sound in the Ears of *Englishmen*, and raise in them a universal abhorrence against a Bill, which if it had pass'd into a Law, had enabled *Portugal* to make herself amends on *England*, by pro-

†

prohibiting the whole *British* Woollen Manufactures.

The Readers therefore were by no means to know all the ill Conſequences of this Bill, and that it would give *Portugal* a Liberty to prohibit all our Woollen Manufactures.

It muſt therefore be for this Reaſon, and can be for no other, that they have ſuppreſs'd the *Cætera Britannica Lanificia, The reſt of the Britiſh Woollen Manufactures*, in their Tranſlation of this Clauſe; that the ignorant Readers might believe, that by the paſſing of the Bill of Commerce, *Portugal* would be at liberty to prohibit only our *Woollen Cloths*, and not the reſt of our Woollen Manufactures.

Nothing certainly can be ſo wicked, as diminiſhing from a publick Treaty in this inſtance; except the End for which it was done, *viz.* That the People might be more eaſily brought over to the Bill, by which the very beſt Trade we now enjoy, would be taken from us.

Their Intention in the ſecond place, being to inſinuate, that the ſaid Abatement of Cuſtoms was not abſolutely aſcertain'd, they tranſlate the Latin, *viz. Inuminatio Vectigalium prout præfertur facienda*, wrong: for whereas thoſe Words ſignify, the Abatement of Cuſtoms which is to be made as is aforeſaid; they tranſlate them, "But if this "Abatement of Cuſtoms, AS IS PRE-"SUM'D to be made, *&c.*" Which is directly

directly oppoſite to the plain meaning of the Treaty; whereby the Duty on *Portugal* Wines is fix'd and ſettl'd to be two Thirds only of the Duty on *French* Wines, in the ſtrongeſt Terms imaginable, and not mention'd as a thing that is *preſum'd* may be done at one time or another, or perhaps not at all.

Their laſt Point being to perſuade the Readers, that the Breach of the Treaty of Commerce would have no ill Effect upon the Peace between the two Nations, *they venture to add to the Treaty*, as well as to diminiſh from it; and boldly affirm, *That Proviſion was expreſly made in the very Article, that if the ſaid Abatement of Cuſtoms ſhould be aboliſh'd, yet the Peace ſhould remain intire:* tho 'tis moſt certain, that there is not the leaſt Syllable in the whole Treaty to that purpoſe.

I muſt deſire my Readers to obſerve, of how high a Nature the Evidence is, that they preſume to corrupt; 'tis no leſs than a Sacred Treaty: for Treaties, formerly, were eſteem'd Sacred, even by the very Heathens.

Princes have ſometimes taken great Liberties with Treaties made by their Predeceſſors; but this was a Treaty made by her Majeſty, very much for the Good of her People, and well receiv'd by ſeveral Parliaments.

[Plan this in Page 215 of Vol. I.]

A LIST of Foreign Goods exported to France from Michaelmas 1686, to Michaelmas 1687. as ſaid to be laid before the Parliament by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

	Quantities.	Value of the Species of Goods on Board.	Value or Sum Total of Parcels. l.	s.	d.
Bees-Wax	3588 lb	at 4 l. per Ct.	306	10	0
Sealing-Wax	585 lb	3 s. per lb	87	15	0
Cochineal	4767 lb	18 s. per lb	4290	06	0
Gauls	297590 lb	3 l. 10 s. per Ct.	9299	10	0
Indico	35812 lb	5 s. per lb	8953	00	0
Other dying Stuffs	412986 lb	6 d. per lb	10324	13	0

How do they ſuppoſe their Readers ſhould know how to compute ſuch an Article as this of *Other Dying Stuffs?* Cochineal, Gauls, and Indico he has mentioned already; ſo theſe muſt be Dying Woods, Copperas, Madders, Argol, and other cheap Sorts. However, that he may have no reaſon to complain, I have computed them at 6 d. per lb, tho beyond what they really could be worth at a Medium.

Teeth Ivory	13128 lb	at 9 l. 10 s. per Ct.	1113	11	0
Pepper	162192 lb	1 s. per lb	8109	12	0
Sugar	1,160515 lb	30 s. per Ct.	15542	12	6
Tobacco	496281 lb	3 d. ½ per lb	7237	08	7
Ginger	121520 lb	35 s. per Ct.	2172	00	0
Spices and Grocery	136924 lb	1 s. per lb	6846	04	0

This can hardly be preſum'd to conſiſt of Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, and ſuch Spice as we our ſelves are forced to have from *Holland*, from whence the *French* could have them as cheap as we; and therefore it is not probable they would fetch them from hence at ſecond hand. However ſuppoſing there might be ſome Spices, and alſo ſome Pimento, Dates, Almonds and Rice; the Value of them one with another can hardly come to 12 d. per lb, which nevertheleſs I allow them.

Drugs	36358 lb	at 9 d. per lb	1363	08	6

This is alſo too general: but altho there be many more Drugs under 4 d. per lb than there are above 6 d. per lb, yet to pleaſe them I have valued them at 9 d. per lb.

Fine Ditto per Ounce	249 ℥	at 30 s. per ℥	373	10	0
Cotton Wool and Yarn	27450 lb	1 s. 2 d. per lb	1601	01	0
Goats and Camels Hair	43816 lb	3 s. 4 d. per lb	7302	16	0
Hides raw and tann'd per Tale	14694	20 s. per Hide	14694	00	0
Coffee and Tea	9599 lb				

Till they give me the Particulars, I ſhall compute the one half to be Coffee, the other half Tea; and value the Coffee at 2 s. per lb, and the Tea at 15 s. per lb. 4079 11 6

Spaniſh Wool	163052 lb	at 2 s. per lb	16305	04	0
Skins and Furs per Piece	16873 Pc.	5 s. per Pce.	4218	05	0
Callicoes and Muſlins	38476 Pc.	20 s. per Pce.	38476	00	0

Which at 10 Yards per Piece, as enter'd at the Cuſtom-Houſe, I value at 20 s. the 10 Yards, from a Long Cloth or Baft to a Mulmul or Doreа.

Indian wrought Silk	816 lb	at 40 s. per lb	1632	00	0
Raw Silk	1391 lb	20 s. per lb	1391	00	0
Pitch and Tar	43 Laſts	15 l. per Laſt	645	00	0
Oil	72 Tun	35 l. per Tun	2520	00	0
			168884	18	1

Beſides Tapeſtry, Hops, Scots-Hoſe, China and Japan Ware, Stickback, Indian Pictures, Cabinets, and other Eaſt-India Goods in large Quantities; Canary Wine, Iorle, Lattin-Plates, hard Soap, wrought Silks with Gold and Silver, Tortoiſe-ſhell, and abundance of Particulars, which they value at 20000 l. And becauſe it is but reaſonable to ſuppoſe they are as much out in their Eſtimation of theſe at 20000 l. as they are in their other Goods, which they lump at above 480000 l. whereas they amount only to 168884 l. 18 s. 1 d. and allowing that to be the Proportion of their over-rating theſe laſt Goods, I compute this laſt Article at 7036 17 6

	175921	15	7
By which it appears they over-rated the re-exported Goods	324078	04	5
	500000	00	0

In order to juſtify the Bill of Commerce with *France*, a Liſt was publiſh'd of re-exported Goods, which was pretended to have been laid before the Parliament by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, without any particular Valuation of each diſtinct Species of Goods, but ſaid in the whole to amount to 500,000 *l.* I therefore give this Liſt, with my Remarks upon it, and the total Value of each quantity of Goods, by which it will appear how far ſhort it falls of the above Sum.

See the Liſt.

I am very ſenſible that many Commodities are rated higher in this Liſt than they ſhould be; but I had rather exceed twenty Shillings than under-rate one Penny, that the World may be ſatisfy'd I act fairly.

It is affirmed, that this Account of our re-exported Goods to *France* was laid before the Parliament by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms. Whether this is true or no, I have not examin'd, I take it upon their word. But does this Account prove that our re-exported Goods to *France* amounted to Half a Million, or to one half of ſuch a Sum?

They have given us nothing more than the ſeveral Species of Goods, and the quantity of every Species, without any valuation

valuation of Particulars; and from thence have aſſerted, that they amount to Half a Million. I have given as large a Valuation as was reaſonable to every Species of Goods; and if I have not done fairly, I will be corrected by any competent Judge. Upon the whole Account it will appear, that the Five hundred thouſand Pounds are dwindled into leſs than Two.

But whether mine or theirs were the truelt Valuation, does it prove the thing which they alledged, *viz.* That the Value of our Exports to *France* has exceeded the Value of their Imports hither? I deſire they will inform us what is the certain Sum in which our Exports have exceeded our Imports, or that they will give us the Particulars both of Exports and Imports in any one Year between *England* and *France*, with a proper Valuation of thoſe Particulars, that we our ſelves may be Judges whether we have gain'd upon the Balance.

The Valuation of foreign Goods exported to France, *juſtify'd.*

I have valu'd their Liſt of re-exported Goods as high as I was able with any juſtice; and by a Valuation of all the Parcels, I have reduc'd the total Sum of 500,000 *l.* to leſs than 176,000 *l.* But to prevent the Reader being impoſ'd upon, if they ſhould think fit to make any ſuch Appeal as I have mention'd, I think myſelf obliged before-hand to juſtify the Valuation I have made of thoſe Goods. The Reader then ought

ought to be inform'd that Goods are re-exported unmanufactur'd, in the ſame condition they are brought in, and with re-allowance of Cuſtoms, which remain on the Goods bought and vended here. To inſtance in the Article of Tobacco, the Reader perhaps will be ſtartled at ſo low a Price as Three Pence Half-Penny *per Lib.* But he muſt be inform'd, that re-exported Tobacco is a much worſe ſort than what is ſmok'd in *England*; that it is re-exported Leaf and Stalk as it was imported, without the Charge of cutting, *&c.* and that the heavy Load of Cuſtoms is drawn back upon the Re-exportation. If this ſhall be conſider'd, Three Pence Half-Penny *per Lib.* at a medium will be thought a ſufficient Price for Tobacco re-exported. And by the ſame Rule, my Valuation of all other Merchandizes, in their Liſt of re-exported Goods, will be thought ſufficient.

But what do they mean by the Liſt of re-exported Goods to *France* in the Year 1687? Would they inſinuate that we ſhould be able to re-export as many Goods hereafter by the Treaty of Commerce, if the Eighth and Ninth Articles had been made effectual by a Law? Would they have us believe, that that Liſt of re-exported Goods is to be the meaſure of what we may reaſonably hope to re-export hereafter, upon our rendring that Treaty effectual? If that Liſt is to be our meaſure, then I

have ſhewn them at the foot of the Account, that the total Value of our re-exported Goods to *France* in that Year was not 500,000 *l.* as they aſſert; no, nor quite 176,000 *l.*

But can we hope hereafter to re-export any thing like this Value? And of which of the Goods in that Liſt ſhall we be able to re-export the Quantities we did formerly?

To begin with *Spaniſh* Wool. Shall we be able to ſend any of that to *France*? Was the *French* King at all this Pains, at all this Coſt and Expence, to fix his Grandſon upon the *Spaniſh* Throne? Did he ſuffer the loſs of ſo many Towns, the defeat of ſo many of his Armies upon this account; that at the laſt his Subjects ſhould have no nearer way of coming at the *Spaniſh* Wool, than thro the Kingdom of *Great Britain*? The very Suppoſition is ridiculous. *Spaniſh* Wool therefore muſt be deducted from the Goods which are hereafter to be re-exported to that Kingdom.

The Article of Cochineal is govern'd by the ſame Reaſon. It is imported firſt into *Spain* from the *Spaniſh Indies*, and it muſt be preſum'd that the Subjects of the *French* King will have the favour to buy it as cheap as we from the Dominions of a Grandſon of *France*; and perhaps a great deal cheaper directly from the *Spaniſh Indies*,

dies, the Fountain-head of that Commodity. And can it be imagin'd then that *France* will ever ſend for Cochineal to *Great Britain*? This Article therefore muſt alſo be deducted from the Goods which we are after to re-export to that Kingdom.

And here I cannot but take notice, That theſe two Articles of *Spaniſh* Wool and Cochineal, re-exported to *France* in 1687. are ſufficient to demonſtrate, that the Manufacture of *Spaniſh* Cloth, and the fineſt Dye of that Manufacture, are not ſo new things in that Kingdom as ſome would have them thought; and they have been every Year ſince improving. And as long as they ſhall be able to come at *Spaniſh* Wool and Cochineal at the beſt hand, nothing can hinder their arriving at the utmoſt perfection in that Manufacture. They will ſtand in no need of *Spaniſh* Cloth from *England*, and muſt certainly be able to furniſh other Markets.

If any one ſhould ask me what Voucher I have for this: I anſwer, my Voucher is the Trraty of Peace, by which *Spain* and the *Spaniſh Indies* belong to a Grandſon of *France*: And the Conſequence is natural, that the Subjects of the latter can never want *Spaniſh* Wool and Cochineal from the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

It cannot be deny'd that the *French* have a very great Trade to *Turkey*; and we have ſeen a Letter from *Galata*, ſhewing,

That a *French* Man of War imported 170 Bales of Cloth to that place lately, beſides other Goods: which is a demonſtration that their Trade there is very great; eſpecially if the value of their Cloth be conſider'd, which is almoſt all of the finer ſorts. And certainly if they ſhall want neither *Spaniſh* Wool nor Cochineal at the beſt hand, they muſt needs improve in that Trade. And can it be imagin'd then they can want any Goods of the Growth of *Turkey* from us? They will be able to import all the Goods of that Country directly from thence to *Marſeilles*; and will they chuſe then to import them round about by the way of *Great Britain*? Gauls, Cotton Wool and Yarn, Goats and Camels Hair, Coffee and Raw Silk, the *French* can import directly from *Turkey*, and cheaper than by the way of *England*; and therefore every one of theſe Articles in the Liſt of re-exported Goods, muſt be deducted from our future Re-exportations.

Again, we are ſure the *French* Plantations in *Martineto*, *St. Domingo*, &c. in the *Weſt-Indies*, have been much improv'd ſince the Year 1687. and are ſufficient to ſupply them with ſuch things as they wanted before from ours. Can it be imagin'd then, that any of theſe Goods are likely to be exported hence to *France*, which they are now able to ſupply from their own Plantations? Particularly, they have Sugar as cheap

cheap from *Martineco* as we from any of our Plantations, and Indico ſo much better and cheaper than any that is imported from *Jamaica*, that we have not the leaſt hopes of exporting either of thoſe Commodities to that Kingdom. Therefore the Articles of Indico and Sugar muſt hereafter be deducted from the Re-exportations we ſhall make to *France*. All which ſhall be further demonſtrated, when I come to ſpeak of the ſeveral Branches of our Trade.

Let us then deduct the ſeveral Articles above-mention'd, and their Values, from the Liſt of re-exported Goods, *viz.* *Deductions to be made from the ſaid Liſt.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Spaniſh Wool valu'd at	16,305	04	00
Cochineal	4,290	06	00
Gauls	9,299	10	00
Cotton Wool and Yarn	1,601	01	00
Goats and Camels Hair	7,302	16	00
Coffee	479	19	00
Raw-Silk	1,391	00	00
Sugar	15,542	12	06
Indico	8,953	00	00
	65,165	08	06

The total Value of re-exported Goods in 1687, as by our former, amounted to the Sum of——	175,921 15 97
From which if we deduct for the Reaſons above-mention'd—— —— ——	65,165 08 06
The total Value of our future Re-Exportations will not exceed—— ——	110,756 07 01

So that the Year 1687. can be no Rule for what ſhall be done hereafter. We ſhould not be able to export hereafter any of the abovemention'd things, which are in the Liſt of re-exported Goods, and are valued by me at above 65000 *l.* tho by the Treaty of Commerce all Prohibitions were to be taken off.

Tho there were no Inhibitions upon any of the above-mention'd Goods in *France*, yet we could not ſend any of them thither; ſince, for the Reaſons I have given, the *French* will import them cheaper from other Countries,

But tho we could make the greateſt Profit by re-exporting foreign Goods to *France*, yet we ſhould ſend thither but a very ſmall part of theſe in the above-mention'd Liſt, by reaſon of the ſevere Prohibitions upon thoſe Goods, notwithſtanding any thing in the late Treaty of Commerce.

For

For I ſhall ſhew, that there are ſuch Prohibitions upon our re-exported Goods, that the Liſt which they valu'd at 500,000*l.* and I have brought down to leſs than 176,000*l.* will be reduc'd to almoſt nothing.

To give an inſtance of this: By an Edict made in *March* 1669. a Duty of 20*l.* *per Cent.* was impos'd on Goods imported from the *Levant*, which had been landed in any foreign Country. By an Arreſt of Council in *France*, dated in *Auguſt* 1685. the ſtrict execution of that Edict is enjoin'd. And theſe Edicts will be ſtill in force notwithſtanding the late Treaty.

I know it was ſaid otherwiſe, but I ſhall fairly quote the Objections, and anſwer them. They produce two Clauſes of the 9th Article of the late Treaty, with their own Obſervations on them, as follow.

'1. The Duties payable in *France* by the 'Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods im-'ported and exported, ſhall be paid accord-'ing to the Tenour of the Tariff of 1664, 'and ſhall not exceed.' How this could be perform'd, if the *French* ſhould demand 20 *per Cent.* for *Turkey* Goods brought from *England*, is not eaſily comprehended; that 20 *per Cent.* being laid on, as the *Turkey* Company's Paper ſays, in the Year 1669. and enforc'd in the Year 1685.

2. The 9th Article adds; 'And all Pro-'hibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, 'Decrees, made in *France* ſince the ſaid 'Tariff of 1664. contrary thereunto, in 'reſpect of the Goods and Merchandizes 'of *Great Britain*, ſhall be repeal'd.' How then theſe People can ſay the Duty of 20 *per Cent.* and the Prohibition of *Levant* Goods being carry'd into *France* from *England* continues, is very hard to be underſtood.

To anſwer this, they object, That it is not ſaid Goods and Merchandizes of the Subjects of *Great Britain*, but Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*: Which implies (*ſay they*) the Manufactures of *Great Britain* only. But the Abſurdity here is ſo groſs, that it is ſtrange the Wiſdom of the *Turkey* Company ſhould fall into it. For, (1.) If it had been meant of the Manufactures of *Great Britain* only, it would have been ſaid, *the Growth and Produce*, not *the Goods and Merchandizes*. By Growth and Produce indeed, the Manufactures had been underſtood; but by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, muſt be underſtood the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade in. But, (2.) It is out of queſtion, that if the taking off the Prohibitions, *&c.* of the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, was meant only of the Manufac-

tures,

tures, then was the whole *Levant* Trade prohibited ſtill; which the Gentlemen do not pretend to.

In the Bill of Commerce is to be ſeen the following Clauſe, *viz.* 'Provided al-'ways, and it is hereby declared by the 'Authority aforeſaid, That that part of 'the 9th Article of the Treaty of Com-'merce and Navigation above-recited, 'whereby it is agreed, that all Prohibi-'tions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or 'Decrees, made in *France* ſince the Ta-'riff of the Year 1664. and contrary there-'unto, in reſpect to the Goods and Mer-'chandizes of *Great Britain*, ſhall be re-'peal'd; is, and ſhall be intended to ex-'tend, not only to the Goods of the 'Growth, Production, and Manufacture 'of *Great Britain*, but alſo to all Goods 'and Merchandizes which the Subjects 'of *Great Britain* did or might import 'into, or export from *France*, at any time 'ſince the making of the ſaid Tariff of the '18th of *September* 1664.'

The Inferences they would make from theſe Paſſages, are:

1. From theſe words, 'The Duties pay-'able in *France* by the Subjects of *Great* '*Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, 'ſhall be paid according to the Tenour of 'the Tariff of 1664. and ſhall not exceed:' That all Duties exceeding thoſe of the Tariff of 1664. and laid on ſince that Tariff, whe-

whether upon the Growth or Manufacture of *Great Britain*, or of any other Country exported from *Great Britain*, are repeal'd; and conſequently that the 20 *per Cent.* cannot be demanded for *Turkey* Goods, ſince that Duty exceeds thoſe of the Tariff of 1664, and was laid on by an Edict of 1669, ſince that Tariff.

2. From theſe words, 'And all Prohibi-'tions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or De-'crees made in *France* ſince the Tariff of 'the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, '*in reſpect to the Goods and Merchandizes* '*of* Great Britain, *ſhall be repeal'd*;' their Inference is, That all Prohibitions and Edicts, contrary to that Tariff, are to be repeal'd, as well thoſe made concerning the *Growth* and *Manufactures* of foreign Countries exported from *Great Britain*, as thoſe concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*. And their Reaſon for it is, that if only the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain* were intended to be repeal'd, and not thoſe concerning foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, the words would have been, the Growth and Produce, not the Goods and Merchandizes: ſince by Growth and Produce the Manufactures had been underſtood; but by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, muſt be underſtood the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain trade in.*

And

And this, ſay they, muſt needs be the Conſtruction of Goods and Merchandizes, ſince otherwiſe the whole *Levant Trade* would be ſtill prohibited, which is not pretended by the *Turkey* Merchants.

The third thing is the Clauſe cited from the Bill of Commerce (which by the way was an Amendment, and not brought in with the Bill:) I believe they would have us infer from hence, that all Edicts and Prohibitions, as well in reſpect to foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, as to the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, are to be repeal'd in *France*, becauſe our Legiſlators would have this to be the Intention of the Treaty.

Now they and I ſhall not agree in any one of theſe Inferences.

I muſt confeſs, the firſt words they cited from the ninth Article, *viz.* 'The Duties 'payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great* 'Britain, for Goods imported and exported, 'ſhall be paid according to the Tenor of 'the Tariff of 1664. and ſhall not exceed;' would be ſufficient of themſelves to repeal all the Duties that have been impos'd ſince that Tariff. It had been well if the Article had ended here; if nothing had followed, to limit and reſtrain the general Senſe of thoſe Words, and to ſhew that by Goods imported and exported, is meant only the Goods which are the Growth or Manufactures of *Great Britain*.

But

But the general Senſe of that Clauſe is reſtrained by the Words which follow in the ſame Article, cited alſo by them, *viz.* 'And 'all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declara'tions, or Decrees, made in *France* ſince 'the ſaid Tariff of the Year 1664. and 'contrary thereunto, in reſpect to the 'Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, 'ſhall be repeal'd.' By which it is manifeſt, that the Prohibitions and Edicts which are to be repeal'd, are thoſe which concern the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, and not ſuch Prohibitions or Edicts as have been made concerning Goods, which are not eſteem'd the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*: and therefore if the *Levant* Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are not eſteem'd the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, the Edicts concerning thoſe Goods are not repealed by the laſt-mention'd Clauſe of the 9th Article.

They affirm, that by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, muſt be underſtood not only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, but the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain trade in*. By the ſame Rule, by *French* Goods and Merchandizes muſt be meant not only the Growth and Produce of *France*, but the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *France trade in*. But 'tis certain, the Legiſlators of *England* in the 4 & 5 of *W. & M. cap.* 5. were of another opinion;

nion: In that Act a Duty is laid in these words, *viz.* 'Upon *French* Goods and 'Merchandizes (except Wine, Brandy, 'Salt, and Vinegar) which shall be import-'ed within the said time, 25 *l.* for every '100 *l.* value thereof, more than the same 'are charg'd with in the Book of Rates, '&c'. 'Tis plain here, that by *French* Goods and Merchandizes are meant only the Growth and Produce of *France*, and not foreign Goods which the Subjects of *France* trade in. And for the same reason, by the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be meant only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, and not the foreign Goods exported by the *British* Subjects.

'Tis plain the House of Commons the Session of 1713. had the same Sense of this matter, else there had been no need of the above-mentioned Clause in the Bill of Commerce, to extend the Sense of Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain* to all Goods and Merchandizes exported from *Great Britain*.

If by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain* are meant only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, then by the last menti-on'd Clause of the ninth Article are repeal'd only the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, not those concerning the Growth and Produce of other Countries exported from *Great Britain*; and consequently no Prohibition or

Edict

Edict concerning *Levant* Goods, *East-India* Goods, or any other foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are repeal'd by that Clauſe: the Duties and Prohibitions upon foreign Goods, remain ſtill in their full force, notwithſtanding thoſe general words in the ninth Arricle, cited above.

But leſt there ſhould be any doubt of this, 'tis very remarkable, that all Prohibitions and high Duties in *France* upon foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are confirm'd by the fifth Article; the laſt words of which are, 'The Laws and Statutes of each King-'dom ſhall remain in full force, and ſhall 'be duly put in execution, whether they 'relate to Commerce or Navigation, or to 'any other Right; thoſe Caſes only being 'excepted, concerning which it is other-'wiſe determin'd by theſe preſent Articles.' Whence it follows, that all Laws and Statutes concerning which it is not otherwiſe determin'd, all Prohibitions and Edicts which are not repeal'd, are confirmed by this Treaty; and conſequently the Edict impoſing 20 *per Cent.* upon *Levant* Goods, tho made ſince 1664. and all other Impoſitions upon foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, which are not repeal'd by any of the above-mentioned Words, are to remain in their full force, notwithſtanding our late Treaty of Commerce.

The Treaty demands from us the Repeal of all our Prohibitions ſince 1664. upon all

all Goods coming from *France*; and why ſhould it not grant us in return a Repeal of all their Prohibitions ſince 1664, upon all Goods and Merchandizes of whatſoever Country going *from Great Britain?* Why ſhould the Prohibitions here be taken off from all Goods coming from *France?* And why ſhould *France* repeal only her Prohibitions of the Goods of *Great Britain*, and not of all other Countries exported from *Great Britain?* The Diſtinction is very ſtrange: We are to ſuffer all ſorts of Goods, of all Countries whatſoever, to be imported upon us from *France*; *France* will ſuffer ſuch Goods only to be imported hence, as are of our own Growth and Manufacture.

The Treaty at firſt was better projected on our part; it ran thus: 'All Prohibitions, 'Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees 'made in *France* ſince the ſaid Tariff of the 'Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, ſhall 'be annul'd and ſet aſide.' *France* did not like it thus general, and therefore reſtrained it to the *Goods* and *Merchandizes* of *Great Britain*. The addition of theſe words has made it leſs general: therefore the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain* muſt mean the Growth and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, and not of any other Country exported from *Great Britain*.

This is the natural Conſtruction of the words; and the *French* King is able to make as much of a Conſtruction, as any Prince

Prince in *Christendom*; but here he had both the LETTER and the SPIRIT on his side.

Indeed the Bill of Commerce endeavour'd to cure this by an Amendment, *viz.* the Clause above-recited, declaring that the Repeal of Prohibitions in *France* shall extend as well to foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, as to those of our own Growth and Manufacture. This is just as if we could repeal any Laws in *France* as easily as any of our own. But can we oblige *France* to repeal any thing? Did she ever consent to this Amendment? No doubt we should have heard of it if she had.

Upon the whole matter, 'tis manifest that the Clause above-recited from the Bill of Commerce, shews the Sense of our Legislators, what should have been done, rather than their approbation of what has been done. If every thing had been well done on the part of *France*, there had been no need of any Amendment.

To conclude: The Bill of Commerce does not prove that it ever was the Intent of the Treaty that we should export any foreign Goods to *France*.

The Clause in the Treaty for repealing the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, do not enable us to export thither any foreign Goods and Merchandizes;

the

the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning these are still in being, and in full force, and are even confirm'd by this Treaty.

And therefore tho the Duties upon our own Manufactures are reduc'd by this Treaty to the Tariff of 1664. and are not to exceed; yet the Edicts concerning foreign Goods exported hence are still in force, and the Duties by these Edicts may and do exceed those of that Tariff.

But farther, all the Laws and Statutes, whether of *France* or *Great Britain*, concerning which it is not otherwise determin'd by the Treaty of Commerce, are to remain in their full force by the fifth Article of that Treaty; or, in other words, every Law or Statute concerning which the Treaty has not provided that it should be alter'd or repeal'd, is confirm'd.

The Prohibitions and Edicts of his most Christian Majesty, are the Laws and Statutes of his Kingdom.

By the ninth Article of the Treaty, the Prohibitions and Edicts of the *French* King made since the Tariff of 1664. and contrary to that Tariff, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, are to be repeal'd. But neither that Article, nor any other, has provided for the Repeal of any Prohibition or Edict made either before or since that Tariff, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of other Countries exported from *Great Britain*. So that

all theſe laſt-mention'd Edicts and Prohibitions are to remain in their full force, notwithſtanding any thing in that Treaty.

Suppoſe then there is an Edict in *France* prohibiting the Importation and Uſe of *Eaſt-India* Manufactures in that Kingdom, are we permitted to carry any thither? Certainly no; for they are not the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, and there is no Proviſion in the Treaty for the repeal of ſuch a Prohibition.

Let thoſe who promiſe themſelves Mountains of Gold from *France*, by Exportation of *Eaſt-India* Manufactures, peruſe the following Arret or Edict of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

An Arret of the King's Council of State, prohibiting the wearing of Gowns and Garments made of ſtained Cloth, Silks, and India Stuffs, or trading in them, upon the Penalties therein mention'd. Extracted from the Regiſters of the Council of State.

'THE King being inform'd, that in 'prejudice to the Arrets and Regu-'lations heretofore made, to prohibit the 'uſing in the Kingdom the Stuffs and 'Cloth of the *Indies*, of *China*, and of the 'Levant, there are daily ſuch great quan-'tities of them introduc'd, that the Ma-'nufactures conſiderably ſuffer thereby;

'and

'and his Majeſty deſiring entirely to put
'an end to an Evil ſo prejudicial to his
'Subjects, having heard the Report of the
'Sieur *Deſmarets*, Counſellor in ordinary
'of the Royal Council, Comptroller-Ge-
'neral of the Finances, His Majeſty in
'Council hath ordain'd, and doth ordain,
'That the preceding Arrets and Regula-
'tions ſhall be executed according to their
'Form and Tenour; and conformably to
'them, has very expreſly prohibited and *All* Indian, China, *and* Levant
'forbid all Traders, Merchants, and other *Stuffs pro-*
'Perſons of what quality or condition ſo- *hibited.*
'ever, to trade, ſell, offer to ſale, to hawk,
'vend, or buy, either by Wholeſale or
'Retail, either by themſelves or by any
'other Perſons, any *Indian*, *China*, or *Le-*
'*vant* Stuffs, as well as thoſe made wholly
'of Silk, or mix'd with Gold and Silver,
'and Bark of Trees (*Herba*) Wool, Thred
'or Cotton, and in general all other ſorts
'of Stuffs of the Growth and Manufacture
'of the ſaid Countries, new or old, upon
'Forfeiture of the ſame, and three thou-
'ſand Livres Penalty for every Offence,
'to be levy'd by Seizure of the Per-
'ſons, and without delay. His Majeſty
'further wills and ordains, that the ſaid
'Merchants and Traders, who ſhall have
'offended againſt the ſaid Prohibitions, ſhall
'remain incapable of trading for ever, and
'that their Names ſhall be regiſter'd on
'Tables, which ſhall be hung up in the

'Court within the Conſulary Juriſdiction 'of the Place, or the neareſt to it, and in 'the Offices of their reſpective Companies 'and Commonalties; and that their Ser-'vants, Apprentices, and others, who ſhall 'have been concern'd in the Offence, ſhall 'be and remain incapable of being admitted 'to any Freedoms.

II.

'His Majeſty alſo forbids, upon the like 'Penalties, the ſaid Traders, Merchants, 'and all other Perſons, to trade or traffick 'in, to ſell or buy directly or indirectly, 'by Wholeſale or Retail, any Muſlins, 'Cotton Cloth of the *Indies*, *China*, or the '*Levant*, new or old, either white or pain-'ted, without or within the Kingdom;

Exception. 'Except notwithſtanding, white Cotton 'Cloth and Muſlins, which ſhall be taken 'as Prize at Sea; the Sale and Uſe of which 'his Majeſty permits in his Kingdom du-'ring the preſent War, according to the Ar-'ret of —— —— His Majeſty ordains, 'That the Proprietors of the ſaid white 'Cotton Cloth and Muſlins, who ſhall be 'willing to ſell them in the Kingdom, ſhall 'be obliged, before they can take them out 'of the Warehouſe, or other places in 'which they are depoſited, to declare it 'to the Intendants and Commiſſaries in the 'reſpective Provinces, or their Deputies, 'to the end that the ſaid Cotton Cloth and 'Muſlins be mark'd on both ends of each

'piece,

'piece, by the particular Marks to be ap-
'pointed by the ſaid reſpective Intendants
'and Commiſſaries; of which Stampings,
'Information ſhall be taken by the re-
'ſpective Intendants, and Commiſſaries ſent
'by the Comptroller-General of the Fi-
'nances. His Majeſty's Will and Inten-
'tions are, That the Merchants and Tra-
'ders, and other Perſons in whoſe Poſſeſ-
'ſion any pieces of white Cotton Cloth and
'Muſlins ſhall be found not mark'd with the
'ſaid Marks, be condemn'd to the Penal-
'ties mention'd in this preſent Arret.

III.

'His Majeſty likewiſe forbids the *Eaſt-* *None to be*
'*India* Company, and all other Companies, *bought for*
'to import into the Kingdom, under any *Re-Expor-*
'pretence whatſoever, even in order to re- *tation.*
'export again into Foreign Countries, to
'ſell or vend there, any of the Stuffs and
'Cloth above-mention'd, upon Forfei-
'ture of the ſame, and three thouſand
'Livres penalty.

IV.

'His Majeſty alſo very expreſly forbids *None to be*
'the Farmers, Directors, Receivers, Offi- *enter'd,*
'cers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Brigadiers,
'Guards, and others employ'd in his Farms,
'to ſuffer any of the ſaid Cloth and Stuffs
'to paſs thro their Offices of Entries, upon
'pain of the like Penalty of three thouſand
'Livres, and the Penalties mention'd in his
'Declararion of the 20th of *September* 1701,

'against ſuch as ſhall ſuffer any Merchandizes to enter into his Kingdom contrary 'to his Prohibitions.

V.

None to be made into Garments.

'His Majeſty forbids further all Perſons, 'of what Sex, Quality, or Condition ſo-'ever, from the Day of the Publication 'of the preſent Arret, to wear, uſe, or cauſe 'to be made any Suit, Garments, or Houſ-'hold Furniture, of the ſaid Stuffs and Cloth, 'or to have any of them in their Houſes in 'the Piece not made up, upon Forfeiture 'thereof, and a thouſand Livres penalty. 'His Majeſty wills and ordains, That the 'Husbands and Fathers of Families ſhall be 'peculiarly anſwerable for the Penalties to 'which their Wives, and Children in their 'Power, ſhall be condemn'd.

VI.

No Workmen or Shopkeepers to have or ſell any.

'Moreover, his Majeſty forbids all Pawn-'brokers, Taylors for Men or Women, Up-'holſterers, Embroiderers, and other Work-'men, to uſe at home or in private Houſes, 'or to keep in their Warehouſes, Shops, or 'Chambers, any of the ſaid Stuffs, and 'Cloths, or any Suit, Garments, or Furni-'ture made thereof, new or old, upon For-'feiture of the ſame, and three thouſand 'Livres penalty, and perpetual Interdiction 'to the ſaid Workmen of all Arts and 'Trades, and Incapacity to their Servants, 'Journeymen, and Apprentices, and others 'who ſhall be concern'd in the ſaid Frauds,

'to

'to pretend to any Freedoms. Furthermore, his Majeſty ordains, That the 'Names of the ſaid Pawnbrokers, Taylors, 'and other Workmen, guilty of any of the 'ſaid Offences, ſhall be regiſter'd on a Table 'to be ſet up in the Offices of their Com-'monalties.

VII.

'His Majeſty likewiſe very expreſly for- *No Stuffs or Linen to be printed or painted like them.*
'bids all his Subjects to paint, print, or 'cauſe to be painted or printed, upon any 'white Cloth, of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, or 'Stuffs made with Cotton, Thred, Silk, or 'Floretta, and generally all other ſorts of 'Stuffs and Cloth, new or old, altho the 'ſame were of the Growth and Manufac-'ture of the Kingdom; and to all Engra-'vers and other Workmen, to make any 'Moulds or Inſtruments ſerving for the ſaid 'Printings. His Majeſty wills and ordains, 'That the ſaid Moulds and Inſtruments ſhall 'be broke and burnt, the ſaid Cloth and 'Stuffs confiſcated; and that the ſaid Ma-'kers, Engravers, and other Workmen, who 'ſhall have aſſiſted in making the ſaid 'Moulds, Inſtruments, Paintings and Im-'preſſions, ſhall ſuffer perſonal Impriſon-'ment, and the like Penalty of three thou-'ſand Livres, and remain incapable of fol-'lowing any Trade, Art or Profeſſion for 'ever.

VIII.

Privileged Places not to be exempted from Search.

'His Majesty wills and intends, that the 'Prohibitions contain'd in the foregoing 'Articles, shall be put in execution, even in 'privileg'd Places. And to put a stop to 'the Abuses which have been, and are actu-'ally committed in the privileg'd Places of 'the City, Suburbs, and Liberties of *Paris*, 'such as the Rules of the Temple, of *St. John de Lateran*, of the Abby of *St. Germains*, and other Places; his Majesty permits the Lieutenant-General of the Police 'of the said City of *Paris*, to make Search, 'or cause Search to be made, by such Persons as he shall appoint for that purpose; 'and gives him Power to judge of the Offences therein committed, in such a manner, and in the same Form, as those that 'shall be committed in the other Parts of 'the said City.

IX.

None to be exported to the French *Colonies.*

'Likewise his Majesty forbids all Merchants, Traders, and other Persons, of 'what Quality and Condition soever, to 'export to any of the *French* Colonies, 'any of the said Cloth and Stuffs, and the 'Inhabitants of the said Colonies to traffick in them, or to use any of them in 'their Clothing and Furniture, in the like 'manner, and upon the same Penalties, as 'are before mention'd for the Inhabitants 'of the Kingdom.

X.

XI.

'His Majeſty, deſiring to excite thoſe who ſhall know of any Offences committed againſt this preſent Arret, to give Information thereof, ordains, that two Thirds of the Fines ſhall belong to the Informers; that one Moiety only of the Stuffs and Cloth ſeiz'd and condemn'd ſhall be burnt, and the other Moiety ſhall be ſold by the Authority of the Lieutenant-General of the Police at *Paris*, and by the Intendants and Commiſſaries in the reſpective Provinces, on condition to be exported to foreign Countries, and the Moneys ariſing by ſuch Sales to be paid to the Informers; to which end the ſaid Stuffs and Cloth ſhall be ſecur'd in the Places at *Paris*, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-General of the Police, and in the Provinces by the Intendants and Commiſſaries reſpectively. *Incouragement to Informers.*

XII.

'And the Proprietors ſhall be oblig'd to enter into Engagements to take Certificates from the Officers of the laſt Cuſtom-houſe, who ſhall be by them nam'd, to juſtify the Exportation of the ſaid Cloth and Stuffs out of the Kingdom; as alſo to bring a Certificate from the Conſul of the *French* Nation to prove that the ſame have been unloaded in foreign Countries; and to produce both the ſaid Certificates at the Office of the Place where the ſaid Sale was made, within three Months at furtheſt *Proprietors to bring Certificates of their exporting what they had.*

'from

'from the Day the ſaid Goods ſhall be taken 'out of the Warehouſe, upon a penalty, 'which ſhall not be leſs than double the 'Value of the ſaid Sale.

XII.

Magiſtrates to execute this Edict.

'His Majeſty ordains, That the Lieute-'nant-General of the Police at *Paris*, and 'the Intendants and Commiſſaries of the 'reſpective Provinces, ſhall take Cogni-'zance of the Contraventions to this pre-'ſent Arret, and Circumſtances of the ſame, 'granting them to that purpoſe full Power, 'Juriſdiction and Cognizance, which his 'Majeſty interdicts to all other Judges; and 'his Majeſty wills, that what ſhall be by 'them ordain'd, be executed, notwithſtand-'ing any Oppoſition or Appeal whatſoever; 'which, if any ſhall intervene, his Majeſty 'reſerves to himſelf the Cognizance there-'of.

XIII.

'His Majeſty ordains, that in caſe of 'Contravention, Informations be brought 'within the City and Liberties of *Paris*, by 'the Lieutenant-General of the Police, and 'in the reſpective Provinces by the Inten-'dants and Commiſſaries, or their Deputies; 'and that upon ſuch Information, ſuch 'Judgment ſhall be paſs'd by the Commiſſa-'ries as ſhall be meet.

XIV.

'And if the Offenders do not appear up-'on ſuch Decrees, they ſhall be definitively

'condemned

'condemned to the Penalties inflicted by 'the preſent Arret, without other Forma-'lity or Proceſs whatſoever.

XV.

'But in caſe of Appearance, the ſaid 'Lieutenant of the Police, Intendants and 'Commiſſaries reſpectively, after having 'heard the Offenders, ſhall condemn them 'to the aboveſaid Penalties, or change the 'Informations into Inqueſts, and permit 'the Parties, if thereunto required, to make 'proof of the contrary; that upon the Re-'port of the Inqueſt, Juſtice be done in ſuch 'manner as it ought to be.

XVI.

'His Majeſty however does not intend 'by this pteſent Arret, to derogate from 'the Arrets of the 10*th* of *July*, 1703. 'and the 16*th* of *January*, 1706. for the 'City, Port and Territories of *Marſeilles* 'only.

XVII.

'His Majeſty wills and requires, that 'this be publiſhed and affix'd twice a Year, 'by virtue of the Orders of the Lieute-'nant-General of the Police at *Paris*, and 'the Intendants and Commiſſaries of the 'reſpective Provinces of his Kingdom, 'Countries, Lands and Territories under 'his Obedience, whom his Majeſty enjoins 'to ſee the execution of the ſaid Arret, and 'to cauſe frequent Search to be made in the 'Shops and Warehouſes of the Traders,

'Merchants

'Merchants and others, even of thoſe who 'live in privileg'd Places. Done in the 'King's Council of State, held at *Marly*, 'the 27th of *Auguſt*, 1709.

Examin'd. Sign'd RANCHIN.

'LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King 'of *France* and *Navarre*, Dauphin of '*Viennois*, Earl of *Valentinois* and *Diois*, '*Forqualquer*, and Lands adjacent: To our 'Beloved and Truſty Counſellor in our 'Councils, and in our Council of State, 'the Sieur *D'Argenſon* Lieutenant-General 'of the Police of our good City of *Paris*; 'and to our Beloved and Truſty Counſellors 'in our Councils, Maſters of the Requeſts 'in ordinary of our Palace, the Intendants 'and Commiſſaries reſpectively, for the 'execution of our Orders in the Provinces 'and Generalities of our Kingdom, Greet-'ing. We charge and enjoin you, and every 'one of you, to ſee to the execution of the 'Arret, the Extract of which is hereunto 'annex'd, under the Counter Seal of our 'Chancery, this Day given in our Council, 'for the Cauſes therein contain'd; com-'manding our firſt Uſher or Serjeant, there-'unto required, to ſignify the ſaid Arret to 'the Perſons therein nam'd, and others to 'whom it ſhall appertain, that none be ig-'norant of it. And furthermore, for the 'due execution of the ſaid Arret, to make

'all

'all the Commands, Summons and Prohi-
'bitions therein mention'd, upon the Pe-
'nalties therein contain'd, and all other
'needful Acts and Deeds, without any o-
'ther Permiſſion, notwithſtanding *Clameur*
'*de Haro*, *Chartre Normande*, and Letters
'to the contrary. We will that the ſaid
'Arret be read, publiſh'd and affix'd twice
'a Year in all Places where need ſhall be;
'and that to the Copies thereof, and of
'theſe Preſents, examin'd by one of our
'Beloved and Truſty Counſellors Secreta-
'ries, regard be had as to the Originals.
'*For ſuch is our Pleaſure.* Given at *Marly*
'the 27*th* day of *Auguſt*, 1709. and of
'our Reign the 67*th*. By the King, *Dau-*
'*phin*, Earl of *Provence*, in his Council.

Sign'd, RANCHIN, and Seal'd.

'It is enjoined to *Mark Antoine Paſquier*,
'ſworn Cryer in Ordinary of the City,
'Provoſtſhip and Viſcounty of *Paris*, to
'read, publiſh, and cauſe to be affix'd, by
'Sound of Trumpet and publick Outcry,
'the preſent Arret in all publick Places of
'the City and Suburbs of *Paris*, to the end
'that none may pretend Ignorance there-
'of. Done and given by Meſſire *Mark*
'*Rene de Voyer de Paulmy*, Knight, Mar-
'quiſs *d' Argenſon*, Counſellor of State in
'Ordinary to the King in his Councils,
'Lieutenant-General of the Police of the
'City,

'City, Provoſtſhip and Viſcounty of *Paris*, 'deputed Commiſſary by the King in this 'behalf, the 8*th* day of *March*, 1713.

Sign'd, DE VOYER D' ARGENSON.

The above Ordinance hath been read and publiſh'd with loud and audible Voice, by Sound of Trumpet and publick Outcry, in all the uſual accuſtom'd Places, by me Mark Antoine Paſquier, *ſworn Cryer in Ordinary to the King, in the City, Provoſtſhip and Viſcounty of* Paris, *dwelling in the Street* Du Milieu del' Hotel des Urſins; *attended by* Lewis Ambezar, Nicholas Ambezar, *and* Claude Craponne, *ſworn Trumpeters, the* 11th *day of* March, 1713. *to the end that none may pretend Ignorance thereof; and affix'd the ſaid Day in the ſaid Places.*

Sign'd, PASQUIER.

Remarks on the Edict.

Behold here the Edict of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty! Was ever any thing ſo ſevere? What! no *Eaſt-India* Manufactures to be bought or ſold in his Kingdom or Colonies, or even to be imported, tho in order to be re-exported? The Penalties too, and Incapacities are extraordinary, both upon the *Buyers* and the *Sellers*, upon the *Taylors*, *Embroiderers*, and other People that ſhall be found working up thoſe Manufactures; even the poor Journeymen and Apprentices, who only

only obey the Commands of their Maſters, are incapacitated for ever. Yet, as if this Puniſhment were not ſufficient, their Names are to be regiſter'd in Tables, and affix'd in the Courts of Juſtice, and their Infamy muſt be recorded.

What great Care too has his Majeſty taken, that his Edict ſhall be obſerv'd! that it ſhall be publiſh'd and affix'd twice every Year! The Publication whence this very Tranſlation was taken, was made about the time of the ſigning of our late Treaty.

And what Search is to be made every where after Offenders, even privileg'd Places not exempted! How prodigious is the Reward which is given to the Informers? We have all the Reaſon in the World to believe, that the very Names of *Eaſt-India* Manufactures will be forgotten in that Kingdom.

Are any of our People now ſo fond as to believe, that ſuch an Edict as this ſhall ever be repeal'd in favour of *Great Britain*? Will his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty grant us the Liberty of importing thoſe Manufactures, which he has refus'd to his own Subjects? And to what end ſhould they be imported, when they are never to be us'd either in his Kingdom or Colonies? *'Tis never like to be repealed in our favour.*

We now ſee the Reaſon why the Clauſe for repealing his Arrets and Prohibitions was reſtrained to thoſe only which concern *the Goods and Merchandizes of* Great Britain; it

it is becauſe his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty reſolves, that the *Manufactures of the* Eaſt-Indies, China *or the* Levant, ſhall not be imported at all into any part of his Dominions.

My Argument tends to this: If *Eaſt-India* Manufactures are to be ſtruck out of the Liſt of re-exported Goods; if we ſhall carry none of them into *France*, the Valuation of that Liſt at 500,000*l.* which they would have us believe to be the Meaſure of what we ſhall re-export by this Treaty, and which I have reduc'd to very little more than a fifth part of that Sum; will, by ſtriking off *Eaſt-India* Manufactures, be brought down to a very Trifle.

It is inſiſted on *that the Trade between* England *and* France *not only MAY BE, but always HAS BEEN, a beneficial Trade to this Nation.*

They laid it down as a Fundamental, and they explain their meaning thus:

'That notwithſtanding the ſeveral Ta-'riffs and additional Cuſtoms and Prohibiti-'ons laid on our Goods by the *French*, it 'has always been carry'd on to the Gain 'and Advantage of *England*.

'That take a Medium of any three Years 'for above forty Years paſt, and calculate 'the Exports and Imports to and from '*France*; and it ſhall appear the Ballance of 'Trade was always on the *Engliſh* ſide, to 'the Loſs and Diſadvantage of the *French*.'

Now

Now would not any Man have believ'd, from this confident Aſſertion, that they were very ſure of the Ground upon which they ſtood? Would any Man believe that the ſeveral Tariffs or Prohibitions of *France* had hinder'd our Exports to that Kingdom? Or that the Imports of any one Year had exceeded our Exports? Or if in any one Year they could be ſaid to exceed, would not every Man naturally conclude, that upon a Calculation of that and any two other Years, the Ballance was on the *Engliſh* ſide? Or that *France* was to pay us more for our Exports, than we were to pay in *France* for the Goods and Merchandizes of that Country? Would not every one of their Readers have expected to ſee a particular Account both of Exports and Imports, with a Valuation of all the Parcels; and at the foot of the Account a Ballance in Mony to be received from *France*, for the Overplus of Goods exported thither? But nothing like this was ever produced, nor indeed could be, as appears by the Preamble of the Act for prohibiting the *French* Trade in the 30*th* Year of King *Charles* the ſecond, in theſe Words: 'Foraſmuch as it 'hath been by long Experience found that 'the importing of *French* Wines, Brandy, 'Linen, Silks, Salt, and Paper, and other 'Commodities of the Growth, Product, 'or Manufactures of the Territories and 'Dominions of the *French* King, hath much

Preamble to the Act of Ch. II. *againſt the* French *Trade.*

'exhauſted the Treaſure of this Nation, 'leſſened the Value of the native Commo-'dities and Manufacture thereof, and caus'd 'great Detriment to this Kingdom in gene-'ral: Be it enacted, *&c.*

The Advocates for the *French* Trade gave indeed an Account of Goods exported from *England* into *France* for the Year 1687. without any Valuation of the Particulars; ſo that they might ſwell the total Value, at the foot of the Account, to as great a Sum as they thought fit. Few of their Readers had ſufficient Skill to contradict them: But let the Sum Total be either 1000 *l.* or 500,000 *l.* what is this to the purpoſe, if they have given us no Account at all of our Imports from that Country? How ſhall we be able to judge whether we were Gainers or Loſers by that Trade? Or to which of the two Countries a Ballance was to be paid in Mony? Is it poſſible for any Man to know whether our Imports or Exports have exceeded, by an Account only of thoſe Goods which have been exported from this Kingdom?

Suppoſe any private Gentleman, who is not very exact in keeping his own Accounts (which very often happens to be the Caſe) ſhould require his Steward to inform him, whether his Income or Expences have exceeded: And the Steward ſhould tell him, that his clear Rents, beſides Taxes and Repriſes, amounted to 5000 *l. per annum*; would

would he be ſatisfy'd with ſuch an Anſwer? Would he think it any more than half an Anſwer to his Queſtion? Could he be informed by this of the State of his Expences? Or whether his Income or Expences had exceeded? Would he not immediately conclude, that ſuch a Fellow as this had a mind to be dipping into his Eſtate, and to take advantage of his Negligence?

I therefore will give ſuch Accounts my ſelf as ſhall demonſtrate, beyond all poſſibility of Contradiction,

That the Trade between England *and* France, before our high Duties and Prohibitions upon *French* Goods, *has been always detrimental to this Nation.*

And I challenge any Man to produce an Account of any one Year before that time, by which the Fact ſhall appear otherwiſe.

In the next place I will have regard to theſe Writers Maxim, 'That Cheapneſs 'and Dearneſs of any Commodity, not ab-'ſolutely neceſſary to Life, increaſes or 'decreaſes the Conſumption of it:' And yet if the Duties upon *French* Goods here, ſhall be no more than by the eighth and ninth Articles of the late Treaty of Commerce, and the Duties and Prohibitions upon our Goods in *France* are to continue according to the Terms of that Treaty, I ſhall make it very probable,

That we ſhall export a great deal *leſs*, and import a great deal *more* than we ever did before; and that conſequently the *French* Trade muſt be more detrimental than ever to this Nation.

And ſince they propos'd a Rule for trying the Value of the *French* Trade, *viz.* the Exports and Imports between both Countries, I will be contented to join Iſſue with them, and try this Trade by their own Rule.

And tho I believe a worſe Year cannot be produc'd for my purpoſe than that of 1685. when the above-mention'd Prohibition of King *Charles* the Second was repeal'd by King *James* the Second; I ſhall preſent my Readers with the very Account of all the Exports and Imports of that Year, which was laid before the Houſe of Commons in 1713, with a Valuation of all the Particulars. It will be eaſily ſeen, at the foot of that Account, how much was gain'd or loſt by that Trade.

This will deſerve the Conſideration of every *Engliſhman*, who has any Love for his native Country. From hence every one will be able to make a true Judgment, not only how much Mony was gain'd or loſt to *England* by that Trade, but alſo what Conſequences it muſt have produc'd to the Lands and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

But

But before I give the Account of Exports and Imports between *France* and *England*, I must answer some Objections. 'Suppose, 'say they, we sold 400,000 *l.* a Year to 'France in *English* Manufactures, and took 'back from *France* 800,000 *l.* value in the 'Produce and Manufacture of that King-'dom, yet may we be gainers by this 'Trade.' *The Reasons they give for it are,* *Objections in behalf of the* French *Bill of Commerce.*

1. 'That the making and vending of 400,'000 *l.* in Manufactures, is the Employ 'and Subsistence of a prodigious Multitude 'of Poor; whereas the Import of the Fo-'reign Goods being a superfluous Expence, 'goes out of the Hands of but a few.

2. 'That it were better to abate 100,'000 *l.* a Year in the Publick Balance, 'than not export 400,000 *l.* a Year in Ma-'nufactures.' But how is it they would prove that we may export 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures, and import double that Value, and yet be gainers by that Trade? They say,

1. That we gain either 5 *per Cent.* or 10 *per Cent.* or 15 *per Cent.* upon the Sale of our Goods in *France*, over and above the 400,000 *l.* paid for the Goods in *England.*

2. In the next place they suppose, that the Freight of such a Value of Goods exported cannot be less than 50,000 *l.* which must be also paid by *France* to this Nation. But because the Gain they suppose may be

made upon the Sale, and the Freight to be paid for our Shipping, are not ſufficient, with the 400,000 *l.* of Exports, to balance the Imports of the Value of 800,000 *l.* this third Reaſon for their Aſſertion is certainly the moſt myſterious that ever was: and that I may not wrong them, I give it in their very Words.

3. 'If you allow, *ſay they*, 10 *per Cent.* 'gain'd by what we ſend to *France*, then 'this 50,000 *l.* paid on the Freight of our 'Ships, is equal to 500,000 *l.* exported in 'Goods: If 10 *per Cent.* is too much, and 'you think we gain but 5 *per Cent.* then it 'is equal to a Million exported:' And ſo the Account gains either way. *And they ſay farther,*

4. 'That they have heard the *French* 'Trade employs a thouſand Sail of our 'Ships, which they do not think improba-'ble; however, they ſuppoſe that half the 'Number have been employ'd in that 'Trade.'

Anſwers. Now againſt this extraordinary Way of Reaſoning, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that the Account of Exports and Imports of Goods between both Nations, is a certain and infallible Way of trying whether the *French* Trade has been advantageous to this Kingdom.

I believe they are very right, that the making and vending 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures is *the Employ and Subſiſtence of a prodigious*

prodigious Multitude of Poor. I have not known any where in the Country, that a Husband, his Wife, and three or four Children, have ask'd any Relief from the Pariſh, if the whole Labour of ſuch a Family could procure 20 *l. per ann.* So that 4 *l. per* Head is the common annual Subſiſtence of working People in the Country, and conſequently the making and vending ſuch a quantity of Manufactures, to the Value of 400, 000 *l.* is the Employ and Subſiſtence of a hundred thouſand People.

And yet this Employment and Subſiſtence of ſo many Poor may be purchas'd a great deal too dear, if double the Numbers ſhall by this means be depriv'd of their Employment and Subſiſtence.

For what can theſe People mean, when they ſay, that *the Import of Foreign Goods being a ſuperfluous Expence, goes out of the Hands of but a few?* I ſuppoſe they mean, the Money that is carry'd out to purchaſe theſe Superfluities. It is very true, the Money goes out of the Hands of but very few; but the Superfluities introduced for it, cannot chuſe but deprive Multitudes here of their Employment and Subſiſtence.

I would ask them (the Nature of the *French* Trade conſider'd, and that it conſiſts in Manufactures) what Goods they think can be purchas'd for this Money, that ſhall not interfere with any of our own Manufactures? That ſhall not hinder our own

People from making the like or the very ſame? It will follow then, that we cannot introduce the Value of 800,000 *l.* in Foreign Manufactures, without putting as many of our own to a ſtand, and depriving as many People of their Employments as can be ſubſiſted for ſo great a Sum. If they ſay we buy Wines, we pay other Nations for them with our Manufactures; ſo that 'tis the ſame thing as if they were of our making.

It is true, we have the Employment of as many People, as can be ſubſiſted, by making and vending the Value of 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures for the *French* Trade, according to this Suppoſition, as a Recompence for giving up the Employment and Subſiſtence of as many as can be maintain'd by twice as great a Value. But what kind of Equivalent is this? To ſubſiſt a hundred thouſand, we ſhall ſtarve double the Number.

I have that Charity for the poor People, that I would, as they ſay, *abate* 100,000 *l. in the Publick Balance, rather than not export* 400,000 *l. a Year in Manufactures.* But how ſhall this be done? How is it poſſible for us by Trade to abate this or any other Part of the Publick Balance, without ſtarving greater Numbers than ſhall be employ'd in exporting thoſe Manufactures? I deny that any ſuch thing is poſſible.

But

But they put a Caſe, That we may export 400,000 *l.* and import 800,000 *l.* (they muſt mean both in Manufactures) and yet be gainers by the Trade.

They think it very certain, that we ſhall gain either 5, or 10, or 15 *per Cent.* upon the Sale of our Goods in *France.* But where is that Merchant that depends upon 10 *per Cent.* in an Average upon the Sale of Goods to *Leghorn?* And then can ſuch Profit be expected from ſo near a Country as *France?* or from a Voyage that can be performed in a third Part of the time?

But let the Advance upon the Sale of our Goods in *France* be as much beyond the 400,000 *l.* (either 5, or 10, or 15 *per Cent.*) as they pleaſe to make it, will not the Sale of *French* Goods here be at leaſt as much *per Cent.* beyond their ſuppos'd Value of 800,000 *l.*? It is notorious, that all the *French* Silks and moſt of their Linens were ſold here by Commiſſion (I have heard this from the very Gentlemen who were their Factors) ſo that the Property was never out of the *French* Merchant, till after the Sale of them in *England:* and by conſequence whatſoever was advanc'd upon the *French* Goods here, beyond the Value of them clear on board in *France,* was ſtill adding to the Balance which was due to that Kingdom, in their own way of accounting: And if our Imports were as great again as our Exports, the Advance to

France

France upon 800,000 *l.* was as much again as the Advance to *England* upon 400,000 *l.* They had better take the Account both of Exports and Imports clear on board from both Countries, than pretend to any Advance upon the Sale of our Goods in *France*. The Balance againſt *England* would be ſo much the greater, by a greater Advance upon their Goods than ours.

The Charge of Freight conſider'd.

Another thing they imagine is, that 50,000 *l.* more ought to be added to our Goods upon account of Freight; and ſhall nothing be added to the *French* Goods upon the ſame Account? Had we nothing to pay to *France* for the Freight of their Ships? However, to gratify theſe Men, I will ſuppoſe for once, that the whole Trade between *England* and *France* was carry'd on in *Engliſh* Bottoms: Yet, why 50,000 *l.* Increaſe upon our 400,000 *l.* for Freight? The Freight for Goods imported from the Plantations, *Turky*, and the *Eaſt-Indies*, is already reckon'd in the Value of them at the time of their Re-Exportation; ſo that all former Freight is part of that Value which makes up the 400,000 *l.* and can therefore add no Increaſe beyond that Sum. The Freight therefore can be nothing elſe than the Payment of the Carriage from *England* into *France*; and can the Carriage of 400,000 *l.* value in Goods, ſuch as we uſually ſent to *France*, amount to 50,000 *l.*?

What

What can be the Freight to *France*? And what quantity of Tonnage muſt be neceſſary for the Carriage of ſuch a Value of our Goods? So many of our Ships have heretofore gone with empty Holds for the Back-carriage of Wines and other heavy Goods, that 20 *s. per* Ton will be thought very great Freight for ſo ſhort a Voyage as to any Part of *France* in the Ocean. And certainly 150,000 *l.* value of *Eaſt-India* and *Turky* Goods will lie in 200 Tons of Shipping, and 800 Tons of Shipping muſt needs be ſufficient for 200,000 *l.* value of our Woollen Manufactures. A Million of Pounds weight of Sugar or Tobacco are not above 500 Tons, and 5000 Tons of Shipping are ſufficient for about 40,000 *l.* value in Corn. Then of what Goods would theſe Men have the 400,000 *l.* to conſiſt, to make the Freight or Carriage to *France* amount to 50,000 *l.* or to any more than 6500 *l*? Can it be imagin'd, that 6500 Tons of Shipping are not ſufficient for the Carriage of all the above-mentioned 400,000 *l.* in Goods?

And will not this Sum be abundantly recompenſed by the Advance to *France* upon the Sale of 800,000 *l.* value of Goods in *England*, when there can be an Advance to the latter only upon the Sale of half that Value? I am obliged to them for this Argument.

But

But if 40,000 *l.* could be gain'd to us over and above the Value of 400,000 *l.* upon the Sale of these Goods in *France*; and if also 50,000 *l.* were to be paid to us for Freight; would this make the Account even? Would there not be still against us 310,000 *l.* upon the Balance?

Whether Freight be all clear Profit.

To make good this Difference, they have recourse to the most extraordinary Argument I ever read. They suppose, that what is gain'd by Freight is all Profit, and that 10, or perhaps 5 *per Cent.* is the Profit we receive for Goods sold to *France*: 'If you allow, *say they*, 10 *per Cent.* gain'd 'by what we send to *France*, then this '50,000 *l.* paid on the Freight of our Ships 'is equal to 500,000 *l.* exported in Goods: 'If 10 *per Cent.* is too much, and you 'think we gain but 5 *per Cent.* then it is 'equal to a Million.'

What they mean seems to be this, That Freight is all Profit; and that 5 or 10 *per Cent.* being gain'd to the Nation by exporting Manufactures, this Freight is equal to the Gain upon 500,000 *l.* or a Million.

Now I ask them, Will this 50,000 *l.* (whether given us, or, as they wittily express it, *paid for Freight, all neat Money without any Equivalent*) prevent our losing 310,000 *l.* upon the Balance? The having it with or without an Equivalent, makes nothing to their Purpose. If 50,000 *l.* should be

be paid to *England* either *gratis* or for Freight, will it make the Poor amends for depriving them of Employment and Subſiſtence of more than ſix times as great a Value?

But how comes Money paid for Freight to be all clear Profit? Does the Builder or the Owner grow ſo much richer than the Merchant or the Manufacturer? Is not Shipping as much a Manufacture as Woollen, Silk, Linen, *&c.* And ſhould not all be equally promoted, in proportion to the Employment they give the People? And the more Manufactures ſhall be made in *England*, will there not be ſo much more Encouragement for our Shipping? And if the Introduction of 800,000 *l.* value in *French* Manufactures, ſhould ſo interfere with our own, that we ſhould make ourſelves the Value of 400,000 *l.* leſs than we did before; ſhould we not have leſs Employment for our Shipping? I conclude therefore, that theſe Advocates for the *French* Trade underſtand nothing of the Subjects upon which they are employ'd to write.

They would ſuggeſt, that the *French* Trade has employ'd 1000 Sail of Shipping, or at leaſt the one half: 500 or 1000 Sail: Bleſs us! what a Trade is this? *Number of Ships employ'd in the* French *Trade.*

They, for a good Reaſon I know, would not willingly have it thought that we ever imported ſo much as 16000 Tuns of Wine and Brandy; and I ſhould be glad they would

would shew, that we ever imported in any one Year above 10000 Tuns of all other Goods. Then 6500 Tuns, at four Voyages in a Year, will be sufficient both to carry our Exports to *France*, and perform all the Back-carriage. 6500 Tuns at 80 Tuns to a Ship, make about 80 Ships in the whole; but then they are such as hardly reserve the name of Ships. Is this their 500 or 1000 Sail of Shipping?

Upon the whole matter, I think, an exact Account of Exports and Imports is the only infallible way to shew whether we have gain'd or lost by our Trade with *France*. It is undeniable, that the *French* advance more upon the Sale of 800,000 *l.* value in Goods sold here, than we can upon the Sale of half that value of our Goods in *France*; that we gain very little by the Freight of Goods thither; and that notwithstanding our Gain in this way, the Ballance against us is still the same, or greater. And since neither our Advance upon the Sale of Goods in *France*, nor the Freight we are to receive from thence, is capable of making any Alteration in this Ballance; I must conclude, that the Advantages or Disadvantages of that Trade must be try'd by an Account of Exports and Imports between both Kingdoms.

I must next consider the several Cautions prescrib'd to me by these People, and also instruct my Readers how they ought to judge

judge of the *French* Trade by the help of such an Account.

As confident as they were at their first setting out, of proving the Trade advantageous to us by the Exports and Imports between both Countries, they seem to have laid aside all thoughts of that Argument, and to be afraid of nothing so much as of the Accounts which were laid before the last Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs, and which I have promis'd to publish, with a Valuation of the Particulars.

They plie me therefore with several Cautions concerning the first Account which is to come abroad, the Substance of all of them is as follows:

'That it may be such an Account, as the 'Commissioners of the Customs will own to 'be true.

'That it may take in not only the Ex-'ports of *London*, but of all the Out-Ports; 'and not only of *English* Goods, but of 'all foreign Goods re-exported.

'That to the Valuation of all these Goods, 'at the time of their Exportation, 10 *per* '*Cent.* may be added for the Profit of their 'Sale in *France*.

'That to this may be added the Freight 'for exporting those Goods from hence to '*France*; and not only this, but also the 'Freight for the Importation of such of 'them

'them as were foreign, and not of our own 'Growth and Manufacture.'

Thus much concerning our Exports: then for the Imports from that Kingdom, I am desired,

'That the Quantities of them may by 'no means exceed those of the Custom-'house Accounts, neither for *London* nor 'the Out-Ports.

'That the Valuation of them may not 'exceed the Rates given in *France*, and such 'as are to be seen in the Books of the Cus-'tom-house.

'That the Employment of our own Ship-'ping in bringing home these Goods may 'be justly estimated; which tho paid by 'our selves, *they say*, is infinitely our Ad-'vantage.

'And lastly, That a reasonable Allow-'ance may be made for the Medium of 'Corn exported, when a dear Year hap-'pens; which they think is one in seven, or 'at least one in ten.'

I am for making all reasonable Allowances to these Writers: I shall therefore grant them every thing they desire, or give them a Reason why I refuse it.

And first, as I have promis'd to begin with the Account of Exports and Imports from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686. I shall give the Readers that very Account of both, which was laid before the last Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs,

and

and which they muſt therefore *own to be a true one.* They themſelves upon the ſight of it, ſhall be convinc'd that I have not diminiſh'd the Exports of any kind of Goods, or increas'd the Quantities of any Goods imported, either for the Port of *London*, or any of the Out-Ports of this Kingdom.

And for the Valuation of all theſe Goods at that time, I believe I ſhall be thought, in the Opinion of every skilful Merchant, not to undervalue our own Exports: Let my Adverſaries give a truer Valuation if they can.

Whether 10 per Cent. *be a reaſonable Profit between* France *and* England.

But why is it that they will not be contented with the Value of our Goods clear on board? Why muſt 10 *per Cent.* be advanc'd upon the Value here, by the Sale of them in *France?* There will be the ſame Juſtice in advancing 10 *per Cent.* beyond the Value of *French* Goods clear on board, upon the Sale of them in *England.* This will very much aggravate the Account, to the diſadvantage of the *French* Trade. However, if they will inſiſt upon it, it ſhall be done.

They will object here, that we bought the *French* Goods clear on board in *France*, brought them home in our own Shipping, and could therefore have no Price to pay to *France* for theſe Goods beyond their firſt Value: That, on the other hand, we ſold no Goods to *France* clear on board in *England*, nor before their Arrival in that King-

dom; so that the Risque of the Sea was to be paid for by *France* to this Nation, as well as the Value of the Goods in *England*.

Both these Facts I must deny: vast Quantities of *French* Goods were sold in *England* by Commission, so that the Property of these Goods was never out of the *French* Merchants before the Sale of them in this Kingdom, as observ'd already; and therefore we were oblig'd to pay to *France* not only the Value of the Goods in that Country, but the Adventure of them into *England*. This is known to have been the Case of all their wrought Silks, and great part of their Linens; they were sold in *England* by Commission, and the *French* Nation was paid not only for the Value of them there, but for the Adventure of them hither. On the other hand, I must deny that all the *English* Goods were sold in *France* by Commission, and they will never be able to prove it. But be this as it will, a much greater Value of *French* Goods was sold in *England* by Commission, than of *English* Goods in *France*; so that if any thing is to be advanc'd upon the Sale beyond the Value clear on board, for the Adventure of the Sea, as much in proportion ought to be advanc'd beyond the Value of the Goods of the one Nation as well as the other. And if this Rule ought in justice to be observ'd, these Men must be very well contented with the Value of our Goods clear on

board in *England*, without any Allowance to be made for the Riſque or Adventure of the Sea.

But why 10 *per Cent.* Profit upon the Sale of either *Engliſh* or *French* Goods? Are the Countries at ſo great a diſtance? Is the Voyage ſo very dangerous? Is not the Riſque of the Sea to be recompens'd with leſs Profit? What Merchant is there in *England*, who would not think 2 or 3 *per Cent.* ſufficient Profit for a Voyage from one of theſe Countries to the other? However, if they will demand 10 *per Cent.* Profit in the one Caſe, in juſtice I ought to inſiſt upon it in the other.

Whether Freight ſhould be added to the Value of the Goods.

I come, in the next place, to the Freight, which they deſire may be alſo added to the Value of the *Engliſh* Goods exported into *France*. For my own part I think nothing more reaſonable, than that *France* ſhould pay the Carriage of all Goods which ſhe conſumes; and if the Carriage muſt be perform'd in *Engliſh* Bottoms, the Mony muſt be paid to *England*. If this has been the Caſe formerly, we have little reaſon to imagine it will be ſo hereafter; they are ſo much of late improved in Shipping, that they will certainly be Carriers for themſelves, if that ſhall be accounted any thing.

But indeed with reſpect to the Goods exported to that Country, it ought to be accounted very little. Every Maſter here was ready, as is very well known, to take

on board in *England* the Goods of every *English* Merchant *gratis*, for the ſake of Freight for the Back-carriage; which ſeldom exceeded 20 *s. per* Tun, from every Part of *France* in the Ocean. Yet to allow them 5 or 10 *s. per* Tun for the Freight of all our Exports into *France*, it will amount to a very inconſiderable Sum, and ſuch as hardly deſerves the mention. But I will be ſure not to forget their Caution at the foot of our Exports to that Kingdom.

The laſt Demand in behalf of our exported Goods, is, that the Freight for the Importation of ſuch of them as were foreign, ſhall be added to the value of them at the time of their Exportation. In the Valuation of our Goods clear on board outwards, the Freight for the Importation of ſuch as were brought hither from our Plantations, *Turkey* or the *Eaſt-Indies*, is always reckon'd as part of their Value at their Exportation. That which they want is, that the Freight for them into *England* ſhould be reckon'd twice over. I commend them for this Conceit, and I perſuade my ſelf they will never loſe any thing for want of asking.

As for the Quantity and Valuation of all the Goods imported, they will find by the Account it ſelf, that I do not exceed the Quantities return'd to the laſt Parliament by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; and as to their Values, I ſhall take the beſt Advice I am able: and I will allow them, or any other Perſon in the World, to correct every

every one of my Miſtakes; and as I ſhall have occaſion to produce other Accounts hereafter, I will allow every reaſonable Correction.

They proceed in the next place, to the vaſt Article of Shipping imploy'd for the Importation of Goods from *France*, which tho paid by our ſelves, they think the Value of this Advantage ought to be eſtimated at the foot of the Account, and reckon'd as part of our Profit by the *French* Trade. And a great many comparative and ſuperlative Words are made uſe of, to harangue their Readers into a Belief of this Advantage.

For my own part, I ſhall not diſpute at preſent, whether the Nation is a Gainer by employing her own Ships in the *French* Trade, and paying nothing to *France* for the Importation of Goods from that Country. I ſhall take it for granted, if they pleaſe, that the thing is Fact, and that the Employment of our own Shipping, even to import Goods for ourſelves, is our Advantage.

Yet what ſhall be accounted the Extent of this Advantage? It can certainly be no greater than the Freight we are to pay for the Goods we import into this Kingdom.

What Shipping is ſufficient for Export and Import from France *in the* Ocean.

And what is the Value of all this Freight? 30000 Tuns of Shipping are certainly ſufficient in one ſingle Voyage to carry all the

Goods that ever were exported to *France*, or imported thence in any one Year. If they think this not sufficient, I desire they will inform their Readers what Goods were ever imported from that Kingdom, that requir'd a greater Quantity of Shipping. The Freight, as I have said before, cannot exceed 20 *s. per* Tun, to and from any Part of *France* on the Ocean; so that the whole Value of this Advantage cannot exceed 30,000 *l. per annum.*

Value of it per ann.

But are we able to import such Quantities of Wines, and other Goods, from *France*, without lessening in proportion the Importation of the like Goods from *Portugal*, *Italy*, and other Countries? And are not our own Ships also employ'd in these Trades as well as that of *France*? And what is the Freight to *Italy*, *Portugal*, &c.? 4 *l. per* Tun out and home at a Medium; and consequently for 30,000 Tons, 120,000 *l. per ann.* So that for the employing our own Shipping in the *French* Trade, to the Value of 30,000 *l. per ann.* we are to lay by our Shipping in the *Portugal* and *Italian* Trades, of the Value of 120,000 *l. per ann.* Certainly they will no more insist upon the great Advantage of employing our own Shipping in the Importation of Goods from *France*: instead of increasing the Employment of our Shipping, they must needs be sensible that it tends to the Destruction of our Navigation.

The Value of that to Italy, Portugal, *&c. per ann.*

Lastly

Laſtly, for their dear Year of Corn, I ſhall make them no Allowance: Let them produce at any time their dear Year, with the whole Exports and Imports of that Year, and it ſhall be allow'd. But they are very much miſtaken, if they think our Exportation of Corn for this Year 1713 can be any Rule for the time to come. We had, by the Superiority of our Troops in the late War, forc'd almoſt all the Hands of the *French* King's Subjects from the Plough into his Armies, and made a Dearth in his Dominions: at other times *France* is able to ſupply herſelf with Corn, and even other Countries when they want it; and ſhe would very ſeldom buy from us, without the Bounty we give the Buyers. And whenſoever they are almoſt ſtarving for want of Bread, they will buy from every Country, whether Enemies or Friends, without a Treaty of Commerce; as appears by what they did this very Year, tho the late Treaty was not made effectual by a Law.

Thus I think I have conſider'd every one of their Cautions; I have reſolv'd to take every one of them that can be thought reaſonable, and I have given Reaſons for rejecting all the reſt: And this is what I had to ſay to this Matter. I muſt now give a few ſhort Inſtructions how to judge of the *French* Trade by the Account which I have promis'd.

1. Every one will be able to see, if we have imported more Goods than we have exported, to the Value of 800,000 *l.* that we had so much Money to pay to that Kingdom.

2. If there are not above 16 Millions of current Silver in this Kingdom, every Farmer who has Corn to sell at Market, every Gentleman who has Rent to receive from his Tenant, will be sensible of the Inconvenience, if a 20th Part of all our current Money should be yearly exported by our Trade to *France*, and not repaid by that with any other Country; and if it should be repaid from any other Country, it would be no Thanks at all to *France*.

3. Every one will perceive that this Balance must be paid for Wines or Manufactures, and that an equal Value of both must be hinder'd from being made at home, or from being imported from other Foreign Countries.

4. We purchase Wines and Manufactures from other Countries, with Manufactures of our own making; so that 'tis the same thing as if we made them all ourselves. Whence it follows, that if Wines or Manufactures, equal to such a Balance as I have mention'd, should be imported from *France*, it must prevent the making in *England* Manufactures of like Value.

5. And

5. And Lastly, If of every Manufacture at a Medium, four fifth Parts of the Price are given to the Labour bestow'd upon it, and one fifth to the Rents, for the Wool, Leather, or other Product of the Lands; and if the Manufactures, imported from *France* equal to the Balance of 800,000 *l.* as above-mention'd, prevent the making of others of like Value in *England*, every one will perceive, that the Landed Interest must lose 160,000 *l. per ann.* of their Rents, and as many People must be depriv'd of their Employments, as are subsisted for 640,000 *l. per ann.* who must therefore come to the Lands for a Maintenance.

An ACCOUNT of the *Imports* and *Exports* to and from *England* and *France*, from *Michaelmas* 1685. to *Michaelmas* 1686. Which was laid before the PARLIAMENT in 1713, by the *Commissioners* of the *Customs*; with a just Valuation of all the Parcels, shewing the Loss that *England* sustain'd by our TRADE with *France* that Year.

An ACCOUNT *of Goods imported into the Port of* London *from* France, *from* Michaelmas 1685, *to* Michaelmas 1686.

				l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Anchovies	94	Double Barrels	at	0	15	0	*per* Barrel	70	10	0
Ditto	354	Single Barrels		0	7	6	*per* Barrel	132	15	0
Annotto	2100	*lib.*		0	2	6	*per lib.*	262	10	0
Bugles Great	1241	*lib.*		0	4	0	*per lib.*	248	4	0
Small	100	*lib.*		0	6	8	*per lib.*	33	6	8
Lace	166	*lib.*		0	8	0	*per lib.*	66	8	0
Books unbound	229	*Ct.*		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	229	0	0
Brandy	1568 Tuns, 215 Gallons			20	0	0	*per* Tun	31377	1	3
Basket Rods	921	Bundles		0	6	8	*per* Bundle	307	0	0
Bracelets or Necklaces of Glass	37	Small Groce		1	4	0	*per* Groce	44	8	0

Boukeel

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Boulteel Raines	368 Pieces	at	0	10	0	*per* Piece	184	0	0
Buckrams	842 Pieces		2	10	0	*per* 12 Pieces	175	8	4
Cheese	47 ½ *Ct.* weight		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	59	7	6
Cork	5104 ½ *Ct.* weight.		0	16	8	*per Ct.*	4253	15	0
Capers	86474 *lib.*		0	0	6	*per lib.*	2161	17	0
Dornix with Caddas	932 ½ Pieces		1	10	0	*per* Piece	1398	15	0
Ditto with Silk	19 Pieces		2	0	0	*per* Piece	38	0	0
Fleams to let Blood	3876 Pieces		0	0	2	*per* Piece	32	6	0
Flax undress'd	112 ¼ *Ct.* weight.		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	112	5	0
Feathers for Beds	761 ½ *Ct.* weight.		6	0	0	*per Ct.*	4570	10	0
Martins Skins	3 $\frac{15}{40}$ Timber		10	6	6	*per* Timber	38	15	0
Fans for Corn	360 Pieces		0	6	8	*per* Piece	120	0	0
Fans for Women	162 Dozens		2	0	0	*per* Dozen	324	0	0
Glass for Windows	1487 Cases		1	10	0	*per* Case	2230	10	0
Glass-Pipes great	92 ½ *Ct.*		7	10	0	*per Ct.*	691	17	6
Raisins Solis	81 ¾ *Ct.*		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	102	3	9
Looking-Glasses	2 Dozen		45	0	0	*per* Dozen	90	0	0
Glass Sights for ditto	6 Dozen		30	0	0	*per* Dozen	180	0	0
Goods unrated						Value.	13558	4	6
Gauls	100 ¼ *Ct.*		3	10	0	*per Ct.*	350	17	6
Almonds Sweet	309 ¼ *Ct.*		4	10	0	*per Ct.*	1391	12	6
Annifeeds	18 ½ *Ct.*		2	0	0	*per Ct.*	37	0	0
Pepper	350 *lib.*		0	0	9	*per lib.*	19	17	6
Prunes	17256 ¾ *Ct.*		0	15	0	*per Ct.*	12942	11	3
Iron	160 *Ct.*		12	0	0	*per* Ton	96	0	0

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Incle unwrought	932 *lib.*	at	0	2	6	*per lib.*	116	10	0
British Linen	200 Single Ells		6	13	4	*per* hundred Ells	13	6	8
Canvas Vitry	6145 ¼ hundred		5	0	0	*per* hund. of 120 Ells	30726	5	0
Canvas *Norman*, narrow	1370 ½ hundred		6	0	0	*per* hundred	8221	0	0
Ditto Broad	1 hundred						25	0	0
Cambricks	2631 ½ Pieces		2	0	0	*per* Piece	5263	0	0
Diaper Napkining	41057 Yards		0	1	4	*per* Yard	2737	2	8
Ditto Tabling	7437 Yards		0	4	0	*per* Yard	1487	8	0
Damask Napkining	384 Yards		0	1	4	*per* Yard	25	16	0
Ditto Tabling	143 Yards		0	4	0	*per* Yard	28	12	0
Dowlas	57 ½ Pieces		5	0	0	*per* Piece	288	15	0
Germany Broad	½ hundred		10	0	0	*per* hundred	7	10	0
Ditto Narrow	14 hundred		4	0	0	*per* hundred	56	0	0
Linen	1518 ½ Ells		0	1	8	*per* Ell	1265	5	0
Lockrams	20035 Pieces		5	0	0	*per* Piece	100175	0	0
Gentins	2021 Pieces		1	10	0	*per* Piece	3031	10	0
Lutestrings Catlings	124 Small Groce		0	2	8	*per* Groce	16	10	8
Minikings	29 ½ Small Groce		1	6	8	*per* Groce	39	6	8
Ordinary Oil	18 Tuns		30	0	0	*per* Tun	540	0	0
Sallet Oil	1 Tun 206 Gallons		63	0	0	*per* Tun	118	0	0
Train Oil	2 Tuns		17	0	0	*per* Tun	34	0	0
Olives	113 Hogsheads		8	0	0	*per* Hogshead	904	0	0
Blue Paper	20 Reams		0	10	0	*per* Ream	10	0	0
Ditto Cap	20 Reams		0	7	6	*per* Ream	7	10	0
Ditto Copy	77336 Reams		0	5	0	*per* Ream	19334	0	0

Ditto

Ditto Demy	1670 Reams	at	0	15	0	*per* Ream	1252	10	0
Ditto Royal and Larger Paper	1659 Reams		2	0	0	*per* Ream	3318	0	0
Plaister of *Paris*	32 Mounts		2	0	0	*per* Mount	64	0	0
Plate Silver White	1423 Ounces		0	6	0	*per* Ounce	426	18	0
Ditto Gilt	1367 Ounces		0	7	6	*per* Ounce	512	12	6
Quails	915 Dozen		0	4	0	*per* Dozen	183	0	0
Rosen	7048 ¼ *Ct.* weight		0	6	8	*per Ct.*	2349	8	4
Rape of Grapes	5 Tuns		3	5	0	*per* Tun	16	5	0
Thrown Silk	1628 *lib.*		1	0	0	*per lib.*	1628	0	0
Wrought Silk	5906 ½ *lib.*		2	10	0	*per lib.*	14766	5	0
Raw Silk	51 *lib.*		0	15	0	*per lib.*	38	5	0
Salt	892 Weys		2	0	0	*per* Wey	1784	0	0
Saffron	280 *lib.*		1	10	0	*per lib.*	420	0	0
Steel	42 *Ct.* weight		1	10	0	*per Ct.*	63	0	0
Succads	9047 *lib.*		0	3	0	*per lib.*	1357	1	0
Soap	3279 *Ct.* weight		2	10	0	*per Ct.*	8197	10	0
Seaholly Roots	31 ½ *Ct.* weight		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	31	10	0
Cyder	7 Tuns 168 Gallons		8	0	0	*per* Tun	61	6	8
Caen Stones	70 Tuns		0	15	0	*per* Tun	52	10	0
Thred Sisters	178 ½ *lib.*		0	15	0	*per lib.*	133	17	6
Ditto Whited Brown	5395 ½ Dozen *lib.*		1	4	0	*per* Dozen *lib.*	6474	12	0
Ditto Piecing	44 $\frac{48}{72}$ Dozen *lib.*		1	4	0	*per* Dozen *lib.*	53	16	0
Ditto Bridges	20347 ½ Dozen *lib.*		1	0	0	*per* Dozen *lib.*	20347	6	8
Ticks for Beds	30 Pieces		1	10	0	*per* Piece	45	0	0

Tapestry

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Tapeſtry with Caddas	1188 Ells	at	0	8	0	*per* Ell	475	4	0
Ditto with Silk	162 Ells		0	13	4	*per* Ell	108	0	0
Steel-Wire	3500 *lib.*		0	3	0	*per lib.*	525	0	0
Wine-Lees	127 Tuns		4	0	0	*per* Tun	508	0	0
Sheeps Wool	9 Bags		10	0	0	*per* Bag	90	0	0
Lambs Wool	2 Bags		10	0	0	*per* Bag	20	0	0
Spaniſh Wool	2 Bags		20	0	0	*per* Bag	40	0	0
Walnuts	493 ½ Barrels		0	6	8	*per* Barrel	164	10	0
Wine	12760 Tons		17	10	0	*per* Tun	223300	0	0
Yarn Worſted	200 Pounds		0	3	0	*per lib.*	30	0	0
Yarn Mohair	282 *lib.*		0	3	0	*per lib.*	42	6	0
Yarn Raw-Linen	676 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	33	16	0
Skins Kid dreſs'd	600		3	10	0	*per* hundred	21	0	0
Kid in the Hair	560124		3	0	0	*per* hundred	16803	14	3
Seal	4000		0	1	8	*per* Skin	333	6	8
Buck dreſs'd	34		0	5	0	*per* Skin	8	10	0
Calf	5570		1	0	0	*per* Dozen	464	3	4
Huſs	9534		0	0	6	*per* Skin	238	7	0
Sheep and Lamb Skins	15680		1	5	0	*per* hundred	196	0	0
Mill-Stones	400		10	0	0	*per* Piece	4000	0	0
Hemp Rough	608 *Ct.*		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	608	0	0
		D R U G S.							
Coral in Fragments	302 *lib.*	at	0	3	4	*per lib.*	50	6	8
Myrrh	173 *lib.*		0	3	0	*per lib.*	25	19	0
Tamarinds	490 *lib.*		0	0	10	*per lib.*	20	8	4

Turbith

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Turbith	35 *lib.*	at	0	5	0	*per lib.*	8	15	0
Oil of Turpentine	9000 *lib.*		0	0	6	*per lib.*	225	0	0
Hermodactiles	340 *lib.*		0	2	0	*per lib.*	34	0	0
Bdellium	1149 *lib.*		0	2	6	*per lib.*	143	12	6
Alkermes Syrup	1137 *lib.*		0	6	8	*per lib.*	379	0	0
Ciceres	1740 *lib.*		0	0	6	*per lib.*	43	10	0
Cantharides	684 *lib.*		0	5	0	*per lib.*	171	0	0
Garden Seeds	4266 *lib.*		0	0	8	*per lib.*	142	4	8
Oil of Spike	460 *lib.*		0	1	8	*per lib.*	38	6	8
Fennel Seeds	3000 *lib.*		0	0	6	*per lib.*	75	0	0
Prunelloes	24888 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	1244	8	0
Verdigreaſe	11125 *lib.*		0	1	8	*per lib.*	927	1	8
Labdanum	725 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	36	5	0
Fennugreek	95 ½ *Ct.*		0	15	0	*per Ct.*	71	12	6
Orange-Flower Water	268 Gallons		0	5	0	*per* Gallon	67	0	0
Roſe Leaves	400 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	20	0	0
Cortex Caperum	230 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	11	10	0
Antimonium Crudum	203 ½ *Ct.*		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	203	10	0
Benjamin	69 *lib.*		0	5	0	*per lib.*	17	5	0
Cummin-Seeds	14 *Ct.*		1	13	4	*per Ct.*	23	6	8
Almonds Bitter	61 *Ct.*		2	0	0	*per Ct.*	122	0	0
Lentiles	1550 *lib.*		0	0	3	*per lib.*	19	7	6
Sal Armoniack	184 *lib.*		0	1	8	*per lib.*	15	6	8
Turpentine Common	2023 *Ct.*		0	10	0	*per Ct.*	1011	10	1
Total of the Imports into the Port of *London*,							569126	0	0

Be-

Besides several other Drugs, Pomegranates, Apples, Cherries, dry'd Plums and Pears, Onions, Rice, Beans, Oranges and Lemons, Lawns, *Muscovia* and *Polonia* Linen, Sugar, Honey, Hops, Teazles, Budge and Goat Skins, Gloves, Jett, Oaker, Oakham, Hoops, Bricks, Orchall, Twine, Quills, Rackets, Rings of Wire, Canes, Rosa Solis, Wash-Balls, Glass Vials, Inkhorns, Ink for Printers, Burrs for Mill-Stones, Table-Books and Pastboards for Books, Tinder-Boxes, Rubbing and Comb-Brushes, Cases for Needles, Beaver-Wool, Freeze, knit Waistcoats, Stuffs and Cloth of Woollen, Spruce Canvas, and Canvas tufted with Thred.

An ACCOUNT *of Goods imported from* France *into all the Out Ports of* England, *from* Michaelmas 1685 *to* Michaelmas 1686, (*except* Deal, Dartmouth, Whitby *and* Milford, *for* Michaelmas *Quarter* 1686.)

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Allom	24 *Ct.*	at	0	12	0	*per Ct.*	14	8	0
Anchovies	42 Barrels		0	7	6	*per* Barrel	15	15	0
Almonds	35 ½ *Ct.*		4	10	0	*per Ct.*	159	15	0
Burrs for Mill-Stones	2300		2	10	0	*per* hundred	57	10	0
Brandy	599 ¼ Tun		20	0	0	*per* Tun	11995	0	0
Cheese	800 *Ct.*		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	1000	0	0
Corn Fans	10 Dozen		0	6	8	*per* Piece	40	0	0
Cork	357 ¼ *Ct.*		0	16	8	*per Ct.*	298	2	6
Cordage	16 ¼ *Ct.*		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	20	18	9
Calve-Skins in the Hair	31922		1	0	0	*per* Dozen	2660	3	4
Figs	121 *Ct.*		0	16	0	*per Ct.*	96	16	0
Frashers	360 ¼ *Ct.*		6	0	0	*per Ct.*	2162	10	0

Drinking-

		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Drinking-Glaſſes	3600	0	15	0	*per* hundred	27	0	0
Goods *ad Valorem*						7023	15	8
Muſcovado Sugar	260 *Ct.*	1	5	0	*per Ct.*			
Mace	11 *Ct.* 1 *q.* 15 *lib.*	0	12	0	*per* Pound	325	0	0
Honey	191 Tun	30	0	0	*per* Tun	765	0	0
Hemp rough	670 *Ct.*	1	0	0	*per Ct.*	5730	0	0
Iron	147 Tun, 7 *Ct.*	12	0	0	*per* Tun	670	0	0
Kid-Skins	28731	3	0	0	*per* hundred	1768	4	0
Polldavys	2038 Bolts	1	0	0	*per* Bolt	861	18	7
Linen Yarn	4506 *lib.*	0	1	0	*per lib.*	2038	0	0
Linen Holland	389 Ells	0	4	0	*per* Ell	225	6	0
Lockrams	37245 Pieces	5	0	0	*per* Piece	77	16	0
Lawns *Sileſia*	30 Pieces	0	10	0	*per* Piece	186225	0	0
Britiſh Cloth	6502 Ells	6	13	4	*per* hundred	15	0	0
Buckrams	151 Pieces	2	10	0	*per* dozen Pieces	433	9	4
Flanders Linen	166 Ells	0	4	0	*per* Ell	31	9	2
Diaper Napkining	4500 Yards	0	1	4	*per* Yard	32	0	0
Dowlas	11541 Pieces	5	0	0	*per* Piece	300	0	0
Genting	299 Pieces	1	10	0	*per* Piece	57705	0	0
Moloſſes	859½ *Ct.*	0	13	4	*per Ct.*	448	10	0
Match	5250 *Ct.*	1	10	0	*per Ct.*	573	0	0
Oakham	1374 *Ct.*	0	10	0	*per Ct.*	5250	0	0
Prunes	22748½ *Ct.*	0	15	0	*per Ct.*	687	0	0
Oil	7 Tuns, 2 Hogſheads	30	0	0	*per* Tun	22311	11	3
Paper	11617 Reams	0	5	0	*per* Ream	225	0	0
						2904	5	0

		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Rosin	4992 *Cr.*	0	6	8	*per Cr.*	1664	0	0
Salt	15821 Weys	2	0	0	*per Wey*	31642	0	0
Soap	2530 ½ *Cr.*	2	10	0	*per Cr.*	6326	17	6
Silk Wrought	115591 *lib.*	2	10	0	*per lib.*	288977	10	0
N. B. Great Part of the Wrought Silks were worth from 3 *l.* to 4 *l. per lib.*								
Tallow	728 ½ *Cr.*	1	0	0	*per Cr.*	728	5	0
Tow	80 *Cr.*	0	10	0	*per Cr.*	40	0	0
Thred Bruges	22 Dozen	1	0	0	*per* Dozen	22	0	0
Tregar	306 Pieces	5	0	0	*per* Piece	1530	0	0
Verdigreafe	327 *lib.*	0	1	8	*per lib.*	27	5	0
Wine	3888 ½ Tuns	17	10	0	*per* Tun	68053	2	6
Walnuts	3328 Barrels	0	6	8	*per* Barrel	1109	6	8
					Total of the Imports into the Out-Ports,	715293	10	2

Befides Apples, Cheſnuts, Lemons, Olives, Barley, Muſtard Seed, Onions, Peaſe, Quails, Wheat, Cadings, Earlings, Out-nall Thred, Ticking, Copperas, Gun-Powder, Twine, Flax, Hops, Succads, Vinegar, Wine-Lees, Laths, Plaiſter of *Paris*, empty Casks, Parchment, Seal-Skins.

An

An ACCOUNT *of Goods exported to* France *from the Port of* London, *from* Michaelmas 1685. *to* Michaelmas 1686.

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Long Cloths	424	at	10	0	0	*per* Cloth	4240	0	0
Short Cloths	164		8	0	0	*per* Cloth	1312	0	0
Spaniſh Cloths	4190		15	0	0	*per* Cloth	62850	0	0
Kerſeys	3298 Pieces		1	15	0	*per* Piece	5771	10	0
Double Dozens	152 Pieces		5	0	0	*per* Piece	760	0	0
Single Dozens	1289		2	10	0	*per* Piece	3222	10	0
Cloth Raſhes	2 Pieces		5	0	0	*per* Piece	10	0	0
Perpets and Serges	7672 Pieces		2	0	0	*per* Piece	15344	0	0
Stuffs and Says	738 Pieces		2	0	0	*per* Piece	1476	0	0
Woollen Cloth in Remnants	1657 *lib.*					valu'd at	300	0	0
Flannels	28230 Yards		0	1	0	*per* Yard	1411	10	0
Freezes	21737 Yards		0	3	0	*per* Yard	3256	11	0
Single Bays	1153 Pieces		2	10	0	*per* Piece	2882	10	0
Double Bays	712 Pieces		4	0	0	*per* Piece	2848	0	0
Minikin Bays	58 Pieces		6	0	0	*per* Piece	348	0	0
Penniſtones freized	18 } 43 Pieces								
Penniſtons unfreiz'd	25 }		3	0	0	*per* Piece	129	0	0
Wadmole *alias* Wadding	830 Yards		0	0	6	*per* Yard	20	15	0
Cottons and Plains	90685 Goads		9	0	0	*per* 100 Goads	8161	13	0

Camblets

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Camblets Hair and Worsted	439 *lib.*	at	0	10	0	*per lib.*	219	10	0
Hats, Castors and Felts	22 Dozen		2	10	0	*per* Dozen	55	0	0
Fustians	124 Ends		1	0	0	*per* Piece	124	0	0
Mens Worsted Hose	2139 Dozen		2	0	0	*per* Dozen	4278	0	0
Childrens Worsted Hose	472 Dozen		0	8	0	*per* Dozen	188	16	0
Mens Woollen Hose	4364 ½ Dozen		0	15	0	*per* Dozen	3273	7	6
Childrens Woollen Hose	1130 Dozen		0	4	0	*per* Dozen	226	0	0
Garments	141		1	0	0	*per* Garment	141	0	0
Woollen Caps	8 Dozen		0	3	0	*per* Dozen	1	4	0
Silk wrought, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk	7014 *lib.*		0	15	0	*per lib.*	5260	10	0
Buttons, Hair	77 Groce		0	2	6	*per* Groce	9	12	6
Glass and Earthen Ware	9248 Pieces		0	0	2	*per* Piece	77	1	4
Haberdashery Ware	9 ½ *Ct.*		10	0	0	*per Ct.*	95	0	0
Tann'd Leather	7646 ¼ *Ct.*		3	0	0	*per Ct.*	22938	15	0
Leather wrought	619 *lib.*		0	1	6	*per lib.*	46	8	6
Old Shoes	1075 Dozen		0	10	0	*per* Dozen	537	10	0
Saddles	3		1	0	0	*per* Saddle	3	0	0
Coach-Harness	1 Pair						5	0	0
Tobacco Pipes	226 Groce		0	1	0	*per* Groce	11	6	0
Virginals	3 Pair		5	0	0	*per* Pair	15	0	0
Plain Leather Gloves	86 Dozen		0	12	0	*per* Dozen	51	12	0
Duck Leather Gloves	6 Pair		0	2	0	*per* Pair	0	12	0
Bellows	12 Dozen		1	0	0	*per* Dozen	12	0	0
Books printed and Maps	49 ¼ *Ct.*		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	49	5	0

Butter

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Butter	934 ½ Firkins	at	1	0	0	per Firkin	934	10	0
Glue	1013 ½ Ct.		1	5	0	per Ct.	1266	17	6
Gunpowder	502 Ct.		2	15	0	per Ct.	1380	10	0
Starch	18 ½ Ct.		1	0	0	per Ct.	18	10	0
Allum	295 Ct.		1	4	0	per Ct.	354	0	0
Beef	3 ⅛ Barrel		1	10	0	per Barrel	4	13	9
Beer	10 Tun		4	0	0	per Tun	40	0	0
Cheese	8 ¼ Ct.		1	5	0	per Ct.	10	6	3
Hoops	800						2	0	0
Pictures	3						6	0	0
Wheat	701 Quarters		1	4	0	per Quarter	841	4	0
Rye	673 Quarters		0	16	0	per Quarter	538	8	0
Oats	35 Quarters		0	10	0	per Quarter	17	10	0
Oatmeal	48 Bushels		0	3	0	per Bushel	7	4	0
Herrings	1324 Barrels		0	15	0	per Barrel	993	0	0
Salmon	49 Barrels		4	0	0	per Barrel	196	0	0
Bees-Wax	18 ½ Ct.		6	0	0	per Ct.	109	10	0
Coals	20 Chaldron		1	0	0	per Chaldron	20	0	0
Coney-Wool	1900 lib.		0	7	0	per lib.	665	0	0
Tin	2417 Ct.		3	10	0	per Ct.	8459	10	0
Pewter	81 Ct.		0	1	0	per lib.	453	12	0
Lead	2797 Fodder		12	0	0	per Fodder	33564	0	0
Lead Shot	1258 Ct.		0	14	0	per Ct.	880	12	0
Wrought Brass and Copper	28 ½ Ct.		8	0	0	per Ct.	228	0	0
Iron Ordnance	31 Ct.		0	12	0	per Ct.	18	12	0

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Iron wrought and Clock work	400 ¼ *Ct.*	at	2	0	0	*per Ct.*	800	10	0
Lanthorn Leaves	336900		0	10	0	*per* hundred	1684	10	0
Rams-horns	750								
Stags-horns	100.						5	0	0
Ox-bones	30400..		0	6	8	*per* Mill	10	2	8
Linseeds	214 ½ Quarters		2	0	0	*per* Quarter	429	0	0
Sugar refined	2 *Ct.*		3	0	0	*per Ct.*	6	0	0
Sealing-Wax	30 *lib.*		0	5	0	*per lib.*	7	10	0
Horses	11		10	0	0	each	110	0	0
Unrated Goods							7148	16	0
Skins, Hare	80508		0	3	0	*per* dozen	1006	7	0
Stags and grey Coney	103930		2	10	0	*per* 120 Skins	2165	4	2
Cats	50						0	7	6
Dogs	141 ½ dozen		0	6	9	*per* dozen	42	9	0
Bucks	20		0	4	0	*per* dozen	4	0	0
Sheep dress'd	225		0	0	5	*per* Piece	4	13	9
		FOREIGN GOODS.							
Pot-Ashes	23694 *lib.*	at	1	10	0	*per Ct.*	317	6	6
Almonds	19 ½ *Ct.*		4	10	0	*per Ct.*	86	12	6
Amber-Beads	42 *lib.*		1	0	0	*per lib.*	42	0	0
Braziletta Wood	183 Tuns, 16 *Ct.*		0	10	0	*per Ct.*	1838	0	0
Barrilla	360 *Ct.*		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	450	0	0
Bees-Wax	1135 *Ct.*		4	0	0	*per Ct.*	4540	0	0
Brimstone	541 *Ct.*		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	676	5	0

Checks

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Checks	1 Piece	at					2	0	0
Canvas	290 Ells		0	1	2	*per* Ell	36	18	4
Currants	565 ½ *Ct.*		1	10	0	*per Ct.*	848	5	0
Canary	122 Gallons		0	5	0	*per* Gallon	30	10	0
Cow-Hides	9685		0	5	0	*per* Hide	2421	5	0
Cinnamon	4200 *lib.*		0	4	6	*per lib.*	945	0	0
Cochineal	8810 *lib.*		0	18	0	*per lib.*	7929	0	0
Diaper	900 Yards		0	1	4	*per* Yard	60	0	0
Elephants Teeth	204 *Ct.*		9	0	0	*per Ct.*	1836	0	0
Figs	48 *Ct.*		0	16	0	*per Ct.*	38	8	0
Guinea Grains	50 *lib.*		0	0	8	*per lib.*	1	13	4
Germany Linen broad	10 ½ hundred Ells		10	0	0	*per* hundred	101	13	4
Ditto narrow	34 ½ hundred Ells		4	0	0	*per* hundred	136	13	4
Gloves	11 Dozen		0	12	0	*per* dozen	6	12	0
Hemp	22 *Ct.*		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	22	0	0
Horn Plates	6300		0	13	0	*per* hundred	40	19	0
Hose	533 ½ Dozen		1	0	0	*per* dozen	533	10	0
Honey	19 ½ *Ct.*		30	0	0	*per* Tun	29	5	0
Hops	32 ½ *Ct.*		1	10	0	*per Ct.*	49	2	6
Indico rich	2610 *lib.*		0	5	0	*per lib.*	652	10	0
Iron	1 Tun						12	0	0
Inkle wrought	1250 *lib.*		0	13	4	*per lib.*	833	6	8
Lockrams	3 Pieces		5	0	0	*per* Piece	15	0	0
Lemons	15000		0	5	0	*per* hundred	375	0	0
Linseed	150 Bushels		2	0	0	*per* Quarter	37	10	0

Lawns

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Lawns *Silesia*	4 Pieces	at	0	10	0	*per* Piece	2	0	0
Linen	179 Ells		0	1	8	*per* Ell	14	18	4
Logwood	26 ½ Tuns		12	0	0	*per* Tun	318	0	0
Oil ordinary	461 ¼ Tuns		30	0	0	*per* Tun	13852	10	0
Ozenbrigs	3700 Ells		0	0	8	*per* Ell	123	6	8
Pitch	15 Lasts		15	0	0	*per* Last	225	0	0
Prunelloes	25 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	1	5	0
Raisins Solis	508 ¼ *Ct.*		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	635	18	9
Ditto *Malaga*	37 ½ *Ct.*		1	0	0	*per Ct.*	37	10	0
Soap hard	26 *Ct.*		2	10	0	*per Ct.*	65	0	0
Italian wrought Silk	181 *lib.*		2	10	0	*per Ct.*	452	10	0
Silk wrought with Gold and Silver	134 ½ Ells		0	10	0	per Ell	67	5	0
Silk Stockings stitch'd with Gold	2 pair								
Safflower	524 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	26	4	0
Shomach	65 ½ *Ct.*		6	9	0	*per Ct.*	29	9	6
Salmon	211 Barrels		2	10	0	*per* Barrel	527	10	0
Steel	80 *Ct.*		1	10	0	*per Ct.*	120	0	0
Skins, Beaver	800		0	3	0	*per* Skin	120	0	0
Ditto Coney	27170		2	10	0	*per* 120 Skins	566	0	10
Ditto Otter	200		0	6	0	*per* Skin	60	0	0
Tallow *Irish*	112 *Ct.*		1	2	0	*per Ct.*	123	4	0
Tortoise-shell	625 *lib.*		10	0	0	*per Ct.*	55	16	0
Twine	3 ½ *Ct.*		2	10	0	*per Ct.*	8	15	0

Spanish

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Spanish Wool	603 *Ct.* and 83 Bags	at	0	2	0	*per lib.*	8247	12	0
Wheat	218 Quarters		1	4	0	*per* Quarter	261	12	0
	PLANTATION GOODS.								
Ginger	18 ¼ *Ct.*	at	0	16	0	*per Ct.*			
Indico Plant	700 *lib.*		0	3	6	*per lib.*	14	12	0
Sugar brown	6091 ½ *Ct.*		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	122	10	0
Sugar white	114 ½ *Ct.*		2	5	0	*per Ct.*	7614	7	6
Tobacco	131783 *lib.*		0	0	3 ½	*per lib.*	257	12	6
	TURKY GOODS.						1921	16	7
Anniseeds	24 *Ct.*		2	0	0	*per Ct.*			
Coffee	27 ¼ *Ct.*		8	0	0	*per Ct.*	48	0	0
Cotton	12517 *lib.*		0	0	6	*per lib.*	218	0	0
Cotton Yarn	113401 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	312	18	6
Carpets	12		1	10	0	*per* Piece	5670	1	0
Fuſtick	360 *Ct.*		0	7	0	*per Ct.* weight	18	0	0
Gauls	2454 *Ct.*		3	0	0	*per Ct.* weight	126	0	0
Goats Hair	32787 and 9040 *lib.*		0	2	0	*per lib.*	7362	0	0
Rice	32 *Ct.*		1	10	0	*per Ct.*	4182	14	0
Spunges	4944 *lib.*		0	1	6	*per lib.*	48	0	0
Cordevant Skins	275		0	4	6	*per* Skin	370	16	0
Silk Raw 11732 *lib.*	whereof compute						61	17	6
Ardaſs	7822 *lib.*		0	9	0	*per lib.*			
Sherbaffee and Belandine	3910 *lib.*		0	16	0	*per lib.*	3519	18	0
							3128	0	0

EAST-INDIA GOODS.

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Atlaſſes	19 Pieces	at	1	4	0	*per* Piece	22	16	0
Boxes japan'd	12		0	5	0	*per* Box	3	0	0
Canes	10000			4	0	*per* hundred	400	0	0
Chints	25 Pieces		0	10	0	*per* Piece	12	10	0
Chuckloes	1506 Pieces		0	12	0	*per* Piece	903	12	0
China Ware	60 Pieces and 3 Tubs			6	0		6	0	0
Cabinets	2			5	0	*per* each	10	0	0
Cups japan'd	15		0	1	0	*per* Piece	0	15	0
Crevats with Gold and Silver	7		0	5	0	*per* Crevat	1	15	0
Cuttanees with Gold	43 Pieces		1	10	0	*per* Piece	64	10	0
Calliceoes	134646 Pieces		0	10	0	*per* Piece	67323	0	0
Dreſſing-Boxes	2		0	10	0	*per* Piece	1	0	0
Neckcloths	1537 Pieces		0	18	0	*per* Piece	1383	6	0
Ditto ſingle	8055 Pieces		0	0	6	*per* Neckcloth	201	7	6
Pillaes	4510 Pieces		0	17	0	*per* Piece	3833	10	0
Needle-Caſe	1						0	5	0
Pepper	524589 *lib.*		0	0	9	*per lib.*	19672	1	9
Pepper Duſt	4900 *lib.*		0	0	3	*per lib.*	56	5	0
Palempores	8 Pieces		0	16	0	*per* Piece	6	8	0
Romalls	4543 ½ Pieces		0	12	0	*per* Piece	2726	5	0
Ditto Cotton	3174 Pieces		0	8	0	*per* Piece	1269	12	0
Ditto with Silk	10 ½ Pieces		1	4	0	*per* Piece	12	12	0
Red Earth	5 ½ Tun		10	0	0	*per* Tun	52	10	0

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Silk wrought India	2413 ½ *lib.*	at	1	5	0	*per lib.*	3016	17	6
Salempores	40 Pieces		0	16	0	*per* Piece	32	0	0
Trunks Lacquer'd	15		1	10	0	each	22	10	0
Tea-Tables japan'd	41		0	5	0	each	10	5	0
Tea	561 *lib.*		0	10	0	*per lib.*	280	10	0
Guinea Stuffs	56 Pieces		0	2	6	*per* Piece	7	0	0
Ginghams	375 Pieces		0	12	0	*per* Piece	225	0	0
Jam Warrs	10 Pieces		0	10	0	*per* Piece	5	0	0
Wood red	40 *Ct.*		1	10	0	*per Ct.*	60	0	0
		D	R	U	G	S.			
Olibanum	56 *Ct.*	at	5	0	0	*per Ct.*	280	0	0
Aloes Epatica	3907 *lib.*		0	2	0	*per lib.*	390	14	0
Seed Pearl	6500 *Oun.*		0	3	4	*per* Ounce	1083	6	8
Caſtoren	22 *lib.*		0	10	0	*per lib.*	11	0	0
Sanguis Draconis	50 *lib.*		0	3	4	*per lib.*	8	6	8
Mirabulanes	8224 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	411	4	0
China Roots	3600 *lib.*		0	6	8	*per lib.*	1200	0	0
Balſam Natural	3 ½ *lib.*		0	10	0	*per lib.*	1	15	0
Tamarinds	1179 *lib.*		0	0	10	*per lib.*	49	2	6
Worm-Seeds	388 *lib.*		0	3	4	*per lib.*	64	13	4
Senna	2409 *lib.*		0	2	6	*per lib.*	301	2	6
Scammony	30 *lib.*		1	0	0	*per lib.*	30	0	0
Aſſa Fœtida	488 *lib.*		0	1	2	*per lib.*	28	9	4
Manna	2748 *lib.*		0	2	6	*per lib.*	343	10	0
Liquoriſh Juice	3 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	0	3	0

Long

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Long Pepper	1204 *lib.*	at	0	1	0	*per lib.*	60	4	0
Rhubarb	292 *lib.*		1	0	0	*per lib.*	292	0	0
Jesuits Bark or Cascarilla	63 *lib.*		0	10	0	*per lib.*	31	10	0
Cassia Fistula	560 *lib.*		0	1	6	*per lib.*	42	0	0
Cassia Ligna	336 *lib.*		0	1	8	*per lib.*	28	0	0
Sticklack	56 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	2	16	0
Aloes Cicotrina	920 *lib.*		0	5	0	*per lib.*	230	0	0
Roman Vitriol	165 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	8	5	0
Opium	10 *lib.*		0	10	0	*per lib.*	5	0	0
Gum Elemini	35 *lib.*		0	0	10	*per lib.*	1	9	2
Angelica	40 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	2	0	0
Cortex	404 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	20	4	0
Nux Vomica	797 *lib.*		0	0	8	*per lib.*	26	11	4
Gum Dragants	670 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	33	10	0
Storax Calamata	427 *lib.*		0	5	0	*per lib.*	106	15	0
Coculus India	700 *lib.*		0	2	0	*per lib.*	70	0	0
Galbanum	800 *lib.*		0	1	6	*per lib.*	22	10	0
Cardamoms	6 *lib.*		0	3	0	*per lib.*	0	18	0
Sal Armoniac	250 *lib.*		0	1	8	*per lib.*	20	16	8
Oil de Bay	400 *lib.*		2	0	0	*per Ct.*	7	2	10
Musk	192 *Oun.*		2	0	0	*per* Ounce	384	0	0
Musk Cods	38 ½ *doz.*		2	0	0	*per* dozen	77	0	0
		Total of the Exports from the Port of *London*,					409,563	6	4

Be-

Besides 2 India Hammocks, 14 Dozen of Snuff-Boxes, 2 Taylors, 20 Pieces of Mandelin, 2 Barbary [illegible]

Beſides 3 India Hammocks, 14 Dozen of Snuff-Boxes, 3 Toyletts, 20 Pieces of Mundels, 2 Barbary Aprons, 70 *lib.* Alliſoria, 240 *lib.* Quinta, 415 *lib.* Cambogium, 200 *lib.* Red Orrice, 7 Maunds of Gloyers Clippings, 100 weight of Oaker, and 4 Trunks of Wearing Apparel.

An ACCOUNT *of Goods Exported to* France *from all the Out-Ports of* England, *(except* Deal, Dartmouth, Whitby *and* Milford, *for* Michaelmas *Quarter* 1686.) *from* Michaelmas 1685. *to* Michaelmas 1686.

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Bays	1858 Pieces	at	2	10	0	*per* Piece	4645	0	0
Cottons	123555 Goads		9	0	0	*per* hundred Goads	11119	19	0
Dorſet Dozens	2747		1	5	0	*per* Piece	3433	15	0
Flannel	1077 Yards		0	1	0	*per* Yard	53	17	0
Frieze	110 Yards		0	3	0	*per* Yard	16	10	0
Cloth Raſhes	209 Pieces		5	0	0	*per* Piece	1045	0	0
Coverlets	1456 *lib.*		0	1	0	*per lib.*	72	16	0
Kerſeys	1631 Pieces		1	15	0	*per* Piece	2854	5	0
Serges	81557 Ells		0	1	10	*per* Ell	7476	1	2
Stuffs Woollen	40800 *lib.*		0	2	0	*per lib.*	4080	0	0
Ditto Worſted	386 *lib.*		0	2	6	*per lib.*	48	5	0
Perpets	79723 *lib.*		0	2	6	*per lib.*	9965	7	6
Woollen Cloth	1793 *lib.*		0	2	6	*per lib.*	224	2	6
Waſtcoats knit	25		0	10	0	Each	12	10	0
Hoſe Worſted	959 Dozen		1	10	0	*per* Dozen	1438	10	0

Hats,

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Hats, Felts	6 Dozen	at	2	10	0	*per* Dozen	72	10	0
Ditto Caſtors	23 Dozen		0	12	0	*per* Dozen	16	4	0
Gloves Leather	27 Dozen		10	0	0	*per Ct.*	10	12	6
Haberdaſhery Ware	1 C. 7 *lib.*		3	0	0	*per Ct.*	2641	10	0
Leather	880 ½ *Ct.*		0	1	8	*per* Ell	1147	5	0
Linen	13767 Ells		2	10	0	*per lib.*	545	0	0
Silk wrought	218 *lib.*		0	14	0	*per* Quarter	175	0	0
Malt	250 Quarters		1	4	0	*per* Quarter	11602	12	0
Wheat	9668 Quarters		0	10	0	*per* Quarter	1938	10	0
Oats	277 Quarters		0	14	0	*per* Quarter	257	12	0
Barley	368 Quarters		1	0	0	*per* Quarter	102	0	0
Peaſe	102 Quarters		0	16	0	*per* Quarter	606	8	0
Rye	758 Quarters		1	4	0	*per Ct.*	3182	8	0
Allum	2652 *Ct.*		0	5	0	*per Ct.*	10	0	0
Copperas	40 *Ct.*		0	5	0	*per Ct.*	62	10	0
Glue	50 *Ct.*		2	15	0	*per Ct.*	4125	0	0
Gunpowder	1500 *Ct.*		1	0	0	*per* Barrel	2012	0	0
Butter	2012 Barrels		4	0	0	*per* Tun	106	0	0
Beer	26 Tun and 2 Hogſheads		0	7	0	*per Ct.*	47	15	0
Bread	15280 *lib.*		0	6	8	*per* m.	5	13	4
Ox Bones	17000		0	3	6	*per* Dozen	0	14	0
Candles	4 Dozen		0	10	0	*per* Chaldron	278	10	0
Coals (*à Newcaſtle*)	557 Chaldron		1	5	0	*per Ct.*	22	10	0
Cheeſe	18 *Ct.*		0	15	0	*per* hundred	7	17	6
Claphole	10 ½ hundred								

Deals

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Deals	900 hundred	at	4	0	0	per hundred	3600	0	0
Flax undreſt	22 ½ lib.		1	0	0	per Ct.	22	5	0
Window Glaſs	100 Cheſts		1	10	0	per Cheſt	150	0	0
Glaſs Bottles	15750		6	5	0	per m.	98	8	9
Figs	195 Ct.		0	16	0	per Ct.	156	0	0
Grindſtones	3 Chaldron		0	13	0	per Chaldron	1	19	0
Staves Hogſheads	360		14	0	0	per m.	72	4	9
Ditto Pipe	4800								
Herrings white	922 Barrels		0	15	0	per Barrel	8680	10	0
Ditto Red	10652 Barrels								
Pilchards	308 Tuns		10	0	0	per Tun	3080	0	0
Hilling Stones	289236		0	5	0	per m.	71	26	2
Copper	16 Ct.								
Braſs	53 ½ Ct.		8	0	0	per Ct.	356	0	0
Iron	13 ½ Ct.								
Old Iron	25 Ct.		12	0	0	per Tun	8	4	0
Lead	126 Tun 19 Ct.		0	10	0	per Ct.	12	10	0
Nails	483 ½ Ct.		12	0	0	per Fodder	1562	9	2
Steel	6 Ct.		1	15	0	per Ct.	840	2	6
Tin	592 Ct.		1	10	0	per Ct.	9	0	0
Pewter	5 ¼ Ct.		3	10	0	per Ct.	2072	0	0
Hops	15 ¼ Ct.		0	1	0	per lib.	29	8	0
Horſes	65		1	1	0	per Ct.	16	0	3
Cow Hides	683		10	0	0	per Horſe	650	0	0
			0	5	0	per Hide	170	15	0

		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Linseed Oil	40 Tuns 2 *Ct.*	at 20	0	0	*per* Tun	802	0	0
Pitch	80 Barrels	15	0	0	*per* Last	100	0	0
Tar	80 Lasts	15	0	0	*per* Last	1200	0	0
Calf Skins	1397 ¾ *Ct.* and 7 *lib.*	0	0	9	*per lib.*	5870	11	0
Beaver Skins	5	0	3	0	*per* Skin	0	15	0
Tobacco	59769 *lib.*	0	0	3	½ *per lib.*	871	12	7
Bees Wax	158 ¾ *Ct.*	4	0	0	*per Ct.*	635	0	0
Tobacco Pipes	366 Groce	0	1	0	*per* Groce	18	6	0
Wool Cards	4 Dozen	0	10	0	*per* Dozen	2	0	0
Goods *ad Valorem*						638	11	0
					Total of the Exports from the Out Ports	105665	7	8

Besides Coin Foreign 6400 Pieces, 2 Pieces of Blanketting, 400 Yards of Rugs, 6 Flitches of Bacon, 150 Cod-fish, 1 Hogshead of Vinegar, and 7½ Chaldron of Lime.

By

By this Account our Imports for the aforementioned Year are, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Into the Port of *London*	569126	00	00
Into the Out-Ports (except *Deal*, *Dartmouth*, *Whitby*, and *Milford*) for *Michaelmas* Quarter	715293	10	03
Total Imports	1284419	10	03

On the other side, our Exports for the same Year are, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
From the Port of *London*	409563	06	04
From the Out-Ports (except *Michaelmas* Quarter) at the places above-mention'd	105665	07	11
Total Exports	515228	14	03
So our IMPORTS exceeded our EXPORTS	769190	16	00
Or in other words, this Nation loſt by the *French* Trade that Year, even by ſuch Goods as were entred at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*,	769190	16	00

This were loſs ſufficient, if annually repeated, to ruin this Kingdom in a very few Years: and yet I believe I ſhall make appear hereafter, that from that time to the Act for prohibiting our *French* Commerce in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, our Loſs was rather increaſed than diminiſhed.

But can it be imagined that this was all our Loſs? Our Exports could not be greater than they appear in the Accounts from the

Custom-house: But they themselves will not deny, that besides the Goods which are entred in those Accounts, great Quantities are every day clandestinely imported. The Gentlemen who live upon the Coast, will very readily give their Assent to this. I shall therefore suppose for the present, and I believe I shall make it probable in the progress of this Argument, that there are generally imported in this clandestine manner, Wines, Silks, and other Goods and Merchandizes of *France*, equal in Value to a third part of all those that are enter'd at the *Custom-house*; and then the Account will stand thus: ——————

	£.	s.	d.
Goods enter'd at the *Custom house* as above	1284419	10	03
Goods clandestinely imported	428139	16	09
The Total Imports ——	1712559	07	00
Deduct the Exports as above-mention'd, ——	515228	14	03
Thus we may very well suppose the *French* over-balanc'd us in the Trade of that Year, in the Sum of	1197330	12	09

I never had any thing less in my thoughts, than to charge my self with the Defence of the Scheme, which has been so often mention'd by them. But how much soever those worthy Gentlemen (who, tho known to

to be of different Parties in other matters, yet agreed there ought to be no Party in Trade, and therefore subscribed their Names to the SCHEME) might be mistaken in some Particulars, it is highly probable they were not much mistaken in the Conclusion, and that the Balance even in 1669 against *England* was almost a Million Sterling.

Now in what manner ought we to reason from our past Trade to that which is to come? I see no reason to believe that our Imports will be less, and I believe I shall hereafter offer many probable Arguments that they will be greater.

But this is not likely to be the Case of our exported Goods, if the late Treaty of Commerce should be made effectual by a Law. Our Exports cannot be greater: For my own part, I believe our whole Woollen Manufactures are as good as prohibited in *France*, by the Cheapness and Perfection of their own. But not to insist upon this Argument; we are very sure we can send no Goods to *France*, which are prohibited by any Edict in that Country, and for the Repeal of which there is no Provision in that Treaty: And this is the Case of all Foreign Goods, or Goods wrought with Foreign Materials, by the Edict of 1701.

Our Woollen Manufactures as good as prohibited in France, and our foreign Goods the like.

Our *Spanish* Cloth therefore, our Drugs of Foreign Growth, our *East-India*, *Turky*, and other Foreign Goods (not to mention

those of our own Plantations) are all in this Condition. These very Goods, in the above-mention'd Account of our Exports, amount to 245046 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.*

Deductions to be made from our Exports.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
We ought therefore to deduct from the Exports, *viz.*	115228	14	3
For the above-mention'd Foreign Goods, the Sum of	245046	19	4
And then our future Exports are not likely to exceed the Value of	270181	14	11
Our Imports hereafter are likely to be as great as ever, *viz.*	1712559	7	0
Our future Exports are not likely to exceed	270181	14	11

The Balance we must have paid to France, had the Commerce Bill passed.

So that the future Balance against *England* will in probability amount to the Sum of 1442377 12 1

And what has *England* done, that she must pay such a Tribute as this to the *French* Nation? But it were better for us to pay so much actual Tribute to that People, than pay so great a Balance for their Manufactures. The Disturbance that must be made, by such a Commerce, in the Shipping and Manufactures of our own Country, and among the Landed and the Trading Interest, must needs be very lamentable.

For

For tho we could ſtill ſend as many of our other Goods to *France* as we did before, yet the Value of all theſe would not exceed 270,181 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* On the other hand, I ſhall render it probable, that our Imports from that Country will be as great as ever. And then our Trade with that Nation will hereafter ſtand thus;

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Our Imports ——	1712559	7	0
Our Exports no more than	270181	14	11
And conſequently the annual Balance againſt us will be ——	1442377	12	1

I think myſelf oblig'd to make good every one of theſe Propoſitions.

To defend the firſt, *viz.* that our Loſs by the very *Cuſtom-Houſe* Account in the Year 1685, was 769,190 *l.* 16 *s.* I have nothing elſe to do, but to defend my Valuation of the Particulars. It will be time enough to do this, when my Adverſary ſhall think fit to impeach any of my Valuations.

But firſt I ought to acknowledge, that my Valuation of the Particulars differs ſomething from that which I gave before in ſome Inſtances. For this, I own myſelf oblig'd to them, who inſult me upon Callicoes, and call upon my Readers to judge of the Modeſty of my Valuation, by my having eſti-

mated 38476 Pieces at Ten Shillings *per* Piece.

Objection to my Valuation of Callicoes.

'Were such Men, *say they*, to be convinc'd by Demonstration, it might be 'prov'd that of that Quantity of Callicoes, 'many thousand Pieces were Betellees or 'fine Muslins, and the like, besides Chints, 'Carpets, *&c.* which ought rather to have 'been rated from 3 *l.* to 6 *l.* *per* Piece, than 'at 10 *s.* and that even the Long-Cloths, 'which make near 10000 Pieces, were not 'then bought under 26 to 30 *s.* *per* Piece; 'and that few, if any, of the Callicoes ordinarily exported to *France*, were of the 'low coarse sorts. This, *say they*, is noted 'only to shew the Integrity of the Treatment which is to be expected from these 'Mens rating of things.'

This is a most extraordinary Passage, and almost every Word in it is false.

I am charg'd with valuing Callicoes at only Ten Shillings *per* Piece; I must confess I was at first astonish'd at this Charge.

As soon as I bethought myself, I took up my Paper, where I read in plain legible *English* Characters:

'*Callicoes* and *Muslins*, 38476 Pieces, at 'Twenty Shillings *per* Piece, 38476 *l.*

Answer.

I could scarce at first believe my own Eyes: I read it over and over at least ten times, and every time I read Twenty Shillings

Shillings *per* Piece. And that which demonstrates I meant Twenty Shillings *per* Piece, is, that the Number of Pounds is just equal to the Number of Pieces.

And yet, if I had valu'd Callicoes at Ten Shillings *per* Piece, I should not be induc'd, by any thing which they have offer'd, to alter my Opinion.

On the contrary, I am really oblig'd to them for the above-mention'd Passage, it has render'd me so much the more careful in my Valuation of all the Particulars in my last Account; it has made me search out for the best Evidence of every Valuation; and instead of raising the Price of Callicoes above 20 *s.* *per* Piece, as they would have had me done, I have brought them down to Ten, which is the very Crime of which I am accus'd.

Ten Shillings a piece a just Valuation for Callicoes.

To justify this Alteration, I have caus'd the Sales of *East-India* Goods for the Year 1685, to be search'd, and I find that 10 *s.* *per* Piece is a sufficient Price for all the Callicoes at a Medium. My first Valuation at 20 *s.* *per* Piece, was made by the Opinion of some Merchants and Officers of the *Customs*; but the Company's Sales are a Demonstration. I might therefore very well at first have valu'd these Goods as they falsly charge me to have done; but I insist now upon 10 *s.* *per* Piece as a sufficient Price, till I shall be better inform'd, which

I never expect to be from theſe Perſons Writings.

They have thought fit to give us a fine Diſcourſe upon Betellees and Muſlins, and ſay, that they ought rather to be rated from 3 *l.* to 6 *l. per* Piece, than at 10 *s.* It is poſſible, that the fineſt Betellee or Muſlin, the very fineſt ſorts of them, may have been ſold at that Price; but ſuch a thing is to be conſider'd as a Curioſity, and there are very few of this Price at a Publick Sale: The common Price, at a Medium for whole Pieces, was 24 *s.* for the ordinary ſorts, and 32 *s.* for the fineſt. But Betellees and fine Muſlins are ſeldom half the Callicoes at a Publick Sale.

But here they impoſe a Fallacy upon the Readers; they are made to believe, that whole Betellees and Muſlins are eſtimated as ſingle Pieces, when according to the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Account, both at Importation and Exportation, there are two Pieces in every one; which reduces the Price of the fineſt ſorts, at a Medium, to 16 *s.* for every Piece of ten Yards, and of thoſe not ſo fine to 12 *s.*

Fraud in the Valuation of Long-Cloth.

Their Fraud is yet greater in the Valuation of the *Long-Cloth*, which they ſay are from 26 to 30 *s.* but in that Year they were not above 25 *s.* at a Medium. But then, it ought to be obſerv'd, that every *Long-Cloth* is almoſt four Pieces of Callico; and

the

the Price of 25 *s.* for the Whole, is very little more than 6 *s.* for every Piece.

They affirm, that the *Long-Cloths* exported in that Year make 10000 of the Pieces. If they deſign the Readers ſhould underſtand, that 10000 whole *Long-Cloths* were exported in the Year 1687, as only 10000 Pieces, they are guilty of an abominable Prevarication; ſince 10000 *Long-Cloths* were equal to all the 38476 Pieces of Callicoes exported in that Year. But if they would have us underſtand, that every ſuch Cloth contains almoſt four Pieces, according to the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Account, and that only 10000 of theſe Pieces of ten Yards to a Piece were exported, they have themſelves reduc'd the *Long-Cloths*, according to their own Valuation, to a great deal leſs than 10 *s.* for every Piece.

And upon the whole matter, I am very well aſſur'd, by the Sales of the Company in 1685, that 10 *s. per* Piece is a ſufficient Valuation for every Piece of Callico exported in that Year; which is the very Reaſon of reducing my former Price of 20 *s.* to the one half, upon the Callicoes exported, by this laſt Account.

The Callicoes, in my Account, amount to 134646 Pieces; and the Difference between valuing them at 20 *s.* and 10 *s. per* Piece, is 67323 *l.* I thought I ought not to ſtrike off ſo great a Sum from the Value of our Exports, without giving a Reaſon

for

for my ſo doing. But ſince, by the Company's Sales, I was not able to make them riſe higher than 10 *s. per* Piece, I thought it my duty to make that my Valuation. And whenſoever they ſhall think it worth while to impeach any of my other Prices, I ſhall either defend my ſelf, or yield that I was in the wrong.

Theſe Men at firſt ſetting out aſſured us that the *French* Trade *has been* always beneficial to this Nation: They promis'd then to make good this Propoſition, by a *Calculation* of the Exports and Imports between both Countries; but never did it.

They were not at all afraid of the Tariffs and Prohibitions in *France*; but had the Confidence to tell us, that notwithſtanding all their Prohibitions and additional Cuſtoms upon our Goods, we ſtill traded with them to advantage.

An Account of the Exports and Imports of one Year has been produc'd againſt this Aſſertion, an Account which was laid before the laſt Parliament from the *Cuſtom-houſe*, and which they have not been able to deny. Upon a juſt Valuation of all the Particulars in that Account, it appears we paid a Ballance to *France* of 769000 *l.*

They would fain perſuade us, upon this, to addreſs the Parliament to make the Articles effectual proviſionally, to be void again if the Trade does not prove to our Advantage. By this, as I have ſhewn, we

ſhall

ſhall loſe the Benefit of our Treaty with *Portugal*, we ſhall loſe that advantageous Trade for ever. What Proviſion, in any of our Acts of Parliament, will be able to reſtore us to that Trade, when it ſhall be once loſt? Or what Amends will they make us, for the Loſs of ſo advantageous a Commerce as we now enjoy with that Nation?

No: I ſhall give my Conſent for trying the *French* Trade no otherwiſe than by their own Rule. 'One way, *ſay they*, to 'judge of what may be imported for 'time to come, is to examine what has 'been imported for time paſt.' Let them produce an exact Account of what has been imported thence in paſt Years, and then I will tell them what we are to expect for Years to come. But I deſpair of any ſuch Account from them.

But now let us obſerve what uſe they would make of this Rule.

In the Account produced by me, the *French* Wines imported from *Michaelmas* 1685, to *Michaelmas* 1686. into *London* and the Out-Ports, were 16648 Tuns: They now would have us try our future Importations by our paſt; and they affirm that from 1674, to 1690, inclusive, the Medium of every Year's Wines imported into *London*, did not exceed 5532 $\frac{1}{4}$: and allowing thoſe imported into the Out-Ports to be equal to a fourth or fifth Part of thoſe

16648 *Tuns of Wine imported from* France

This quantity objected to, and affirmed to be but 6916 Tuns.

thoſe of *London*, we are to believe that our whole Quantity of Wines imported into *England*, did not exceed 6916 Tuns *per annum.*

The Fraud in their Calculation.

Behold here the Fraud of theſe Men! This is a Period of ſixteen Years, ſeven of theſe ſixteen Years the *French* Trade was prohibited, that is, from 79 to 85 incluſive; ſo that little or nothing was imported in thoſe Years; and the Years of Prohibition can be no Rule for the Years to come, when there ſhall be no ſuch Prohibition. The Year 1690 was a Year of War with *France*, when we had little or no Wine from that Country; and nothing could be more fraudulent than to argue from ſuch Years to thoſe of Peace, when there ſhall be an open Trade between both Countries. Then certainly they ought to have brought to this Account only the Medium of thoſe Years, when our Trade was open, and the Goods of *France* not prohibited in *England*. But I ſhall do it for them.

Firſt then, for the Years 75, 76, 78, 79, by Accounts laid before the Houſe of Commons, the whole Quantity of *French* Wine imported into *London*, amounted to 34141 Tuns; and allowing a fourth Part of that Quantity for the Out-ports (tho it ought to be more) *viz.* 11380 Tuns, the whole Quantity then imported into *England* was 45521 Tuns; which is, for the four Years in an Average, 11380 Tuns *per annum.*

Again,

Again, for the Years 86, 87, 88, 89, the *French* Wines imported into *London* were 53605 Tuns, and in the Out-Ports, by the ſame proportion, 17868; in the whole, for *England* only, 71473 Tuns; which at a Medium was 17868 Tuns for every one of thoſe Years.

But now, *to go from the Quantity to the Price.*

The Maxims of Trade ſet the Price of 25 *l.* at a Medium upon all Wines that ſhall hereafter be imported. *The Prices of Wine conſidered.*

In the Account from *Michaelmas* 1685. to *Michaelmas* 1686, I ſet the Price of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* upon every Tun of Wine at a Medium imported in that Year.

The old Scheme for the Year 1668, makes the Price at that time to be 12 *l.* 10 *s.* at a Medium.

They cite Dr. *Davenant* for the Prices of Wine in 1668, and by his Authority make it 8 or 9 *l. per* Tun at a Medium; and this they would have to be the Standard of the Price for ever. But they might as well have cited the Price of Wine in the Reign of King *Richard* II. when the *French* Wines were ſold in *England* at 13 *s.* and 4 *d. per* Tun, and the very beſt for 20 *s.* and offer that as a Standard for the preſent Age.

I make no doubt but the Merchants, who drew the Scheme in 1674. knew very well the Price of Wines in 1668; and as for my Account, ſo many experienc'd Gentlemen

tlemen were concern'd in it, that it can admit of no Diſpute; the Wines, as appear by the Invoices of that Year from *Bourdeaux*, coſting 75 Crowns *per* Tun in an Average, which at 56 *d. per* Crown, as the Exchange then was, is 17 *l.* 10 *s.*

And for the future Price of 25 *l. per* Tun, if *one way to judge of what may be in time to come, is to examine what hath been in times paſt*, that Computation appears very modeſt; for *Graves* Wines coſt in 1712 from 600 to 1500 Livres, and in 1713 from 450 to 850 Livres; which being in an Average 650 Livres, at 38 *d. per* Crown of three Livres each, makes 34 *l.* 6 *s.*

And by all the Letters from *Bourdeaux*, Clarets are not likely to be cheaper the next Year, and probably no time hereafter: for Clarets were heretofore the beloved Wine of *Great Britain* only; they are now in great Reputation in *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and even in the *Czar*'s Dominions: and it will eaſily be believ'd, that ſo many new Markets muſt very much advance the Price.

The Account of Exports and Imports juſtify'd.

My Adverſaries were very angry with the Account of Exports and Imports I publiſhed, and promiſed their Readers that they would *take that* SCHEME *to pieces, and hang it in the Sun a drying, when it ſhall ſhrink like a Red-Herring, to a Size no bigger than the true Subſtance of it.*

But

But have they ever done this? No, let us examine then what they can do.

Will they be able to reduce the Article of Linen? Will they reduce either the Quantities, or the Price? The Quantities are the very ſame which were laid before the laſt Parliament by the Officers of the *Cuſtoms*; and I am very well aſſured, they will never be able to object againſt the Prices. And I muſt obſerve to them, that the very Articles of Linen imported hither from *France*, between *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, even by the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Accounts, beſides the clandeſtine Importations, amount to 398611 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* *As to Linen.*

Will they object then againſt the wrought Silk? The Quantity, in the above-mention'd Account of imported Goods, is 121497 ½ *lib.* weight: So that that Quantity at leaſt was fairly imported, and enter'd in the Books of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*. But they object againſt the Price of 50 *s.* *per lib.* and would reduce it to 28 *s.* If *French* Silk was purchas'd in that Country for 28 *s.* *per lib.* what prodigious Quantities of thoſe Silks muſt have been clandeſtinely imported? If they can be bought in *France* ſo very cheap as 28 *s.* *per lib.* how many Looms are likely to be left in *Canterbury* or *Spittle-Fields*? This muſt needs be very fine News for all our *Weavers*. But ſuch as have been converſant in the Silk Trade, *As to Silk.*

Trade, know very well, that 50 *s.* *per* Pound was the Price then clear on Board in that Country at a Medium; and then the 121497 ½ *lib.* in that Account, amounted to 303743 *l.* 10*s.*

As to Wine. The Wines in that Account are 16648 ½ Tuns, and at 37 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Tun, amount to 291353 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* And is this Sum too, to ſhrink like a Red Herring in the Sun? They object againſt the Quantity, as being imported in *the Year immediately following the Interruption of the* French *Trade*; and ſo no Rule for other Years. But I muſt inform them, that the Importation of the following Years was ſtill greater; and therefore nothing is to be objected againſt the Quantity of that Year. And as for the Price of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Tun, I am able to juſtify it by the Invoices of the Merchants at that time: ſo that the Value of Wines imported then is ſtill 291353 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

They have not yet objected againſt the Quantity or the Price of Brandy in that Year: that Article therefore remains ſtill, as in the above-mention'd Account, 43372 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

The ſame muſt be ſaid of Paper, which is, notwithſtanding any thing ſaid by them, 26825 *l.* 5 *s.*

The above-mention'd Articles amount to 1063905 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* And I am well aſſured that the above-mention'd Articles, and all the reſt of the Goods imported between

tween *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, will ſtill appear to be about the Value of 1284419 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*

And then will they allow nothing to be added to this Account for clandeſtine Importations? But I have no need to inſiſt at preſent upon them. By the Account of Goods fairly imported and exported, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, it appears, that

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Our Imports were	1284419	10	3
Our Exports no more than	515228	14	3
So that our Loſs was	769190	16	0

And was this to be accounted no Loſs at all? Do they mean that it will be no Rule for our future Loſs by the *French* Trade, if the Bill of Commerce ſhould paſs into a Law?

Firſt, for our Imports; are we likely to import leſs Linen than we did before, when the Duties ſhall be equal to thoſe of *German* Linens, as by the late Treaty of Commerce? Shall we import leſs wrought Silk than we did before, when the Duties ſhall be no higher than on the wrought Silks of *Italy*, and much leſs than on thoſe from other Countries? Eſpecially if, as they ſay, the *French* ſell their wrought Silk for 28 *s.*

per Pound, and the ſame Manufacture cannot be made at any thing like the Price in *England*. It is true, the Duties upon *French* Wines are higher than they were formerly, and ſo they are upon all other Wines; but then either our Luxury or our Subſtance is ſo much increas'd, that near as much of all ſorts of Wines appears to be imported of late Years, and enter'd at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, notwithſtanding theſe Duties, as was in former Years. And are we leſs fond of Clarets now than heretofore? And ought we not then to expect as great a Quantity of them, if the Duties upon them ſhall be reduc'd as low as thoſe upon *Portugal* Wines, and much lower than on the Wines from other Countries? So that I muſt take it for granted, if the Treaty of Commerce ſhall be made effectual, that our Imports from *France* will be near as great as ever.

And then for our Exports, can we hope they will be as great as formerly? Has *France* been practiſing in the Woollen Manufactures for ſo many Years, that they ſhould ſtand in need of the ſame Quantities from *England*? Has ſhe been ſelling Woollen Manufactures to *Italy* and *Turky*, for twenty Years laſt paſt, of her own, and even to under-ſell us at thoſe Markets, that ſhe muſt now be furniſh'd hence with thoſe very Manufactures? Has ſhe yet arriv'd at no Perfection in all this time? And is not Labour far cheaper there than in *Great Britain*?

They

They may as well argue, that we are now in danger of buying Cloth from the *Flemings*, becauſe we did in the time of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, before we had any Looms of our own.

But let it be ſuppos'd, that we were ſtill able to export our Woollen Manufactures into *France*, which however I deny; can we ſtill export as much of all other Goods? I will deſire them only to read over the *French* King's Edict of 1701, and to conſider it in the following Words.

Ordonne pareillement ſa Majeſté que les Negocians Anglois, ſoit qu'ils viennent ſur des Vaiſſeaux d'Angleterre, ou ſur des Vaiſſeaux d'autres Nations á eux appartenans; & les Vaiſſeaux Anglois, ſoit qu'ils appartienent ou ſoient commandez par des Anglois, ou qu'ils appartienent á des Negocians d'autres Nations, ou ſoient commandez par d'autres eſtrangers; ne pourront apporter dans le Royaume d'autres Marchandizes que celles du crû, & celles fabriquées aveq des matieres du crû d'Angleterre, autres que celles dont l'entreé eſt cy-deſſus prohibeé: & ſi les dits Vaiſſeaux ſe trouvoient chargez d'autres Marchandizes, ils ne pourront en faire aucun dechargement dans les Ports du Royaume, á peine de confiſcation de la Marchandize & du Vaiſſeau, & de trois mille Livres d'amende contre le Marchant qui les recevroit dans le Royaume.

In *English*.

English not to bring to France in their own or other Ships any Merchandize, but English Product.

'His Majesty likewise orders, that the *English* Traders, whether they come upon 'Ships belonging to *England*, or upon 'Ships of other Nations to them belonging; and *English* Ships, whether they belong to, or are commanded by *English*, or 'whether they belong to Traders of other 'Nations, or commanded by Foreigners; 'shall not bring into the Kingdom other 'Merchandize, than such as are of the 'Growth, or manufactured with the Materials of the Growth of *England*; over and 'above those of which the Entrance is herein before prohibited. And if the said 'Ships shall be loaden with other Merchandize, they shall not be permitted to make 'any Discharge thereof in the Ports of 'this Kingdom, upon pain of forfeiting Ship 'and Goods, and three thousand Livres 'penalty upon the Importer.'

This is an absolute Prohibition of all Foreign Goods exported from *England*, or of Goods made up of, or mix'd with Foreign Materials. These, as by the above-mention'd Account, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, amounted to 269089 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.* This Edict is not provided to be repeal'd by the ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce, which provides only for the Repeal of all Prohibitions, *&c.* IN RESPECT TO THE GOODS AND MER-

MERCHANDIZES OF *Great Britain*; but not of those imported into *Great Britain* from Foreign Countries, or made or mix'd with the Materials of Foreign Countries. And if neither Foreign Goods nor Woollen Manufactures can be exported hence hereafter into *France*, we must abate of the Value of our former Exports above 300000 *l.* and then our Imports being as above, almost 1300000 *l.* our Exports very little more than 200000 *l.* we shall lose above a Million Sterling by our future Trade with *France*.

These Men insulted the *Guardian* for stating the Quantity of Goods to be hereafter annually imported from *France*, as follows, *viz.*

18000 Tuns of Wine,
4000 Tuns of Brandy,
The Value of 700000 *l.* in Linen,
The Value of 500000 *l.* in wrought Silk,
And the Value of 30000 *l.* in Paper.

'This, *say they*, is to suppose we shall import more Goods than it is possible for this Nation to consume, or indeed for those Parts of *France*, with which we traded, to produce for Exportation.'

Britain able to consume, and France to supply us with 18000 Tuns of Wine annually.

First then, by the Account I publish'd, it appears, that the Wine imported into *England* only, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, amounted to 16648 Tuns.

How little does this want of 18000? And will it be suppos'd that none at all was imported into *Scotland*? or not enough to make up the whole Quantity of 18000 Tuns for the whole united Kingdom of *Great Britain.*

They say, we pick out the first Year after the Interruption of the *French* Trade, as most for our purpose. But to convince my Readers of the Folly of the Assertion, I shall subjoin the following Account of the Imports of Wine into *England* from *France*, which was laid before the House of Commons in 1713.

	Tuns.	*Gal.*
From *Mich.* 1686 to *Mich.* 1687.	15518	97
—— ——1687—— ——1688.	14214	171
—— ——1688—— ——1689.	11109	92
	40842	108
To which must be added the Imports into all the Out-Ports, which is computed to be one Third of the Imports of the Port of *London* ——	13614	36
	54456	144

So that in a Medium of these three Years, the annual Import is 18152 Tuns, 48 Gallons; which is beyond the Calculation they cavil at, and this only for *England.*

But

But I must desire my Reader to take notice, that the Imports above-mention'd of the Year 1689. are but the Imports from *Michaelmas* 1688, to the Declaration of War in 1689. After which, there could hardly be any more imported that Year; which otherwise would undoubtedly have amounted to as much as any of the former Years.

We are further to observe, that in the Accounts above-mention'd there is no notice taken of the Importation of *French* Wines to *Scotland*; which is generally thought to be 3 or 4000 Tuns *per ann.* And will they now affirm, against so plain a Matter of Fact, That all *Great Britain* cannot consume 18000 Tuns of *French* Wine? or that the Parts of *France* with which we usually traded, are not able to produce so great a Quantity for Exportation? *France* has annually produc'd heretofore above 18000 Tuns for this Kingdom, and this Kingdom has annually consum'd so great a Quantity of that Wine: and what then becomes of their Assertion, That *France* cannot produce, nor *Great Britain* consume 18000 Tuns of Wine?

Scotland *takes* 3 *or* 4000 *Tun of* French *Wine* per ann.

The next Article is that of Brandy: 'tis supposed we may import hereafter 3000 Tuns; and cannot *France* produce, or *Great Britain* consume such a Quantity? It is certain, *England* only consumes a much greater Quantity of Malt-Spirits, and 'tis

England *spends annually above* 3000 *Tuns of Malt Spirits.*

ridiculous to ſay, that this is a great Quantity for *France* to produce.

The Linen hereafter to be imported, the *Guardian* ſuppoſed to be 600000 *l.* per Ann? By the Account I publiſhed, it appears, the Value of 398611 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* was fairly imported in one Year; this is two Thirds of the whole Quantity ſuppos'd hereafter to be imported into this Kingdom. It is generally believ'd there are ſeven Millions of People in *Great Britain*, and will the Value of 600000 *l.* in Linen (not above 1 *s.* and 8 *d.* ½ for every Head in *England*, for Shirts, Sheets, and all ſorts of Linen) be thought extravagant?

600000 *Value of Linen to* 7 *Millions of People but* 1 *s.* *and* 8 *d.* ½ *per* Head.

'Tis alſo notorious, that little other than *French* Linen was us'd in *England*; whence 'tis natural to infer that very great Quantities were clandeſtinely run upon the Coaſt. As for *France* not being able to produce ſo much Linen for Exportation, it is ſo abſurd, that I ſhall not vouchſafe it any other Anſwer.

French *Linen moſt uſed formerly in* England.

Is the Value of 30000 *l.* in Paper too much for *Great Britain* to conſume, or *France* to make for Exportation? By the very Account which I have publiſhed from the Parliament, it appears that the Paper fairly imported into *England* only, from that Country, in one Year, was of the Value of 26825 *l.* 5 *s.*

30000 *l.* *annually of their Paper imported.*

And, Laſtly, for wrought Silk, is 500000 *l.* a Sum ſo very extravagant? It will hardly be

And 500000 *l.* *of their Silk.*

be thought ſufficient to buy Hoods for the whole Female Sex in the United Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, allowing nothing at all for Scarfs, Gowns and Petticoats. By the above-mentioned Account, the Value entred in one Year at the Port of *London*, and the Out-Ports, amounted to 303743 *l.* 10 *s.* and ſhall nothing at all be allowed for clandeſtine Importations? Shall it be ſaid too that no *French* Silks were ever worn in *Scotland*? The Value of 500000 *l.* in wrought Silk is a very inconſiderable Quantity for the annual Conſumption of *Great Britain*: And 'tis but a Trifle for ſo great a People as the *French* Nation to make for Exportation. 'Tis notorious that wrought Silk is at leaſt the ſecond greateſt Manufacture of that Country: Will they then pretend that 500000 *l.* Value of wrought Silk, is too great a Quantity for *France* to make, or *Great Britain* to conſume?

If the *Guardian*'s Account of our future Imports were true, they pretend that our Cuſtoms upon *French* Goods muſt be as follow:

	l.
For 18000 Tuns of *French* Wine, at 27 *l. per* Tun	486000
For 4000 Tuns of Brandy at 51 *l. per* Tun	204000
For 700000 *l.* Value of Linen at 15 *l. per Ct.*	105000

For

For 125000 Pounds weight of Lustrings and Alamodes, at 14 *s. per lib.* } *l.* 210500

For 125000 Pounds weight of other Silk, at 10 *s. 6 d. per lib.* } 65625

And for all other Goods the Customs would be } 100000

In all —— 1173125

So great an Addition to the publick Revenue, they say, will be sufficient *to support the publick Affairs for the future, without loading the Land, and without any more grievous Malt-Taxes; nay, and will enable the Crown without any new Act of Parliament, to lessen the Publick Debts, and pay off all the redeemable Funds in a shorter time than could be otherwise expected, to the great Ease of the Nation.*

I will shew them that nothing can be more *ridiculous* and *absurd* than what is here *suggested*. But first I must desire my Readers to observe the Unfairness of these People: To swell the Customs upon our future Imports from *France*, as they have done, they make the *Guardian* suppose that 4000 Tuns of Brandy shall hereafter be imported, when at the Foot of his Account the *Guardian* has supposed no more than 3000 Tuns. In like manner, they had added 100000 *l.* to the *Guardian*'s Article of Linen, by computing 700000 *l.* instead of 600000 *l.* They also suppose that the Value of 500000 *l.* in wrought Silk must amount to 250000 Pounds weight, where-

as

as 200000 Pounds weight will amount to that Value. They then ſuggeſt that one half of the Weight muſt conſiſt of Luſtrings and Alamodes, which pay 1 *l.* 14 *s.* *per* Pound Cuſtom: which never was ſuppos'd by the *Guardian*, ſince very little of thoſe ſorts are now in uſe in *Great Britain*. So that the 200000 Pounds weight hereafter to be imported, will pay no more than 10 *s.* and 6 *d.* *per* Pound. And laſtly, they add 100000 *l.* for the Cuſtoms upon all other Goods; whereas the above-mentioned Articles being deducted, all that ever have been imported from *France* in one Year, are not by the late Treaty of Commerce to pay above one half of the laſt-mentioned Sum. If all theſe things ſhall be conſider'd, a prodigious Abatement muſt be made of their Sum of 1173125 *l.*

But now do theſe Perſons believe that the Cuſtoms upon the Goods imported from *France* will be a clear Addition to the publick Revenue? Do they not imagine that the Imports from other Countries, and the Cuſtoms upon them, will abate as thoſe of *France* ſhall increaſe? To convince them of this Miſtake, I ſhall preſent them with an Extract of an Account of the Wines, which was laid before the laſt Parliament from the *Cuſtom-houſe*; and ſhall take the four Years during the Prohibition of the *French* Trade, and the four following Years after that Prohibition was repeal'd. It is

An

An ACCOUNT of Wines imported into the Port of London only, viz.

Years.	French Wines.		Portugal Wines.		Spanish Wines.		Rhenish Wines.	
	Tuns.	Gal.	Tuns.	Gal.	Tuns.	Gal.	Tuns.	Gal.
1682	———		13360	201	5448	19	1743	188
1683	———	65	16772	7	5601	11	1260	192
1684	———		1611	108	12185	18	1302	163
1685	———		12185	169	4430	10	1457	124
1686	12760	237	289	59	4193	22	812	101
1687	15518	97	327	26	3562	23	923	98
1688	14218	171	540	205	3251	22	884	191
1689	11109	92	579	220	4650	115	536	177

1. By this Account it appears there were imported of *French* Wines into *London* only, during the four Years after the Prohibition was taken off 13401 Tuns, 193 Gallons *per ann.* at a Medium.

2. That more *Portugal* Wines, at a Medium, were annually imported during that Prohibition than afterwards, by 10670 Tuns, 216 ½ Gallons, *per ann.*

3. That more *Spaniſh* Wines, at a Medium, were imported before than after, by 2776 Tuns, 189 ¼ Gallons *per ann.*

4. That more *Rheniſh* Wines were alſo imported, at a Medium, before than after, by 645 Tuns, 24 Gallons, *per ann.*

So that 'tis manifeſt, the Importation of Wines from other Countries decreas'd almoſt in the very ſame Proportion as that from *France* increas'd; and conſequently, we loſt of our Cuſtoms upon the Wines of other Countries, as much, or more, than

we

we gain'd by thoſe of *France*. And will they now pretend, that what has been can never be again? Or, that we ſhall ſtill conſume as many of the Wines of other Countries as we did before, notwithſtanding the Importation of greater Quantities from *France*?

But why ſo great a Sum to be paid for *Cuſtoms*? Does the *Guardian* any where pretend, that *all* our Imports ſhall be *enter'd* at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*? That none at all ſhall be run? Will not the Gain of above 200 *per Cent.* by ſaving the Duties of Brandy, *Cent. per Cent.* by thoſe of Wine, above 20 *per Cent.* by thoſe of wrought Silk, and 15 *per Cent.* by thoſe of Linen and all other Goods, be a ſufficient Encouragement for their clandeſtine Importation? Can this be prevented by a negligent Guard upon ſo large a Coaſt as that of *Great Britain*? Or is every one ſo honeſt here, as not to defraud the Government for ſo great a Profit? *The Encouragement for running French Goods.*

But laſtly, let it be ſuppos'd that the Revenue would be increas'd by paſſing the Bill of Commerce, either 200000 *l.* or a Million, or any greater Sum (for the greater, ſtill the worſe for *Great Britain*) ought this to be any Temptation either to our Landed Gentlemen, or our Trading People, to paſs that Bill? They muſt pay very dear for this Increaſe of the Publick Revenue, if they ſhould. For example, we purchaſe

Wines

French Trade ruinous to our Manufactures and Lands, tho it ſhould increaſe the Cuſtoms.

Wines and other Commodities from *France* for Money; but from *Portugal* and *Italy*, in exchange for our Manufactures: and if we ſhould ceaſe to purchaſe Wines and Raw Silks, *&c.* from theſe latter, will not they give over buying our Manufactures? What havock muſt this make among our labouring People? And muſt not our Gentlemen too loſe thoſe Markets for the Product of their Lands? Again, we purchaſe great Part of our Linen from *Hamburgh*, *Germany*, and *Holland*, for which we pay them in Manufactures; the reſt we make ourſelves: and if the Value of 600000 *l.* in Linen ſhould be imported from *France*, muſt not ſo many of our People be depriv'd of their Employments in the Linen, Woollen, and other Manufactures, as are ſubſiſted either by what is made at home, or are employ'd in ſuch Manufactures as are ſent to *Germany*, &c. to purchaſe the Linen we fetch from thence? And what then can they do, but throw themſelves upon the Lands for a Maintenance? The ſame thing muſt be ſaid of wrought Silk: If we ſhall import the Value of 500000 *l.* from *France*, there will be an end of manufacturing as great a Value here in *England*; and what then ſhall become of our *Weavers* here, who are ſubſiſted by their Labour to the Value of the Money which muſt be paid to *France*, to maintain the Labourers in that Kingdom? The like is alſo true of Paper, and many other

other Manufactures, and even of Brandy, in prejudice of our Spirits, which are drawn from Malt, Cyder, *&c.*

But the Miſchief is yet greater to the Landed than the Trading Intereſt. The poor Labourers indeed will loſe their Employments, yet ſtill they muſt be ſubſiſted, and ſubſiſted from the Rents: The Gentlemen muſt be forc'd to abate of their Rents, by the Loſs of many of their former Markets for their Wool, Flax, and other Products of their Lands. And not only this, but they muſt alſo be burden'd with the Maintenance of ſuch a Number of new Poor, as ſhall coſt their Lands vaſtly more than 'tis poſſible for the Crown to gain by any Increaſe of Cuſtoms.

Objections againſt my Account anſwer'd.

'Twas objected againſt my Account, that I had pick'd out a Year immediately after a Prohibition of the *French* Commerce, and when there had been a long want of *French* Goods in this Nation. And this was likely to increaſe the Imports of that Year beyond thoſe of any other. They inſtance particularly in the Wines, as if we were more than ordinarily greedy of them, ſo ſoon after a long Prohibition.

But I muſt refer my Reader to the Table of Imported Wines above, where he will ſee that much greater Quantities of *French* Wines were imported the two following Years into the Port of *London*.

We

We were ſo far from picking out a Year for our purpoſe, that we have taken the only whole Year of the Exports and Imports between the two Nations, which was laid before the Parliament of 1713. Indeed the two following Years were order'd into the Houſe of Commons, but were never brought in by the Officers of the Cuſtoms. They were made ready, as I have heard, for the Houſe; but by whoſe Intereſt they were kept out, whether by thoſe who were for the Bill or againſt it, the Reader will be able to judge. But I believe every one will imagine, that the Gentlemen who were for promoting that Bill, had ſufficient Power to bring thoſe Years before the Parliament, if they would have made any thing for their purpoſe. As for the Merchants without doors, they were ſo far from picking out a Year for their purpoſe, that they had only *Hobſon*'s Choice, and no other.

Their Fraud about Braſs, Copper, and Clock-work.

As a Specimen of their Sincerity, theſe Men deſired their Readers to obſerve the Inconſiſtencies in our Account, and began thus:

'Wrought Braſs and Copper, valu'd at '8 *l. per Ct.*

'Clock-Work, at 40 *s. per Ct.*

By this their Readers were inſtructed to believe, that we have valu'd wrought Braſs and Copper, and perhaps the meaneſt Sorts of

of them, at 8 *l. per Cent.* 17 *d. per* Pound; and Clock-work, the fineſt Sort, of wrought Braſs, at 40 *s. per Cent.* not much above 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* Pound.

But after all, what if this Clock-work ſhould be Iron, and not Braſs? Clock-work not for the Parlour, but the Kitchen or the Bellfrey? The Clock-work of the *Black-ſmith*, and not of the *Watchmaker*? If this ſhould be the Fact, every one of my Readers will acknowledge, that 40 *s. per Cent.* is a ſufficient Valuation. Behold then the Candor and Ingenuity of theſe Men!

Theſe two Articles, as return'd by the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, and as valu'd by the Merchants, ſtand thus:

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Wrought Braſs and Copper	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ct.*--8 *l. per Ct.*--	228	0	0
Iron wro. & Clock-work	400 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Ct.*--2 *l. per Ct.*--	800	10	0

Now I ask them, what can be the Clock-work that is join'd with wrought Iron? But they very artificially ſunk wrought Iron, that the Clock-work might be thought Braſs. What Adverſaries have I to deal with?

I was charg'd with Ignorance and Stupidity, upon my Table of Wines imported into the Port of *London*, which I produc'd,

and my Concluſions from it, that during the *French* Trade we imported annually about 14000 Tuns of Wine extraordinary from *Spain*, *Portugal* and the *Rhine*; and that immediately upon the taking off that Prohibition, we imported about 13400 Tuns of *French* Wines *per ann.* and ceas'd importing that extraordinary Quantity of 14000 Tuns *per ann.* from thoſe other Countries. 'Twas ſaid, that the extraordinary Quantities of Wines, which appear by the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Account to be imported from *Spain* and *Portugal* during the Years of the *French* Prohibition, were indeed *French* Wines, but enter'd as the Wines of *Spain* and *Portugal*, paying *Spaniſh* Duties; that this was done by the Direction of the Court, and by the Connivance of the Officers of the Cuſtoms, becauſe during the Prohibition they could not be enter'd directly from *France*. From hence 'twas inferr'd, that both myſelf and the Merchants who aſſiſt me, are the moſt ſtupid and ignorant People in the World, for but imagining that thoſe extraordinary Quantities of Wines, which were then enter'd as from *Spain* and *Portugal*, were any other than *French* Wines.

Wines imported from Spain, *&c. affirm'd to be* French.

But I do aſſure them, that I was not ſo ſtupidly ignorant as they imagine. When this very Table came firſt into my hands, I had a violent Suſpicion that this was the Fact: But *Cuſtom-Houſe* Accounts with them have been ſo ſacred till this laſt Paper

of

of theirs, that I had not the Confidence to contradict them; tho I believe it very poſſible for *Spain* and *Portugal*, at any time, to ſpare us more than thoſe extraordinary Quantities of Wine in any one Year, without any Injury to themſelves. But that which I meant by publiſhing this Table, was either to gain an Acknowledgment from them, that thoſe extraordinary Quantities of Wine were really imported from *Spain* and *Portugal*, or their Confeſſion, that the very *Cuſtom-Houſe* Accounts were falſe. They have very frankly made this laſt Confeſſion, and they ſhall preſently ſee what uſe I intend to make of it.

Firſt, they aſſert, That *from* 1674 *excluſive, to* 1690 *incluſive, the Quantity of Wines imported from* France, *one Year with another, in the Port of* London, *was* 5532 *Tuns* $\frac{13}{14}$ *a Year.* This they did, becauſe no more appears in the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Accounts for the whole time; when one half was a time of Prohibition, wherein no Entries were made at all from *France.* But if 13 or 14000 Tuns of Wine were really imported, tho not enter'd from *France* in the Port of *London*, then the whole Quantity annually imported into the Port of *London*, was not 5532 Tuns $\frac{13}{14}$, as they nicely calculate, but 12 or 13000 Tuns *per ann.*

They acknowledge they had this Table of imported Wines by them, (and indeed they muſt have had it when they wrote

their Paper.) They accuſe me and my Aſſiſtants of the greateſt Ignorance and Stupidity, for imagining that the extraordinary Quantities of Wine enter'd from *Spain* and *Portugal*, during the *French* Prohibition, were any other than *French* Wines; ſo that 'tis clear, they could not be ſo groſly ignorant or ſtupid. It remains then, that they maliciouſly impos'd upon their Readers ſo ſmall a Quantity as 5532 Tuns and $\frac{1}{12}$, for the whole annual Importation into the Port of *London*, when they knew that 13 or 14000 Tuns were annually imported. What will they be able to ſay to this, but that I have laid a Bait before them, and they have been ſo great Fools as to ſwallow it?

But this is not the worſt Conſequence that attends this Confeſſion. 'To what 'purpoſe, *ſay they*, do theſe Men beat the 'Buſh, and dance in a Circle? The *Cuſtom-'Houſe* is a Record of theſe things. Let 'them join iſſue with us, and take a juſt, 'fair, atteſted Account.' I have produced here a *Cuſtom-Houſe* Account of the Wines imported into *London*, an Account which they themſelves acknowledge to be a true one; and now they tell me, and I believe very truly, and indeed I was always of this Opinion ever ſince it firſt came into my hands, That the *French* Wines, during the Prohibition, were enter'd as *Spaniſh* and *Portugal* Wines, by Direction of the Court, and Con-

Connivance of the Officers of the *Cuſtoms*. So that it ſeems the Officers have connived at falſe Entries, directly contrary to an Act of Parliament, and the Court then directed their ſo doing. What a mortal Stab have they given to the Records they pretended ſo much to value? Do they not here inſtruct us never to expect a true Account from the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, when it ſhall be the Intereſt of a Court to give a falſe one? It was no doubt the Inclination of the Court heretofore to falſify the Old SCHEME, by falſifying the Accounts of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*; and can we believe they did not do it?

The Court conniv'd at falſe Entries of French Wine for others.

Since we are upon the Article of Wines, and they have begun to undervalue the Goods imported from *France* in our Account, and to over-value our Exports; I think it not improper to juſtify the Price we have given of Wines.

Price of 17 l. 10 s. per Tun of French Wine juſtify'd.

The Inſpector-General's Words, ſay they, *are theſe*: 'In ſtating the Balance between 'two Countries, the prime Coſt only in 'the ſaid reſpective Countries ſh uld be cal-'culated. Now 'tis notorious, the prime 'Coſt of Wine was about 8 *l. per* Tun; in 'which Valuation I appeal to all the old 'experienc'd Merchants who formerly dealt 'to *France*.'

Well then, with them, and their *Inſpector-General*, I appeal to the old experienc'd Merchants. One of them has been ſo kind, as to tranſcribe from his Books, at my Re-

queſt, an Account of the Wines he imported from *France* in 1686, which is the very Year I have publiſh'd. The Account of his whole Quantity of Wines, one with another, amounts to 17 *l.* 8 *s. per* Tun, at a Medium; and I muſt obſerve to him, that in his whole Quantity there are none of the Wines of *St. Laurence*, *Champaign*, or *Burgundy*, and no more than five Tuns of *Hermitage*, in 107 Tuns of Wine: and yet they all amount to, at a Medium, the Price laſt above-mention'd, far different from the Value of theſe Men and the *Inſpector-General*. So that I muſt take 17 *l.* 10 *s. per* Tun to have been the current Price of that Year, till they ſhall produce the Invoices of Merchants to the contrary: for as for them and their *Inſpector-General*, they are no manner of Authority.

There is no doubt, but a *Britiſh* Parliament will conſult the Invoices of the old experienc'd Merchants, before they will paſs a Law, by which this Nation will have almoſt 300000 *l. per ann.* to pay to *France* for the ſingle Article of Wines.

I ſhall conſider another of their Obſervations upon this Subject; which is, that no Wines could be run in the above-mention'd Year: *Was it poſſible*, ſay they, *that any Wine could be run, when it paid but* 35 *s.* per *Hogſhead?* By which, their Readers are made to believe that 35 *s. per* Hogſhead, or 7 *l. per* Tun, was the whole Duty between

tween *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686.

But what if the Duty at that time upon *French* Wines was 70 *per Cent.* of the whole Value, had not this been ſufficient Encouragement for the Smuggler? Could any fair Trader hope to make ſo much? *Duty on French Wine in* 1685, 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per *Tun.*

Behold here then the Duties, as they ſtood from the 24th of *June* 1685,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Till the 23d of *June* 1685.	6	8	1
On the 24th of *June*, more for the new Impoſt	6	3	1
Coinage	0	10	0
	13	1	2 *per* Tun.

Thirteen Pounds one Shilling and two Pence *per* Tun, is not 35 *s.* but 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* ½ *per* Hogſhead, and above 70 *per Cent.* of the whole Value of Wines; which in the Account is eſtimated at 17 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Tun. Was it not worth the Smuggler's while, to run the riſque of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* to gain 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* by ſaving the Duties? Was it not worth his while, to hazard the Principal, for the clear Gain of 70 *per Cent.* beſides all the Advantages which the Smuggler has in common with the fair Trader? *Encouragement for Smuggling.*

I come now to prove,

1. That the Importation and Cuſtoms of the Wines of other Countries muſt decreaſe

as those from *France* shall increase, not only by Vouchers from the *Custom-house*, but from Reason.

2. That *French* Wines, tho bought in that Country at the Valuation in the *British Merchant*, will yet be cheaper than those of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Rhine*.

3. That *French* Wines, tho they should be bought at the *Guardian*'s Valuation, will yet be prefer'd and used in *England*, rather than those from other Countries.

4. And that the *Mercator* is very saucy upon the *Portugal* Treaty.

18000 Tuns of French Wine would be imported per ann.

The *Guardian*, N° 170. supposed, if the Bill of Commerce should have pass'd, that the whole Quantity of *French* Wines which should hereafter be imported into the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, would amount to 18000 Tuns *per ann.* I prov'd from the *Custom-house* Accounts, that almost that whole Quantity has been annually imported, when the Trade was open between both Countries, into *South-Britain* only, without craving any Allowance for clandestine Importations.

An Addition of Duty by French Wine ruinous to our Manufactures.

The *Mercator* insults the *Guardian* for his extravagant Supposition, and says, That if so great a Quantity shall hereafter be imported, then at 27 *l. per* Tun, which will be the Duty even by the late Treaty of Commerce, the Customs upon the *French* Wines only will amount to 486000 *l. per ann.* He is very merry with the *Guardian* for projecting so large

large an Addition to the Revenue, and furniſhing Gentlemen with ſo good an Argument for the Bill of Commerce: tho I have prov'd, and ſhall further prove, that it would be the Ruin of our Manufactures.

But has the *Guardian* any where ſuppos'd, that all this Wine ſhall be fairly imported? Have not I affirmed, that to ſave the Duty of 27 *l. per* Tun, above *Cent. per Cent.* of the *Guardian*'s Value, muſt be a ſufficient Encouragement for the Smuggler? And do the Goods which are clandeſtinely imported pay any Cuſtoms at all? Have not I ask'd every one of theſe Queſtions? And has the *Mercator* vouchſafed to give an Anſwer to any one?

Increaſe of Duty by French *Wines abate the Duty by other Wines.*

Again, Of all the Wines that ſhall be fairly imported and enter'd at the *Cuſtom-houſe*, why muſt thoſe from *France* make any Addition to the Cuſtoms? Why may there not be an Abatement in proportion of the Wines from other Countries, which muſt pay as great Cuſtoms, if the Treaty ſhould be made effectual? I have exhibited a *Cuſtom-houſe* Account of the Wines imported for eight Years together into the Port of *London*; by which it appears, that during the firſt four Years, while *French* Wines were prohibited, ſo much the greater Quantity was imported from other Countries; and that after the taking off that Prohibition, 13 or 14000 Tuns were annually imported from *France*, and ſo much leſs in

proportion

proportion from *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the *Rhine*. If this had not been a false Entry, it had been a Demonstration, that we have abated as much or more of the Wines and Customs of other Countries, as we gain'd by those of *France*. But allowing that the Wines from *France* were enter'd from other Places, 'tis still a Demonstration that what came from one place supply'd the Want from any other.

They deny the Account which they approved before.

Upon this, the *Mercator* in a fury, says the Wines of the first four Years were wrong enter'd by the Direction of the Court, and by the Connivance of the Officers of the Customs. Rather than be press'd by the Argument, they chose to fall foul upon an Account which they acknowledge to be truly return'd from the *Custom-house*; tho, as I have shewn, this very Acknowledgment is attended with very fatal Consequences both to the Cause and to himself.

But let the Consequences be what they will, they have given up a *Custom-house* Account: and I am very well contented they should do so, not only for the sake of those Consequences, but because I do not stand in need of the Argument. For I think nothing can be more certain, if the Bill of Commerce should pass, than that our Wines hereafter will be imported chiefly from *France*, and that we shall abate in proportion for the Wines and Customs from other Countries.

We

We now pay 53 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* Customs for *French* Wines unfilled; yet still we are fond of this beloved Liquor. And if the Customs shall be reduc'd to less than half, to 24 *l.* 15. 1 *d.* will not the Consumption be increas'd? Which is the Wine that every *Englishman* will chuse, *Portugal* or *French* Wine, if the Price of both should be the same? But what if by the reduction of the Customs on both to an Equality, by the Bill of Commerce, the latter should be the cheapest? Then 'tis certain, so much of our Customs from *Portugal* must be abated.

He finds fault with my Valuation of *French* Wines at 17 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Tun, and fancies he has me here in a Dilemma; either that I cannot prove my Valuation, or if I do, that *Portugal* Wines will be still cheapest, and consequently the common Draught of this Kingdom.

In the first place, I see no reason to be offended with my Valuation of *French* Wines at 17 *l.* 10 *s.* clear on board in that Country. I expect Proofs to the contrary; and whensoever they shall be produc'd, they will bear so much the stronger against the second part of his Dilemma, *viz.* that then the Wines of *Portugal* will be the cheapest.

For, secondly, I shall shew him that *French* Wines will still be cheapest, even with the Valuation of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Tun: Since 'tis computed by those Merchants who

who have ſhip'd off the greateſt Quantity of *Port O Port* Wines, that they have coſt clear on board, for theſe ten Years laſt paſt, 22 Millrees *per* Pipe, at a Medium, (without including one Year, in which the Price was much higher) which at 6 *s. per* Millree, is 13 *l.* 4 *s. per* Tun.

Price of Portugal *Wines.*

But the *Lisbon* Wines are always dearer, *viz.* one with another about 38 Millrees *per* Pipe; which alſo, at 6 *s. per* Millree, is 22 *l.* 16 *s. per* Tun.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Now allowing that, *communibus annis*, our Importation is as great of the one as of the other, the Price of *Portugal* Wines at a Medium, was —— —— ——	18	0	0
To which ought to be added for Freight at that time —— ——	6	0	0
For Leakage and Inſurance then	3	0	0
And for Cuſtoms unfilled ——	24	1	1
In all —	51	1	1

If any Man doubts this Account, let him ask any *Portugal* Merchant, whether allowing all other Charges, and for bad Debts, he has been able to make great Profit of his *Lisbon* and *Portugal* Wines together, at 30 *l. per* Pipe, or 60 *l. per* Tun, one with another; or whether he has been able to do any more than ſave himſelf: whence it muſt follow,

low, that 18 *l. per* Tun in that Country is a very common Price.

But if any ſhould object, that this was in time of War, and that I ought not to value the Wines to be imported thence, in time of Peace, at the Price of a time of War:

To this I anſwer, either we ſhall buy as great a Quantity from *Portugal* as before, or we ſhall not. If we ſhall, the ſame Demand will ſtill keep up the ſame Price; if not, then he gives up his Argument, that our Importations from *Portugal* will not be leſſen'd, and that the Cuſtoms upon *French* Wines will prove ſo much Addition to the Revenue. Therefore to pleaſe this Man, I muſt inſiſt that the Price of Wines clear aboard in *Portugal*, will be the ſame in Peace as War.

I will allow indeed that an Abatement muſt be made of the above-mentioned Price of 51 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* in a time of Peace, *viz.* 4 *l.* upon the Freight, and 1 *l.* on the Leakage and Inſurance, 5 *l.* in the whole upon theſe Accounts; and then it will remain, that the Wines of *Portugal* muſt ſtand the Merchant here in 46 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

Let us ſee now what *French* Wines will ſtand the Merchant in here in *England*, according to the late Treaty of Commerce.

The

The Price of French *Wine according to the Treaty of Commerce.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Price in *France*, at my Valuation *per* Tun —	17	10	0
Freight —	1	0	0
Leakage and Insurance —	1	10	0
Customs —	24	1	0
In all —	44	1	1
The Price of *Portugal* Wines, as before, is —	46	1	1
Price of *French* Wines will be	44	1	1
So, that the latter will be cheapest, *per* Tun —	2	0	0

As for the *Spanish* and *Italian* Wines, not only the Duties upon these are higher, but the Leakage, Freight and Insurance must needs be a great deal more than from *France*; so that with his good leave, the Case is not quite so plain as he says it is, *That the* Portuguese *Trade will always have the Preference in* England, or that *French* Wines will not hereafter be the common Draught in this Kingdom. For my own part I think they would be the common Draught, even tho they should be bought in *France* at the *Guardian*'s Price of 25 *l. per* Tun; the Wines are so much preferable in themselves, and even that Price would not make an Addition of above two Pence in a Quart. And where is the Gentleman

tleman who would not be at this expence, for the gratification of his Palate?

How then has this Writer made good the *Inequality* between the Wines of *France* and *Portugal*, to the Advantage of the latter, which he ſays, is the thing inſiſted upon by the *Portugal* Treaty?

He asks, which is likely to be the common Draught, *Portugal* or *French* Wine? I anſwer, *French* Wine. Not to inſiſt upon the general Inclination towards every thing that is *French*, theſe Wines will be the cheapeſt; but they are ſo preferable in themſelves, that I believe, at a third part greater Price, they would be the common Draught in *England*.

I think I have ſaid enough to demonſtrate, that our Importation of Wine from *Portugal*, and other Countries, muſt abate, as that from *France* ſhall increaſe; and conſequently that the Importation of *French* Wines will make no Addition to the *Cuſtoms*.

Our Advantage by the Portugal Treaty.

The Advocates for the *French* Trade ſay, *The Treaty with* Portugal *ought to go for nothing*. What! That Treaty go for nothing, by which we have been enabled to pay ſuch Armies in *Portugal*, without remitting any Sums from *England*! By which we have alſo paid ſuch Sums to our Armies in other Countries! That Treaty go for nothing, by which we have coin'd above a Million of Gold in the *Tower*! This is downright Mad-

Madneſs. Nothing can be equal to it, except the *Mercator*'s Imagination, that our Importation of *French* Wines may be increas'd, without abating that from other Countries, or that the Cuſtoms on *French* Goods will be a new Fund to pay the Nation's Debts, without abating in proportion the Cuſtoms on Goods, of the like kind, from other Countries.

I come now,

1. To the *Mercator*'s Account of our Gain by the *French* Trade.

2. To his laſt Article, of our gaining 500000 *l.* by exporting our Goods in our own Shipping.

3. To ſhew, that 13000 Tuns of Shipping were ſufficient for all our Exports, between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, by an Enumeration of Particulars.

4. To conſider the *Mercator*'s Diſſertation concerning the Advantage of employing our own Shipping.

5. To prove, that the Gain by exporting our own Goods to *France* in thirteen thouſand Tuns of Shipping, was not above 6500 *l.* And,

6. That the Sum of 493500 *l.* is ſtruck off from the *Mercator*'s Gain of 500000 *l.* by the Article of Shipping.

Of all that theſe Men have publiſh'd, what follows, is, in my Opinion, the moſt extraordinary. It is an Account of the Trade

Trade between *France* and *England*, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, by which *France*, on one ſide, is made Debtor to us, for

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
The Value of Goods exported directly hence to *France* —	742077	4	2½	*The Mercator's Account of the* French *Trade.*
Ditto to *France*, via *Holland*	300000	0	0	
Ditto, via *Flanders* —	100000	0	0	
For Corn exported in dear Years —	50000	0	0	
For Advance on Sale of Goods there	64200	0	0	
For Profit, by uſe of 50000 Tuns of our Shipping, in exporting our Goods to that Country	500000	0	0	
Total Value—	1756277	4	2½	

Well! this Writer is the moſt compleat Accountant in the World, that's certain. There is ſome Policy in ſwelling an Account, for then a Man will hardly have the Confidence to ſtrike off ſo much, as not to leave him ſtill enough for his purpoſe. He muſt be a very bold Man indeed, that ſhall preſume to ſtrike off above 1200000 *l.* from 1750000 *l.* But let the Danger be what it will, I reſolve to try my Fortune; and I begin with his Article of Shipping.

Fifty thousand Tuns of Shipping employ'd to export our Goods to *France*, and 500000 *l.* Profit to us for the Use of those Ships!

First, let me consider his Quantity of Tunnage, what were the Goods we sent to *France* between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, that could fill up all the Room in 50000 Tuns of Shipping.

The Weight or Bulk of the Woollen Manufacture we sent to *France* in that Year, must be the same, whether with my Valnation, or with his. The Tunnage of those Goods is still the same, whether as I have valu'd them, or at any higher Price. By the best Information I can get, all the Woollen Goods mention'd in the Account, according to the manner of computing the Tunnage for those sorts of Goods, cannot exceed 500 Tuns; and if he will value them at higher Prices than I have done, yet still the Bulk will be the same.

The Computation of Tunnage on several Species of Goods.

The next heavy Article is Corn: The Corn which was exported in that Year to *France*, according to the *Custom-House* Account, was 13156 Quarters; this, at five Quarters to a Tun, is 2631 Tuns.

Another heavy Article is Tin, Pewter, Lead, Lead-shot, wrought Brass and Copper, Iron Ordnance, Iron wrought and Clock-work, Nails and Steel: But of all these things, no more was exported in that Year

Year than 2853 Tuns in weight, tho extremely short of that in Bulk.

The next great Article is Coals, 20 Chaldron from the Port of *London*, and 1557 Chaldron from the Out-Ports, which in the whole is 3658 Tuns. But here I muſt do myſelf the Juſtice to acknowledge, that by a Miſtake of the Copy, inſtead of 1557 Chaldrons from the Out-Ports, it is ſet down in the Account only 557 Chaldrons, which makes but little Difference, *viz.* 500 *l.* in the Account, but a very great one in the Tunnage.

All the Plantation-Goods, exported in that Year, did not exceed 360 Tuns.

All our *Turky* Goods, exported thither in that Year, did not require 114 Tuns of Shipping.

Neither did our *Eaſt-India* Goods amount to 530 Tuns.

The Drugs, exported in that Year, were not above 20 Tuns.

The Quantities of Beer, Braziletta-wood, Logwood, Oil ordinary, Linſeed Oil, Pitch, Tar, Haberdaſhery Ware, Tann'd Leather, Butter, Glue, Gunpowder, Starch, Allom, Cheeſe, Bees-Wax, Coney-Wool, Skins, Pot-Aſhes, Almonds, Barilla, Brimſtone, Currants, Cinnamon, Cochineal, Elephants Teeth, Figs, Hemp, Honey, Hops, wrought Inkle, Raiſins, Soap, Tallow, *Spaniſh* Wool, Copperas, Bread, Hilling-ſtones and Calve-skins, mention'd in the Account return'd

from the *Custom-House*, do not amount quite to 2000 Tuns.

Fifty thousand Tuns of Shipping reduc'd to 13000.

The whole Number of Tuns above-mention'd, are but 12666; the rest of the Goods exported in that Year, were but inconsiderable as to their Weight or Bulk. And I will defy him or his Patrons, to shew, that all our Exports of that Year might not be stow'd at once, with all the Convenience in the World, in 13000 Tuns; a little more than a fourth Part of his 50000 Tuns of Shipping.

Farther reduc'd to 3500 Tuns.

He says, he has heard that the *French* Trade employ'd 1000 Sail of our Ships, however he thinks 500 may be well allow'd in this Account; but he might as well have cover'd the Sea with a Fleet as big as that of *Xerxes:* We are sure our Exports did but little towards it. Thirteen thousand Tuns of Shipping will make no more than 130 Sail of Ships of 100 Tuns each. But if it shall be consider'd too, that every Ship may make so near a Voyage three or four times in a Year, 30 or 35 of these Vessels, or about 3500 Tuns, were sufficient to carry out our annual Exports thither.

The Profit by our Shipping to France consider'd.

But the most extravagant Part of the Jest is still behind, and that is, that the Profit we made, by exporting our Goods to *France* in our own Shipping, was 500000 *l.* to this Kingdom: And this is the next thing to be consider'd.

We

We are ſo unfortunate as to have loſt already about three fourth Parts of his Profit of 500000*l.* by Shipping, by the Reduction of near the three fourth Parts of his Tunnage: And I am now determin'd to leave him little more than the 8oth Part of this Profit, even upon the Suppoſition, that all the Goods were carried out in our own Shipping, which nobody can or will pretend was the Caſe.

He has given us one of his wonderful Diſſertations upon the vaſt Advantages of Shipping to a Nation; 'That 'tis a Livelihood to the Maſter-Builder, his Servants, 'his hired Carpenters, Caulkers, Joyners, 'Carvers, Painters, Smiths, and other 'Tradeſmen, *&c.*' And then he runs on to the Rope-makers, Powder-men, Chandlers, Seamen, Slop-ſellers, to *Wapping*, *Rotherhithe*, *Ratcliffe*, *Lime-houſe*, *Deptford*, and *Blackwall*.

The Influence, ſays he, *take it from the Stocks to the ſetting ſail, is hardly to be imagin'd, and with great Difficulty to be caſt up.*

Not with ſo great Difficulty as he imagines: I ſhall *caſt it up* for him with a very great deal of eaſe; and not only this, but the Advantage the Nation made by exporting all the Goods in my former Account, ſuppoſing it to be all in her own Shipping: and I believe I ſhall convince every one, that it was far ſhort of half a Million. *The Coſt or Value of a Ship conſider'd.*

Whatsoever is the Price of building and fitting a Ship to Sea, is the Measure of her Value; and whatsoever annual Freight shall be given for the Use of this Ship, is the Measure of the annual Profit. The Money that is thus given pays the *Builder* and his *Servants*; the *Landed Interest* for Timber, Plank, and Iron; the *Fellers*, *Squarers*, *Sawyers*, and *Carriers*; the *West-India* and *Norway* Merchants for their Planks, Masts, and Yards, for their Pitch, Tar and Oil, for their Tallow, Rosin, and Brimstone; and all other People that bestow either Labour or Materials upon this Ship, wheresoever they live, at *Wapping* or *Rotherhithe*, at *Ratcliffe* or *Lime-house*, at *Deptford* or *Blackwall*. Whatsoever it is they sell, whether of Labour or Materials, to this Ship, is all paid for by the first Cost, or the annual Freight. The Price of building and fitting out therefore is the Measure of her first Value; and the annual Freight, of her annual Value, and yearly Repairs: for if her Repairs, her Wear and Tear, amount to more than her yearly Profit, she will soon be laid up.

To what purpose then all that heap of Words which he has huddled together? When all is said that can be said upon this Subject, the thing is only this: If a Man will give no more for a Ship new-built and rigg'd, and fitted for the Sea, than a thousand Pounds; then a thousand Pounds is

the

the Value of all that has been done to this Ship, whether by the Builder or his Servants, by the Artificer or the Labourer, or any body else.

Annual Freight considered.

Again, if I buy this Ship, and can let it out for no more Freight than 500 *l. per ann.* this annual Sum must answer every Year part of my first Costs, the Wages and Victuals of the Seamen, and the Wear and Tear of the Ship: This annual Freight therefore must be the Value of all the annual Charges of this Ship. So that what he said was *hardly to be imagin'd*, as to the Value of a Ship, he sees by this time may *be eas'ly* with a great deal of ease.

What we gain by imploying our Shipping.

But the Question still remains, What it is we gain from *France* by employing our own Shipping.

First, it is certain we gain nothing of the first Cost, but what we gain in the annual Freight. *France* does not buy the Ship; all that he does, is paying us something every Year for the Use.

In the next place, we gain nothing from *France* by the Freight of Goods we import from thence. We pay the Value of the Goods to *France*, and we pay the Freight for them among our selves. Indeed in this case we do not lose, as we should do if the Goods were to be imported in *French* Bottoms; for then *France* would be paid not only for the Goods, but for the Carriage of them too. By importing them in our own

Ships, the Charge of Carriage is sav'd to us, but it can never be said that any thing is gain'd. It is indeed a great Advantage to us, but no increase of Wealth. Nor is it such Advantage, for the sake of which we ought to hinder any Nation from taking our Manufactures in their Ships, if they cannot be perswaded to do it in ours. The importing Goods from *France*, notwithstanding what he says, in our own Ships, is so far from being Profit, that as I have said formerly, it must be a loss to us, by stopping the Importation of an equal Quantity of Goods from *Portugal*, *Italy*, &c. And these Places, the Distance being considered, must employ a greater Number of Ships, at a much higher Freight.

It remains therefore, in the last place, that what we may properly be said to gain by employing our own Ships in the *French* Trade, is the Freight for the Goods we send to that Country: and how much this is, is the Question to be answer'd.

I have shewn already, that our whole Exports in one Year did not exceed 12 or 13000 Tuns; but if any Man will be at the trouble of looking back to the *Custom-house* Account, he will easily be convinc'd, that the whole Imports were more than double the Tunnage of our Exports. Whence it will follow, that above half the Tunnage of our Ships went empty, to come home full.

And

And what muſt needs be the Conſequence of this Difference? What elſe, but that all the Ships outwards contended with Emulation one againſt another, to accept as low Freight as poſſible, rather than go empty? which could not but have this effect, to reduce the Freight outwards a great deal below that upon the Return. *Ships carry Goods out gratis for the Back-carriage.*

Every one knows that the Goods of our Merchants at home were often taken in for little or nothing, upon condition of their making them amends by the Back-loading; that Lead, Tin, Pewter, Iron, and Coals, were taken on board *gratis*, or for a very trifle, only to ſave the Charge of Ballaſt; that Corn has been often carry'd to *France* for 10 *s. per* Tun, nay, for nothing, in conſideration of Back-Tunnage. All theſe things render it very credible, that the Freight outwards was, at a Medium, not above one half of the Freight home. But unleſs the Bill of Commerce ſhall paſs, we ſhall be under no neceſſity of ſending any empty Ships to that Country for the ſake of Back-carriage.

At this very day we fetch home Goods from *France* for 20 *s. per* Tun, tho Wages are as great now as at that time. It follows then, that we ſent our Goods to that Country for 10 *s. per* Tun, and conſequently the whole 13000 Tuns above-mention'd for 6500 *l.* and that this was the whole Sum we *6500 l. gain from France by Freight outwards inſtead of 500000 l.*

we gain'd from *France*, by exporting our Goods in our own Shipping.

'Twas pretty well done of the *Mercator*, to rate our Gain, by trading with *France* in our own Shipping, at 500000 *l. per ann.* I think I have made it evident, that it could not exceed 6500 *l.* and this only by striking off 493500 *l.* from an Account of 500000 *l.* Tho at the first, I must confess, I was so startled at the Greatness of the Sum, deliver'd too with such an Air of Assurance, that I had hardly the Confidence for some time to look into it.

I shall now prove,

1. That the *Mercator's* Account of 218 Ships sent to *Dunkirk*, was Noise, and nothing else.

2. That a Single Brew-house at *London* is generally as good a Market for our Corn, as the whole Kingdom of *France*.

3. That *France* is as well able to supply her People with Corn, as *England* is to supply her own.

4. That there's no Reason for accounting our Profit 50000 *l. per ann.* by the Exportation of Corn to *France* in an accidental dear Year.

5. That the last dear Year of Corn in *France*, is no Rule for the time to come.

6. That the Exportation of Corn to *France* the last, or any other Year, is no reason for passing the Bill of Commerce.

7. That

7. That our Exportations to *Dunkirk*, was chiefly for the Subſiſtence of our own Gariſon there.

8. And that 50000 *l.* more is ſtruck off from the *Mercator*'s Account of our Exports.

What a terrible Noiſe has the *Mercator* made with our Exportations of Corn to *France*! 218 Ships of ours at *Dunkirk* only! The lading of almoſt every one, either Corn or Coals! And all this at one Harbour! And for the uſe of one Town only, ſince they have no navigable River by which our Goods could be convey'd to any conſiderable Diſtance! And what ſhall be thought to be our Exportations to all other Parts of that Kingdom, if thoſe to a ſingle Town were ſo prodigious! And how much greater had our Exportations been, if we had paſs'd the Bill of Commerce! And is this the Trade we have ſo fooliſhly rejected! With ſuch Exclamations as theſe, one would imagine all the Farmers in *England* ſhould be prevail'd upon to break up all their Paſture-Ground; and all little enough, to ſupply ſo vaſt a People as the *French* Nation with all the Bread they want. He delivers himſelf with ſuch an Air of Confidence, as if he meant to terrify all the Adverſaries of the Bill of Commerce. For my own part, I believe I ſhould have been frighted among the reſt, if I had not known better.

218 *Ships at Dunkirk conſidered.*

The

The Account from the *Custom-house* of all our Imports and Exports, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686. between both Nations, makes the whole Quantity of Corn exported in that Year, of all sorts of Grain, and to all Parts of that Kingdom, amount to no more than 13156 Quarters. A wonderful Business, for all this Ostentation! 13000 Quarters of Malt are often consum'd in a Year by the Customers of a single Brewer: And 'tis a mighty thing with these Men, that the whole Kingdom of *France* is as good a Market to our Farmers, as one of our *London* Brew-houses.

A single Brewhouse takes as much Corn from us, as France does in a Year.

Upon the very expectation of the Exports and Imports of a whole Year, which I have since published, he foresaw that after the great Bluster he had been making about Corn, 13000 Quarters would look ridiculous to his Readers: and therefore asserts that there happens a Scarcity of Corn in *France* once in seven, or at most once in ten Years; and that the extraordinary Quantity taken from us at such a time, ought to be divided among the other Years: and then thinks it reasonable to demand an Allowance of 50000 *l. per ann.* for the vast Export of Corn upon the contingent Scarcity in *France*. Is this his way of proving every thing by *indisputable Vouchers?*

Scarcity of Corn in France no Rule of Profit to England.

But why must a dear Year of Corn happen any oftner in *France* than it does in *England?* I do not believe the oldest Man now

now living has ever ſeen ſeven Years of Plenty, without one Year of Scarcity, or any ſeven Years together, in which the Poor have not been reduc'd to great Extremities for want of Bread. And then why are not we as likely to buy from *France*, as *France* from us, in any accidental Scarcity? Are the Seaſons in that Country more irregular than they are in ours? Are the Blaſts there more frequent? Or is not their Land ſufficient for their whole Number of People? They have almoſt three Acres for our one, but not quite ſo many Mouths in proportion to their Acres. But what if the Scarcity of Corn in both Countries ſhould happen in the ſame Year; ſhould we then thank *France* for taking off our Corn, the Bread of our Poor, in ſuch a Year? No, our Legiſlators have provided againſt this Miſchief, by the Laws which allow no Bounty for exporting of Corn when it is very dear.

I have therefore very juſtly told him before, that I ſhall never make any Allowance for his dear Year of Corn, except in the Balance of the Exports and Imports of that very Year. Let him produce at any time his dear Year, with the whole Exports and Imports of that Year, and it ſhall be allow'd. But this is the moſt extraordinary Writer in the World! In almoſt 70 Papers, he has not given us the whole Account of any Year; he has not given us the whole Exports

Our Adverſaries have produced no Account of our annual Exports.

Exports of Corn in any one Year, by which we are able to make any Judgment, that 50000 *l.* ought to be deducted from one, to be apply'd to the Profits of another. Is this the Man of Vouchers, of authentick and indisputable Vouchers!

I must repeat here what I told this Person before, that our extraordinary Exportation of Corn in 1713, can be no Rule for the time to come; that by the Superiority of our Troops, we had drawn so many of the *French* King's Subjects from the Plough into his Armies, as to cause a Dearth in his Dominions; that at other times *France* has been able to supply herself with Corn, and even other Countries when they want it. Well! I have said this; and is it not true? Were we not every where superior? And does he imagine, that *France* employ'd less than 200000 Men in Garisons and in the Field upon this account? Was not every Parish in the Kingdom, especially in the Villages, tax'd to these Levies? And was not the want of so many able Hands at the Plough, sufficient to produce a Dearth in that Kingdom? Did his most Christian Majesty, or his Subjects, grow the richer by being beaten? Is not Poverty the common Effect of an unsuccessful War? And might not the Poverty of his Subjects, occasion'd by means of this War, disable them to lay up such Stores before-hand, as they would have done in a Time of Peace? Why should such a

Suppo-

Supposition as this, be thought either unreasonable or improbable?

But see now how I am treated for this: 'Another Deceiver, *says he*, insinuates now 'that the Scarcity of Corn in *France* is not 'a thing that ever happens in *France* in 'time of Peace, and that the Want they suffer now, or had suffer'd before, was not 'from Heaven, but for want of Men to till 'the Land; we having so beaten them, that 'they were forc'd to take their People up 'to recruit their Armies, and so for want 'of Ploughmen they had a Famine.

'It is not, *says he*, that we will trouble 'our Readers with following these *Magi* in 'their Shiftings and Turnings, that this is 'mention'd; but to give a Specimen of their 'Way of reasoning, and leave the World 'to judge by it of the rest which they may 'expect.'

I make no doubt, but every disinterested Person will judge very well of my way of reasoning; but the *Mercator* was weak to mention any thing of the Superiority of our Forces, of the Poverty of that Prince or his People, or of the Numbers forc'd away from the Plough into his Armies, because every impartial Reader will naturally judge that these things were enough to make a Dearth in his Dominions.

But how could he have the Confidence to affirm, as he does, that I insinuate that Scarcity of Corn never happens

in

in *France* in time of Peace, or that their preſent Dearth was not from Heaven? No, I am taught better by my Bible, and by the Church of *England*, in which I was educated. I ever believ'd, that Plague, Peſtilence, and Famine, are all Judgments from Heaven. I know not what he believes, but I do aſſure him, I think their late Famine was a Judgment from Heaven, and a very juſt one too, and brought upon the *French* Nation by the very means I have mention'd. And I think farther, that we are not ſo very righteous a People ourſelves, that we ought never to be afraid of the like Judgment. But Judgments from Heaven, and all Accidents which happen out of the ordinary Courſe of Divine Providence, are a very precarious Foundation for the Profit of an annual Trade.

A Dearth of Corn as often in England *as in* France.

He ſays, theſe Dearths happen in *France* once in ſeven or ten Years, without giving me the leaſt Reaſon to believe him: and I affirm, that they happen, or may happen, as often in *England* as they do in *France*; that the latter is as well able to ſupply her own People with Corn, as the former; and that 'tis altogether as likely we ſhould pay, as that we ſhould receive 50000 *l. per ann.* upon this account.

This Article therefore is ridiculous and abſurd, and has no Foundation at all, either in Nature or Reaſon. But if I ſhould grant him, that we gain 50000 *l. per ann.* by the extra-

extraordinary Quantity of Corn we export once in ten Years to that Country, to what purpoſe will it ſerve? What uſe will he be able to make of it? Is it a Reaſon for our paſſing the Bill of Commerce? And if we ſhould not paſs it, ſhall we loſe the exporting 50000 Quarters of Corn, or the gaining 50000 *l. per ann.* from that Country? Has the late Treaty of Commerce any thing to do with Corn? No, we ſhall always ſend our Corn to *France*, whenſoever we can ſpare it ourſelves, and that People cannot live without it. This very Year 1713 is a Demonſtration of this: the Bill of Commerce is not paſs'd, the Articles are not made effectual, and yet we have ſent great Quantities of Corn to *France*; and whenſoever ſhe is ſtarving, ſhe will buy Corn from any Country, whether from Enemies or Friends. Our Corn-Trade does not at all depend upon our Treaty of Commerce, and I hope we ſhall never bind ourſelves by ſuch a Treaty, for the ſake of a Trade which we are ſure to have without it.

France buys Corn only when ſhe wants it.

But one thing I muſt not paſs over, That two hundred and eighteen Ships were all ſent to *Dunkirk*, where we had a Gariſon of our own; that moſt of the Cargoes of thoſe Ships conſiſted either of Proviſions or Fewel; and that, after all, the whole Value of thoſe Cargoes was little more than ſufficient to pay the Charge of our Gariſon in

218 Ships at Dunkirk only, when the Engliſh *were there.*

that City; and is therefore very little more to be plac'd to the Account of the *French* Trade, than the Employment of ſo much Shipping between *London* and *Newcaſtle.*

But I believe I have ſaid enough to convince every reaſonable Man, that the *Mercator*'s whole 50000 *l.* Article of Corn, for the extraordinary Quantity of Corn exported in an accidental dear Year (neither I nor he knows when) ought to be ſtruck off from every other Year, except when the ſame was exported. And there being no more than 13156 Quarters exported to *France* in the Year which I have publiſh'd, the *Mercator*'s extraordinary Sum of 50000 *l.* upon this account, muſt be ſtruck off from the Exports of that Year.

50000 l. for Corn ſtruck off of their Account.

Sums taken from their Account.

This Writer being quite ſick of the Year of Exports and Imports, between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, he finds at laſt that his Project for valuing our Credit, given that Year to *France*, at 1,756, 277 *l.* 4 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$, and for making our Gain, upon the Ballance of our Trade, 866,372 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, will never do. He ſees that I have confuted his 500,000 *l.* Article of Shipping, his 64,200 *l.* Gain by Advance on the Sale of our Goods, and his Corn-Article of 50,000 *l. per ann.* He knows very well, that I am ſtill able to take off as much more as all the above-mention'd Sums from his Account; and therefore now he would

would fain divert me from that Year to another Argument.

His Words are, that 'it was a Cheat, a 'prepoſterous and abſurd thing, to offer 'the Exports of 1685 for a Teſt of the 'Trade to *France*; which is to ſtand, after 'a Treaty of Commerce is ſettled, upon 'the foot of the Tariff of 1664.' *Objections againſt my Account of* 1685.

His Argument is, that after that Tariff, and before 1685, a new Tariff was made, and higher Duties laid in *France* upon our Goods, than by the Tariff of 1664, and that our Exports in 1685 therefore muſt needs have ſunk below thoſe in 1664.'

He has alſo given us an Inſtance of high Duties laid on our Goods in *France* after 1685, which therefore ſunk our Exports afterwards below what they were before; and concludes therefore, that our Exports of 1685 muſt needs be below thoſe of 1664, and very much below what they will be hereafter, when the Tariff of 1664 ſhall be reſtor'd.

To this fine Reaſoning, for the preſent, I ſhall give the following Anſwers: *Anſwer'd.*

1. That that Tariff is not reſtored by the Terms of the late Treaty, without very large Exceptions, and ſuch as render it inſignificant.

2. I ſhall hereafter ſhew him, that tho we were to have that Tariff entire, and without any Exception; nay, tho our

Goods in *France* were to pay no Duties at all, yet we ſhould not be able to export ſuch Quantities as we did in 1685.

A Challenge to produce any one Year's Account, by which we gain'd on our Trade with France.

3. I defy this Writer, or his Patrons, to ſhew, by the whole Exports and Imports of any one Year ſince 1664, or even before, when the Duties on our Goods were a great deal leſs than by that Tariff, that we ever gain'd upon the Ballance of our Trade with *France*. Let him produce what Year he ſhall think fit; I have given him a fair Challenge.

4. But laſtly, I wonder to find them at this time of day ſtand in need of a good Tariff to make the *French* Trade beneficial to this Nation. Are theſe the Men that aſſerted, That the Trade between *England* and *France* WAS ALWAYS beneficial to this Nation, in ſpite of Tariffs, Edicts, and Prohibitions? I have produced the entire Exports and Imports of one whole Year, the only Year that has been laid before the Parliament from the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, and it is againſt them. The *Mercator* has produced little Sketches from ſeveral Years: but let him produce the whole Account of what Year he thinks fit, I will be ready to join iſſue with him upon his own Year. But I expect no ſuch thing from him: the little Sketches he has offer'd, render it very ſuſpicious that every *Cuſtom-Houſe* Account is againſt him.

In

In the mean time, I ſhall go on to ſhew all his Frauds and Falſhoods of that very Year; and the next in courſe is, that we exported to *France* between *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, the Value of 100000 *l.* by the way of *Flanders*, and 300000 *l.* by the way of *Holland*.

That we exported Goods to France, via Holland and Flanders in 1685, ridiculous.

We were promis'd Vouchers, authentick and indiſputable Vouchers, for every thing to be aſſerted by this Writer. Where is his Voucher for this Aſſertion? Does he expect to be believ'd upon his own Authority? But he has not only no Voucher for this ſtrange Aſſertion, but 'tis impoſſible he ſhould have any. There is not the leaſt Foundation in the Reaſon or Nature of the thing, to make it credible, that in that Year any of our Goods were exported to *France* by the way of *Holland* and *Flanders*.

For had we not at that time an open Trade with *France*? Why then ſhould any of our Goods be ſent thither by the way of *Flanders* and *Holland*? He tells us, that ſome Parts of *France* are ſo ſituated, that they can no way be ſupply'd with *Engliſh* Goods, ſo as to have them at any reaſonable Rates, but by the way of *Holland*. Why then it will follow, that that ought not to be call'd a Part of the *French* Trade, which we cannot ſupply but by the way of ſome other Country.

But,

But, first, why are not we ourselves as well able as *Flanders*, to supply any Part of *France* with our own Goods? At what distance is the *Soame* from *Flanders*? And are we not able to send them up that River to any Part of *France*, which can be supply'd by the way of *Flanders*? Or will our Goods bear first the Payment of one Duty upon their landing in *Flanders*, and afterwards another Duty in *France*, upon their being imported into this Country; rather than the Payment of the single Duty in this Country, upon our exporting them directly thither? It is therefore ridiculous and nonsense, to talk of exporting any Goods by the way of *Flanders*, when we had a direct open Trade to *France* from this Kingdom.

Goods go to any Part of France *directly, cheaper than thro* Holland.

But, secondly, it is still more ridiculous to talk of any Exportations at that time by the way of *Holland*. All the Goods we send this way pay a Duty upon their Importation into *Holland*, and another upon their Exportation; they must pay several Duties in their Passage to *France*, upon the *Rhine* and *Meuse*; and at last as great a Duty upon their being first brought that way into *France*, as if we had carry'd them directly thither. And besides all these Charges, the *Dutch* Merchant will expect to have his Profit. And why should we imagine then, that our Goods had not come cheaper to *Champaign*, *Metz*, and other

French

French Countries near the *Meuſe* or *Rhine*, if we had firſt landed them at *Rouen*, and paid the ſingle Duty of that City? If Water-carriage is ſo very neceſſary, if we conſult the Map, we ſhall find they may be convey'd by the two Branches of the *Seine* almoſt to every part of *France*, to which they can be carry'd by the *Meuſe* or the *Rhine*. But if they were to be convey'd thro *France* by Land-carriage, yet the Charge would be ſtill lighter, for the Reaſons I have given, than the Conveyance by the way of *Holland*.

If any of our Goods were ſent up the *Rhine* at that time, when we had an open Trade with *France*, the *Mercator* will never be able to prove they were not rather ſent that way to *Germany* than to *France*, ſince the former could not be ſupply'd otherwiſe, and the latter might have had them much cheaper, if we had ſent them directly up to *Rouen*.

But why 400,000 *l.* Value of our Goods exported to *France* by the way of *Holland* and *Flanders*? Says this Writer, becauſe thoſe Parts of *France* had no Manufactures of their own. If they had indeed none of their own, I muſt ask him where or how they got the Mony to pay for ſo great a yearly Value of ours? To ask the Queſtion only, is to expoſe him. But if they wanted our Goods heretofore, they are likely to want but very few of them hereafter:

after: They have been improving theſe laſt thirty Years in Woollen Manufactures, they have the Materials as cheap, and Labour a great deal cheaper. It will be impoſſible for us to ſend any Cloths to *France* under the Tariff of 1699, which is 20 *per Cent.* of the whole Value, and which muſt be the Tariff by the late Treaty.

But whatever ſhall be the Caſe hereafter, we certainly ſent no Goods to *France* in 1685, by the way of *Flanders* and *Holland*, becauſe we had then a direct Trade to *France*, and the direct Trade was the moſt profitable. So that I have here cut off 400,000 *l.* more from the Account of theſe Men.

What other Trades the French *Trade by the preſent Treaty would affect.*

Let us conſider next what were to be the Exports and Imports between *France* and *England*, if the Treaty of Commerce had been made effectual, and what other Trade muſt be affected.

In the firſt place, we ſhould ſend no Woollen Cloths or Serges, if they are to pay according to the Tariff of 1699, which is to be our Tariff for thoſe Goods by this Treaty. I am not at all mov'd by the ſmall Parcels which have been ſent to *Dunkirk*, which is a free Port, and where no Duties at all are paid, and where we have a Gariſon of our own, which muſt be clothed with our own Manufactures. But what is *Dunkirk* to the reſt of *France*, where the Tariff of 1699 muſt take place?

Dunkirk a free Port.

We can export no *East-India* Manufacture thither, for the Edict which I have repeated formerly. *France*, to help on the Bill of Commerce, may connive at the Importation of some *East-India* Goods, but the Treaty has no where provided for the Repeal of that Edict, and she may therefore keep them out without any Breach of the Treaty. *Our East-India Manufactures.*

Our *Turkey* and other foreign Goods are in as bad a Condition by the Edict of 1701. But what Inundations are we to expect from *France*, of Wines, Linens, wrought Silks, Paper, Kidskins, *&c.* upon our rendring effectual the Articles of that Treaty? What one thing can we expect that shall be beneficial to us besides Salt? And are we not then to pay a great Over-ballance in Money to that Kingdom? *Our Turky Goods.*

And first, the Payment of so much Money must be the loss of so much Riches to the Nation.

But secondly, the things for which we shall pay this Mony, must needs be more detrimental to us than the Loss of the Money it self.

Can we have the Wines of *France*, and not lessen our Consumption of those of *Portugal* and *Italy*? And if we take off less of their Wines, will not those Nations make Reprizals upon us by a Prohibition of our Manufactures? And if they should, how many of the Manufactures must lie upon *Goods of Portugal and Italy.*

our Hands, which now employ ſuch Multitudes of our own People? Can we buy the wrought Silks and Linens of *France*, and muſt not our own Manufactures of equal Value ſtand ſtill? Or ſhall we import the like Goods from *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy* and *Holland*, and will not theſe Nations retaliate upon us by the like Prohibitions? And then how many of our Woollen Manufactures muſt ſtand ſtill? The certain and infallible Conſequences of the Bill of Commerce are, that we ſhall import from *France* a World of Manufactures already wrought to the utmoſt Perfection, and which will contribute nothing to the Employment and Subſiſtance of our People; and that we ſhall loſe the ſelling of vaſt Quantities of our own finiſhed Manufactures to other Countries for Money, or for unwrought Materials, by which our People are employed.

Goods of Flanders, Germany, Italy, Holland.

Our Manufactures effected and the Labour of our People.

End of the Firſt Volume.